PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 1. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1850. Whole number 729.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

Leave	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White Hous. at	2 45 and	5 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M.
Somerville,	5	7 10	2 25
Bound Brook,	5 15	7 20	2 35
New Market,	5 30	7 30	2 45
Plainfield,	5 45	7 35	2 50
South Plainfield,	6	7 45	3
Westfield,	6 20	7 55	×65
Crossville,	6 40	8 15	12 45
Elizabeth-Town		8 30	1
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30		

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat *Red Jacket*, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 1-2, P. M.

By the N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtland St., at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

Washing Made Easy.

Or How to Wash Clothes without Machines, Washboards or Pounding Barrels, Rubbing Unnecessary.

BY MADAME BEAZLEY, PATENT FRENCH LAUNDRESS.

Seventh Edition Improved—the most Popular Work ever Printed—32,000 *Copies Sold in Six Months.*

THIS work is really the most useful to Housekeepers ever advertised. It gives plain instructions about Science of matters, that enables one person to do a large family washing in a very short time, without using pounders, rubbers, machines, or turpentine, using pounders, rubbers, machines, or turpentine, using pounders, rubbers, machines, or turpentine, ammonia, saleratus, or other offensive articles. It annihilates all Washing Day Troubles and makes the washing all white as snow, tears off no buttons, no more dreaded day of soak and scrubbing of clothes necessary. It improves the appearance of the clothes, renders them as white as snow, tears off no buttons, no more skinning of fingers, requires no hard labor, and saves all wear and tear. The pamphlet also gives plain directions how to Wash Calicoes or cotton prints WITHOUT FADING. Also how to make starch, and clear Starch Liees. Cambrics, &c., and how to renew them in the French style. Also, how to renovate white, clean the Frenchstyle. Also, how to remove grease spots, mildew, iron rust, fruit stains from linen, grease spots, mildew, iron rust, fruit stains from linen, grease spots, aid given, remove paint from clothes, &c., and how to remove paint from clothes, &c., and how to remove all with simple articles. These are the greatest and most valuable chemical discoveries of the age. My method is adopted by all the large hotels, laundry establishments, steamers, first families, &c. &c. The instructions are so plain none can mistake them. The articles used are all safe, agreeable, cheap, and can be obtained anywhere for a few cents. My plan is the Cheapest and Best in the World.

The work is sent by mail in sealed envelopes at single letter postage. Price only $1 00 per copy. Read the annexed.

PROOF IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PUBLIC CERTIFICATE.

"We have tried Madame Beazley's System of Washing, and consider it THE BEST in the World, and Worth More than is asked for it.

Mrs. Hopkinson, 8 Barrow street.
E. Lyon, 472 Grand-street.
P. Cozzens, 104 Nassau-street
John Hooper, 105 Fulton-street.
M. R. Moss, 302 Fourth Avenue.
H. H. Johnson, book-keeper, 108 Nassau-st

PROOF FROM THE COUNTRY.

Extracts from letters received by Madame Beazley:—

Baldwinsville, N. Y., May 10, 1850.

"I have tried your way of washing, and think it is the easiest way that can be got up."

ELIJAH ARMSTRONG.

Woodstown, N. J., May 27, 1850.

"My wife is much pleased with your method of washing on account of the great saving of labor and the better appearance of the clothes."

DAVID DAVIS.

LADIES LIKE IT.

East Wareham, Mass., May 23, 1850.

"I have tried your method of washing, and am very much pleased with it. It is better than I expected.—On account of ill health I had been unable to do my family washing until I procured your circular. Now I do it with ease. I recommend your plan to all my neighbors."

Mrs. RUFUS E. HOLMES.

Somers Point, N. J., May 28, 1850.

"I have tried your system of Washing, and am perfectly satisfied that it will do all you say in your advertisement."

Mrs. B ORUM.

CLERGYMEN RECOMMEND IT.

Chili Center, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1850.

Madame Beazley,—

"Some weeks since I received one of your pamphlets, and tried your plan to our satisfaction. I also gave one of our lady neighbors, who has a large washing, some of the preparation and she was perfectly delighted with it.

Rev. HENRY BOWEN.

Havanna, Mason Co. Ill., Aug. 22, 18 0.

"Madame,—

"We have tried both your System of Easy Washing, and find it to do well. We think all will like to adopt it.

Rev. WM. ELL-WORTH.

Spring field, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1850.

"I have tried your System of Easy Washing, and find it to be all you recommended it."

ROBERT REED

Amityville, Penn., June 5, 1850.

"We have tried your recipe for washing, and it has met our most sanguine expectations. We must admit that it is a most valuable recipe.

W. L. ASHMEAD
JOHN HEAD, Jr.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOUSEKEEPING

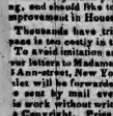
Warrenton, Va., July 22, 1850.

"I am very much pleased with your plan of Washing, and should like to see it in general use, as it is a great improvement in Housekeeping.

WM. HELEN.

Thousands have tried it and could be named, but space is too costly in this paper to add more.

To avoid imitation and counterfeits, be sure to direct your letters to Madame BEAZLEY, Patent Laundress, 3 Ann-street, New York. Postage paid, and the pamphlet will be forwarded by the first mail. Thousands sent by mail every month. No person can sell to work or vend the receipt without the Holder or Copyright. Price $1 per copy. State what paper you read this advertisement in.



STOVES, in Plainfield.

A GREAT Variety—among which are ATLNTIC, Commercial, National, Queen of the City, Empire State, California, Rotary Improved, Green Mountain, Excelsior, &c. For Sale as cheap as others, by

JESSE VAIL.

Sept. 23, 1850.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

than at any other Store in the country.

Any [illegible] IRA PRUDEN.

[illegible]'s Falls and Thomaston Line. We [illegible] for Albany.

New Year's Sermon.

By Rev Wm. Whittaker,

Delivered in the 2d Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, Jan. 5th, 1851.

Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.
1st Samuel, vii, 12.

Dear brethren, preserved as we have been through the dangers of the past year, and permitted under favorable circumstances, to enter upon the commencement of another, and distinct portion of time, suffer me to direct your attention to a train of serious and profitable reflections. In proportion as true religion is permitted to exert its legitimate influence, it will tend to gladden the heart, and ennoble the mind of its possessor. It is the only effectual antidote to the afflictions and disappointments incident to the present imperfect state of being; it enables the mind to rise above *second* causes, to the *great first cause*, and to repose with unwavering confidence on the wisdom, faithfulness, and goodness of the supreme ruler of the universe.

Amid all the darkness, and doubt, and confusion of things terrestrial, how consolatory to know and to *feel* that he who sits at the helm of human affairs is infinitely perfect in knowledge—that he regulates and controls the vast and complicated machinery of the physical and moral world—connects every link in the stupendous chain of providences—sets all its wheels in motion, and directs all to one grand and glorious consummation. No sentiment is more at war with reason and revelation, or fraught with such tremendous peril to the soul as that which excludes God from the government of his own world, and represents it as abandoned to the sport of blind unmeaning chance. The language of the most renowned heathen moralist is illustrative of this remark. "If these opinion," says he, "who deny a providence be true, what becomes of sanctity, piety and religion? All which, are of the most sacred obligation, on supposition that they engage the notice of the gods, and draw from them any favors to mankind. But if the gods want both the *power* and the *will* to help us, nor exercise any care about us, if our actions are indifferent to them, and we have nothing either to hope or to fear from them, to what purpose should we pay them any worship or honor? To what purpose address them with supplications and thanksgivings?

If you take away the doctrine of providence, real piety is subverted, and sanctity and religion fall of course; the consequence of which will be, the introduction of great disorder and confusion into human life. And I do not know, but that if piety be subverted, *faith, civil society,* and *justice*, the most excellent of all the virtues, will be subverted also." Such are the truthful and impressive sentiments of one whose mind had not been illumined with the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, and they will find a hearty response in the breast of every sincere and enlightened christian. We might with as much propriety deny our own existence and personal identity, as the superintending care of our Father in Heaven, or in other words, the doctrine of divine providence, for it is interwoven with the whole scheme of revelation; it is clearly developed in the dealings of God with his ancient people the Jews in every period of their history down to the present hour, and it is abundantly confirmed by the testimony of our own experience and observation.

No other nation on the face of the earth, according to sacred and profane history, has passed through so many remarkable changes, or whose existence has been marked by so many singular incidents and special interpositions of an Almighty hand. All the numerous predictions concerning them have been so exactly and literally fulfilled, as to leave not a single doubt on the mind of any reflecting man of their being of divine origin, and of the same God "who rules in the kingdoms of heaven, and the *inhabitants of the earth.* In support of this assertion, we gather from the fact, that they enjoyed prosperity, or suffered adversity, in proportion as they adhered to or departed from, the institutions and commands given to them by God. It was plainly predicted that they should enjoy peace and happiness as a nation so long as they strictly conformed to the divine requirements, and that their departure therefrom, should be followed by exemplary punishment. Accordingly, we find it to have been with them, just as the word of God declared. As often as they were visited with any dreadful calamity, we find it to have been preceeded by a departure from the divine mandate, *and* perhaps there is not a single instance to the contrary on record.

Now it would be impossible to conceive how the penalty annexed to these laws should have been so exactly inflicted for a period of three thousand years, unless we admit the interposition of God, in the affairs of his rebellious creatures.

Another proof in favor of our position is to be found in the prediction of the Patriarch—"*The sceptre* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come, and unto him shall the gathering of the people be." This prediction was remarkably and literally accomplished. Though at different times the form of government adopted by the Israelites suffered a temporary interruption and the great body of the Jewish nation had been carried away captives, yet, even in foreign lands they were governed by princes from among themselves and by their own laws.

When we look at the prophecies respecting the captivity of the Jews in Babylon—the birth and achievements of Cyrus—the character and conquests of Alexander—the birth, life and death of the Messiah—the destruction of Jerusalem—the dispersion of that unhappy people—their pursuit, degraded condition, all go to establish the position that there existed a power which held jurisdiction over the Jewish nation, a power beyond control.

The events predicted precisely corresponded to the predictions, in respect of time, place and person. Expressly at the time fixed by the prophecy, the Jews were carried away captives into Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar and remained in bondage for the space of seventy years. At the time fixed by the prophecy, Cyrus was born—performed the great achievement predicted of him and rescued the Jews from the Babylonish captivity. At the time appointed, Alexander the Great ascended the throne of Greece, conquered Persia and all the East, and visited the city and temple of Jerusalem. At the time fixed by the prophecy, Jesus the promised Messiah appeared in Judea, laid the foundation of a new religion, and at last suffered the death of the cross. At the very time fixed by the prophecy, Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans and "not one stone left upon another." After which, the Jews were dispersed over all the nations of the earth, in which, to the astonishment of mankind, they have for eighteen hundred years, as a separate and distinct community, retained their laws, customs and religion—can trace back their descent from the prophets and patriarchs, whilst the race of the Cæsars is extinct and the descendants of the heroes of Greece and Rome, have perished in the wreck of ages. Now such a series of wonderful events predicted long before they took place—events which no human sagacity could have foreseen or prevented, tend to illustrate and establish the doctrine of divine providence.

By the providence of God, we are to understand the preservation and government of all created things by his almighty power, infinite wisdom, and unbounded goodness. If we believe that God *made* the world, it is reasonable to conclude that he would not *forsake* the work of his own hands, but that he would exercise the same wisdom, power, and goodness in its preservation, as he did in its original formation. Trace with an observant eye, the footsteps of the great Creator, and you will meet with benefiting but order, harmony, and beauty in all his wondrous works. Throughout the vast immensity of creation, you can discover no confusion, no anarchy, no disorder, nothing that bears even the semblance of whim or caprice—every part of the stupendous and complicated machinery of the material universe moves on with the utmost precision and regularity.

"In the *east* and the *minute*, we see
The unambiguous footsteps of a God
Who gives its lustre to an insect's wing,
And wheels his throne upon the rolling worlds."

Notwithstand ng the truth of these remarks will appear obvious to every man who believes in the existence of a God, yet, there are circumstances in the course of human life, in which the overruling hand of providence is more clearly recognized, than in the more ordinary events of human existence. Although the everlasting arms of infinite love and mercy are entwined around us, through every period of our earthly sojourn, still, there are moments when the wonder working energies of divine power are more distinctly exhibited. I believe this remark will hold good when applied to the individual circumstances of every conscious actor on the stage of life. From the very first breath of life, to the present hour, he has been in the hands of Jehovah, though invisible to mortal sight, has watched over us, and directed our steps through the wilderness of this world. In the helplessness of infancy, our cradles were rocked by heavenly tenderness and love; in the heedless hours of childhood and youth, when innumerable and formidable dangers beset our way, we were guided, and watched over, and cared for, with more than parental faithfulness and assiduity, so that we can feelingly adopt the language of the poet,

"When in the slippery paths of youth
With heedless steps I ran,
Thine arm unseen, conveyed me safe
And led me up to man."

Cannot *you* my hearer recollect instances during the past year in which *you* were constrained to acknowledge a *special providence*; when in the language of the Psalmist you "cried unto the lord in your trouble, and he delivered you out of all your distresses." Perhaps you have been embarrassed in your worldly business owing to some unforeseen and unexpected circumstances, over which you could have no control. Poverty stared you in the face like an armed man; you had nothing before you but the gloomy prospect of abject poverty; you were almost at your wits end, and exclaimed with Jacob, "all these things are against me;" and yet, strange to tell, your prospects were suddenly reversed—your necessities were abundantly relieved as by an invisible hand, and God, in his mysterious providence restored you once more to the conveniences and comforts of life.

"Just as a mother, with sweet pious face,
Yearns tow'ards her children from her seat,
Gives one a kiss, another an embrace.
Takes *this* upon her knee, *that* on her feet;
And while from actions, looks, complaints, pre-
tences,
She learns their feelings, and their various will
To *this* a look, to *that* a word dispenses,
And whether stern or smiling, *loves them still*
So *Providence* for us, high, infinite,
Makes our necessities its watchful task,
Hearkens to all our prayers helps all our wants—
And e'n if it denies what seems our right,
Either denies because *'would have us ask,'*
Or *seems* but to deny, or in delaying *grants.*"

Perhaps there is some individual present this morning, who, during the past year has been thrown upon the bed of sickness. There your earthly pilgrimage seemed near its close—your sorrowful days and sleepless nights were appointed to you—your body was racked with agony and your mind clouded and oppressed with fearful apprehensions of coming evil—weeping friends gathered around your bed side to take their last look, and bid their last farewell—your life seemed to hang upon a single thread, but that thread was linked to the throne of God; and in that solemn and trying hour his hand was stretched out to save, and his voice interposed at the very threshold of eternity, calling back the fleeting spirit, and saying to affliction, "stay your thine hand, it is enough," and to the dying sufferer, "I will, be thou made whole."

Perhaps your *reputation* has been injured by the tongue of the slanderer; your *property* has been wrested from you by fraud or oppression; "lover and friend hath forsaken you"—sickness has depressed, and death borne off you; the world seemed all a fleeting show—a shadow—an illusion—a mockery; your way seemed to be hedged up on every side—

"The dreadful post of observation,
Grew darker every hour,"

but now as you look back upon the deep waters through which you were called to pass, you can "sing of mercy, and judgement," and feel that your father in Heaven was the strength of your heart when nature failed—your sun and shield when all was dark and dreary, and a "truly present help in time of trouble." The heavens above us may gather blackness—the rains may fall in torrents around us—the storm may beat against us, and threaten to destroy the frail bark of humanity, yet, there is one who can control the raging of the elements, and who can say to the troubled waters of discontent and affliction, peace, be still, and the winds and the seas shall obey him.

The more we contemplate our trials as under the superintendance and government of an all-wise and gracious Father, the more shall we discover of light and love in sorrows darkest hour, and the more shall we be disposed to heed the injunction, "Be still, and know that I am God." Nothing could appear more adverse and inexplicable than the dealings of God with the patriarch Jacob. He lost his beloved son Joseph under the most afflictive circumstances and in the bitterness of his spirit he exclaimed, "I will go down to the grave to my son mourning."—Other and great calamities followed in rapid succession, till at length his Benjamin, the only remaining son of Rachel, was also taken from him. Bowed down and broken hearted he exclaimed, "Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin also!" And yet *bitter* as was his cup of affliction, *mercy* was mingled with it; he lived to see the design—the end of that dark providence—how God meant, and overruled it for good.

Not one of this *congregation*, who are "here alive this day" has been entirely exempt from suffering in one form or another, during the past year. We pretend not to name the affliction or trial, through which you have been called to pass, for in this respect, "every heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddeth not therewith." But all have had their seasons of darkness and desertion—of assaults and temptation—of wavering faith and fainting hope, of fearfulness and despair, of clouds and sunshine. How much then is in the history of a single year, that is mysterious and marvellous, and past finding out.—Memory brings to our recollection scenes and events, which time hath not yet *interpreted*;—many a dispensation *still* involved in impenetrable obscurity; many a sorrowful bereavement which *yet* causes the *eye to weep*, and the heart to ache, and on which eternity *alone* can shed light. These are among the deep things of God, whose "way is in the sea, his paths in the great waters, and whose footsteps are not known."

How often while thus exercised by an inscrutable providence, be we tempted to unbelief, ing exclamation, "all these things are against me," and yet at that very moment, God was making darkness light, and crooked things straight—the *night* was advancing toward *day*—the storm was gradually subsiding into a calm, and our keenest afflictions and sorrows are terminating in cloudless tranquility and holy joy—When our fondly cherished desires are crossed, and we are wounded in a part too tender for language to particularize, we are then in imminent danger of an excess of sorrow. This is sometimes occasioned by contemplating the affliction with every circumstance of poignancy, without attending to what is calculated to soothe and alleviate. Perhaps the loss we sustain not only appears irreparable, but we suppose there is a singularity in our case—that the trial has come upon us at a moment when we were least able to bear the shock.

The affliction of God was confessedly great, yet his sorrow exceeded the bounds of moderation, and he spake unadvisedly with his lips, when he said, "In the day parish wherein I was born, let not God regard it from above; neither let the light shine upon it.' To dwell upon *that* which *occasions* our grief, without attending to what is fitted to *assuage* and *comfort*, is like contemplating an object in a wrong position, or by an improper light. If it be placed at *too great a distance*, the intervening space forbids a minute examination; if it is brought *too near*, its beauty will be concealed, or seen with difficulty; place it on the right hand, and the glare of light dazzles and perplexes, and on the *left*, the shade obscures, but let the object be placed at a proper distance and irradiated with a just proportion of light, and that which before appeared as deformity or confusion, we now without hesitation pronounce very good.

This illustration you know how to apply, without my assistance. In contemplating the divine procedure no tumultuous passion should be permitted to obtrude, for it becomes us to remember that the understanding of the almighty is infinite, and that all his ways are mercy and truth. Unto such as keep his covenant and his testimonies. We readily grant that a present affliction may be too much for our investigation, but let us be patient and wait the *end*, when by a light shining out of obscurity we shall be enabled to understand *that* which is now incomprehensible, and when we shall pronounce *that* an act of tender compassion, which our unbelief would now suggest to be an instance of severity. In one word, under the reproachfulness of divine providence the statements of inscrutability and uncertain sorrow should be carefully avoided, and these we are frequently cautioned against in the sacred scriptures. "My son despise not thou the chastening of the lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him, for whom the lord loveth he chasteneth and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth."

In the hour of trial, if resignation is suffered to exert its legitimate influence upon the heart and mind, the deepest afflictions will be approached as right and good. The *will* submits to that which the understanding testifies is under the direction of infinite wisdom, and the affliction which have been planned upon God will not be transferred to other objects. We may be exercised with unwelcome dispensations, which we may be apt to suppose will prove a hinderance in the world, that a succession of events may arise over us to the close of life which will only cause us to condense the cloud and convert the present gloom into thicker darkness. When therefore we contemplate the ways of God, let not our thoughts be bounded by time and space, but let us by the eye of faith penetrate the veil, and look into eternity where the mind will no longer be obstructed in its inquiries by the mists of ignorance and error, but from a comprehensive view of the divine plans and purposes, will ascribe unto him that sitteth upon the throne, wisdom and honor, glory and power, majesty and dominion forever and ever.

In the economy of divine providence there is a chain which can never be broken; it is disposed in a complicated form, yet every link is placed by unerring wisdom—occupies a station which is connected with the accomplishment of infinite events, and the *smallest part* cannot be removed, but at the expense of deranging the *whole*. Under a firm conviction of this great truth, let us learn to control and subjugate every unholy and rebellious thought and feeling that would rise up in opposition against the *most high*, remembering that frail, sinful, dying man, was not made to *question* but *adore*.

If during the progress of the year upon which we are now entering, tribulations should abound—sorrows should be multiplied, and afflictions press heavily upon you—if streams of earthly comfort shall be dried up, and waters of bitterness threaten to overwhelm you—*if diseases*, and *accident*, and *death* should rob you of your dear relatives and friends, and "take away the desire of your eyes with a stroke"—if every thing around you shall be clad in habiliments of "*mourning, lamentation* and woe"—if both, in the wise but inscrutable providence of God, should be your portion in the coming future, then let the blessed thought that "God cares for you" be your solace and your stay, cheer your drooping spirits, strengthen your fainting heart, and enable you to say with child like confidence,

"I cannot, Lord! thy *purpose* see;
Yet all is *well*, since ruled by thee."

At a season like the present, we cannot but reflect on the shortness of time and the rapidity with which our years are passing away. During the last year, many striking events have taken place both in the moral and physical world; many things, both of an adverse and prosperous nature, have occurred within the sphere of our own observation, but they are past and *gone*, and the recollection they have left behind; will, ere long, be obliterated from the memory by "time's effacing finger." Thus shall we find it through life. *Scene* after *scene* will fly before us—the *seasons* will come and go—*day* and *night* will follow each other in rapid succession, like the waves of the ocean—the *past* will seem like the baseless fabric of a vision, till we are summoned from this world of shadows, to a world of solemn and eternal realities. A few *more fleeting days* and *years*—a few more vicissitudes of *prosperity* and *adversity*—*health* and *sickness*—*joy* and *sorrow*—a few more *sabbaths* and *sermons*—*invitations* and *warnings*, and then we must bid a final adieu to all things here below, and go to render up an account of our *stewardship*!

Can *you*, my hearer, realize this thought?—Can *you* look forward to the solemn period, when you must part with houses and land—brethren and sisters, husbands and wives, parents and children—when you must lie down on the bed of death—hear the voice of love and friendship for *the last time*; take *their last look*; hear your *last sigh*; utter your *last farewell*, and their enter the dark valley and shadow of death! Before me my dear hearer, nothing can enable you to face the last enemy, and lie down with calmness and confidence in the silent tomb, but the sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life "through Jesus Christ our Lord." "I beseech you therefore, give all diligence to make your calling and election *sure*;" rest not, until by faith in Jesus, you can read your title clear, to mansions in the skies.

Time is flying; *death* is approaching, *eternity* is at hand—"what then doest, then, *so quickly*." Begin this *year* with resolutions of amendment, with a firm, and solemn determination to consecrate your heart and life to God, and then, if *prosperity* shine upon you, you will enjoy it with thankfulness; if adversity be your portion, you will bear it with patience, and if, in the order of divine providence you are appointed to death, you will be enabled to say with holy resignation, "True cup which my father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" For me to live; to Christ, and to die is gain." Then your *life* will be blessed—*your end* will be peace, and your *immortality* will be glorious. Sinner, let the *voice* of the *departed year*, remind you of the impressive words uttered to the *Romans* in his sleep—"*We meet at Philippi.*" *Yes*, thou shalt meet it *again*, "at the judgement of the great day."

"Julius, why didn't you oblong *dish* day at de Springs?"

"Case, Mr. Snow, dey charged too much."

"How so, Julius?"

"Why, de landlord charged du colored individual wid stealing de tea spoons, I perambelated to de cars and walked home."

Railroads and Horses.—It has been found by a late census, that in consequence of the introduction of Railroads, the number of horses in England has been reduced from 1,000,000 to 200,000. It is computed that it will give as much land to sustain one horse as indeed to sustain eight men. Consequently, it would appear that the 800,000 horses displaced by railroads make room for an additional population of 5,600,000.

If you would never have any enemies, never recognize any as such. Treat all as friends, and they will be compelled to treat you in the same manner.

Tight boots and shoes are the most perfect inventions that the genius of man ever devised as instruments of torture; but fashion wills it, and they are endured.

Punch has lately heard of a Protestant, who has just discharged an old and faithful servant, because the poor fellow had a Roman nose.

Every man ought to live in a continued [illegible]

My Father.

My father raised his trembling hand,
And laid it on my head;
"God bless thee, O my son, my son,"
Most tenderly he said.

He died, and left no gems of gold,
But still I was his heir—
For that rich blessing that he gave
Became a fortune rare.

Still in my weary hours of toil,
To earn my daily bread,
It gladdens me in thought to feel
That blessing on my head.

Though infant tongues to me have said,
"Dear father," oft since then,
Yet when I bring that scene to mind,
I'm but a child again.

The Richmond Republic states (and vouches for the truth of the story) that a week ago an Italian, named Wm Carlisne, concluded to have a day's sport, and provided himself with a large pistol and half a pound of powder. The pistol he loaded and put into his trousers' pocket with the powder. Thus armed he started for the river, just as he reached which the pistol was accidentally discharged, setting fire to his clothing and wounding his left hand. His hair and neck were also much burned. The weapon rebounded with great force, and the flying ap- knocked off his hat! In reply to an inquiry from a bystander, he exclaimed that he had "rez much powder in his pocket," whereupon a boy present cried to him to jump into the dock. Without the least thought or hesitation the unfortunate man did as he was bid, and while floundering about in the water, the powder, which had been closely packed in paper—exploded with a loud report, just as the poor fellow submerged himself beneath the turbid water! He was not injured by the explosion, but his pants were nearly blown off, and his pocket book containing $3 in money, blown to the bottom of the dock. He abandoned his project of an excursion and went home. We think it was time.

Nothing New Under the Sun.—Mr. Kennet Loftus, an English gentleman, whose name has been recently connected with the subject of Chaldean antiquarian researches, and who is now in the East, assisting in running the boundary line between Turkey and Persia, writes to a member of the New Castle-upon-Tyne Farmer's Club, describing a discovery he has made, that the ancient Chaldeans had a system of under-draining their lands perfectly similar to the improved system now in vogue in England, their draining tiles, which he has found and traced, being precisely the same form and materials as those used by the British farmers.

Expensive Obstinacy—A digging Californian thus explains to the *Journal of Commerce* how near an approach he made to fortune and missed it:—

"Two months ago all of our party except myself was away on a prospecting tour, and I was sinking shafts with an old lead miner from Galena. The Range had then been traced only as far as where we are now sitting. On that line point, two hundred yards ahead, I stuck my pick, and asked my companion to help me sink a shaft! He refused in spite of my most earnest request, until we had sunk in a place which seemed to hit his fancy. So we worked five days, reached the granite, drifted and found nothing. Then I demanded of him to fulfil his promise. He was thoroughly discouraged, and refused. We parted immediately. On the next day my comrades arrived, and one of them came with me to the spot, but found it occupied. Three men had taken possession within an hour from the time we left it, and now you see that the ground has been worked out. From those three claims, each thirty feet square, that party has divided over ninety thousand dollars to the man! It is the richest spot by far on all the Coyote Hills, and one of the best in the whole mines—all lost to us by the stupid obstinacy and falsehood of a stranger."

Great Alleged Discoveries.—Two discoveries of inventions are announced by the London Morning Chronicle, which, if real, will exert a vast interest upon the political, the economical, the moral and the social condition of the United States, but especially the cotton-growing states. One of these inventions is that of a mode of preparing flax, by a combination of mechanical and chemical means, which, at a very trifling expense, renders the fibre fit to be made in the fabrics of either the greatest coarseness or the greatest fineness—*either the coarsest canvas* or Brussels lace. The other invention is one adapting flax fibre to cotton or woolen or silk machinery, or for mixing it with these materials. The Chronicle says that from 125 pounds of flax, 100 lbs. of material, identical with clean cotton, can be produced for less than half a crown. The mixture of wool with flax forms a fabric exceedingly durable, and while wool costs 6d., the flax prepared and ready for spinning, may be obtained for sixpence per pound, so that with flax and wool spun together in equal quantities, the cost would be reduced by nearly one half. The Richmond Whig, alluding to it as improvement says:

"If it should turn out, upon further trial, that flax, prepared in a particular way, can be substituted for cotton so as to enable Great Britain to dispense with our Southern staple, a mighty effect will be produced upon the value of property in the Southern States. The price of lands and slave property will at once be diminished, and business arrangements entered into upon the present value of that species of property, will, after they have matured, produce a *crash that will be felt over the entire country.*—A lesson would thus be read upon the mutability of human affairs. The political consequences resulting from the change would be most important. A considerable diminution in the wealth and power of the Southern States would of itself have a marked effect upon their political relations with other States—the importance of their friendship as well as the dread of their enmity would thereby be decreased.

The Arkwrights, cotton mill owners are said to be the wealthiest family in England. The head of the house died a little time ago, and the personal property he exchanged for the sanguine expectations of the eldest was sworn to be [illegible]

A suit was tried in New York a short time ago, in which the plaintiff was a milkman, who endeavored to recover $200 from Mr. Howard of the Irving House, for milk supplied on a contract. It was proved, however, that he commenced to furnish milk from cows fed on grass in summer, and in the winter from cows fed on hay, grain and meal; instead of which, it turned out the cows were fed on swill from a distillery in the 10th Avenue, which physicians pronounced to be unwholesome, as productive of various diseases, particularly to children. Under these circumstances, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

How to Capture a Boa Constrictor.

We insert from the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, an interesting letter from Zion Harris, of Caldwell, Liberia, relative to a large Boa Constrictor, which, with a brood of young Boas, he was fortunate enough to capture. Mr. Harris is somewhat known to the Rev. Mr. Erskine, a venerable colored minister, who emigrated to Liberia in 1832, where he died just previous to my arrival, and was by all who knew him much lamented. His brother-in-law, Henry W. Erskine, is *now a missionary* of the Presbyterian Church. Harris, after thirteen years of labor, returned to Tennessee, to carry out the dying wish of his father-in-law, who remarked, "If I can look down from heaven, I shall smile when I see all my family and relations land in Liberia." He came back with him thirteen of the family, and about seventy others, and has since been a most excellent farmer. We have no doubt of the perfect veracity of his account as contained in the letter to which we refer our readers:—

Hurra for Zion Harris and his Big Snake!

Our readers will be glad to hear, that our old friend Zion Harris, the defender of the Heddington Mission Station, the best farmer and hunter in Liberia, is still actively engaged. It seems he has unearthed a mammoth Anaconda, and promises us a treat of him. Well, if the animal continues in good health on the arrival of the Packet out, we will venture an offer for her on installation. We give Zion's letter below, *verbatim et litteratim*, which no one acquainted with him can fail to recognize.

"Caldwell, Sept. 26th, 1850.

"DR. HALL.

"SIR:—I write to inform you, that I am well, and family, hoping you are the same.—Why Dr., I have not heard from you for some time—you are my good friend, though I have never told you so before, I would be glad to hear from you at any time, I hope you will write to me. I have been hard at work since I got home. I have got as much money as I had before I left home, I had but a little; but, I am making more to it. I have a large farm, I made 2 or 3 hundred kroos of rice this year. I have about forty acres in ginger, rice, and cassadas and sugar cane. I have two fine horses and a yoke of oxen.

"Some ten or fifteen horses have come down out of the interior this year. I plow my horses, I find it much easier than the hoe, and make as much again. I must stop here.

"Now Dr., let me tell you, Buckky, Buckky, I have got you a great big snak, a boar constructor. I have not got time to tell you altogether how I cought him; but, I will tell you a little. I was out a hunting, the hounds was running a deer, and I run and jump on a Bugabug hill to shoot the deer, and the top of the hill broke in and the dirt fell in, and something blowed as same as a steamboat blowing off steam, I peeped in at the hole, and I saw his mouth, I thought about you, you told me to try to ketch one. I snatched off my overcoat and stoped up the hole, and looked around for some more, and found two others, I stoped them up good and secure. I brook home, studying what plan, how to ketch him. I call'd my boys and all my hands. I made a large box, twelve feet long, and broak back, I drove up some forks, and made one of the hols large enough to poke the end of the box in. I had a trap door in one end. Then I built me a big fire and other hands after roasting the old fellow well, she runs out into the box I shet down the doore, and give three *cheers*, I have got you. She is nineteen feet long, she was a setting—she had forty-four young ones, that I saw, a great many run into the box with *her*—she is larger than the one in your office, that I gave you—she eats well. I have had her now going on six months, I caught her a few days after the Packet left before. I sold one small one for fifty dollars, to Captain Forsey the, of Philadelphia; he was about twelve feet long, you can have this for a hundred and fifty. I will keep it until the Packet returns, by that time, she will be putty well tamed. You told me, if I would git you one as large as that, you would *give me* five hundred dollars, and pay the frait; now give me a hundred and fifty, I will send her. You know what are want.—Write to me, I will be glad to hear from you at any time. No more.

"Yours, truly, ZION HARRIS."

A Profitable Crop.—A letter from the Sandwich Islands, dated in October, says: A kalo patch was sold in the vicinity of Honolulu last week, containing about two acres, for the enormous sum of $1,500, for the growing crop!—What other vegetable, grain or production would *yield such a return?* The entire cost of cultivation and seed did not exceed $200—thus yielding a clear profit of $1,300 or $650 per acre, for a crop requiring but a year, or fourteen months, to bring to perfection. But these are every day occurrences here, and nothing is offered in our market, that meets a more ready sale or greater profit.

Away down in Maine, Sam—an old Indian—was tried, convicted, and fined five dollars for stealing. Sam immediately pulled out a well filled wallet and counted out the change to Judge Johnson,—demanding at the same time a receipt, when the following colloquy ensued:

Judge—Sam, you don't want a receipt, for it is settled on the docket and can never again come up against you.

Indian—I pay you the money, well!—give me receipt.

Judge—I tell you that you don't need it, for it is settled on the docket.

Indian—White man say me steal, Judge Johnson say me steal; I say me no steal, but me pay um;—now give um receipt.

Judge—Well, since you so insist upon it, if you will give me a good reason for wanting it, I will give you one.

Indian—Well! When me die, me 'spects go to Heaven. Werry well! when me gets to de gate, Peter says—"Go 'way, Indian, you steal." I says, werry well, what if I do; don't I pay um? Peter says, "Show um receipt," and then if I don't have um I shall be obliged to go look all through Hell to find Judge Johnson to prove I pay um!

It is said that some American wool, recently sent from New York to England, proved to be so exquisitely fine as to make it impossible to card it with the present machinery. It was fine enough to have imitated cashmere.

Italy and Germany yield the principal supply of rags to Great Britain and the United States.

The two magnificent paddle wheel steamships building on the Clyde for the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, will be named the *Arabia* and *Persia*.

It is in contemplation in Edinburg to employ paupers in the cultivation of waste lands

Population of Nashville—Whites, 10,000; slaves, 1600; suburbs, 6000. Total, 17,590.

The census of Norfolk, Va., is 14,320;—consisting of 9,068 whites, 957 free blacks, and 4,295 slaves.

The expenditures and liabilities chargeable directly to the Mexican war, and the acquisition of territory consequent upon the treaty of peace, amounts to $217,175,573.

The food, raiment, furniture, &c., consumed in this country, amounts to about $100 for each individual. From $6 to $7 are of foreign productions.

Rhode Island.—The census, just completed, shows that the population of this State is 147,543, being an increase of 38,712 since 1840, or a fraction over 35 per cent. The population of the city of Providence is 41,513, being an increase, 18,341 since 1840.

A New State in the Future.—We understand that a new and important movement is being made by the Italian and French residents of Baltimore. They have had a preliminary meeting, and determined on migrating to the west in a body, there to found another State, to be called *New Italy.*

The Pittsburg *American* notices an arrival in that city of a runaway couple, from Lancaster, the groom being an old farmer of 75, worth $30,000, and the bride a blooming girl of 18.

A turkey weighing thirty pounds was sold in the Philadelphia market on Monday, for sixteen dollars.

The Orange County Bank, N. Y., was robbed on Sunday night of $32,000, and they offer $5000 reward for the thief.

We regret to learn that the Baptist Church at Piscataway, two miles this side of New Brunswick, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday morning. It was under the pastoral charge of the Rev. H. Y. Jones, formerly of this city.—*Newark Daily, Jan. 2.*

The steamship Africa sailed yesterday from Jersey City at 4 P. M. for Liverpool with 53 passengers and $218,000 in specie.

It may be useful to our readers to know that matches when too damp to be used in the ordinary way, can be ignited by rubbing them gently, for a few seconds, upon a piece of dry cork.

Virginia.—The Virginia papers state that the white population of Eastern Virginia will amount to 400,000, and of Western, 495,000. The entire population of the State will, it is said, be 1,400,000. Virginia will lose three members of Congress by the new apportionment.

The following, says the Portsmouth Journal, is a *verbatim* copy of the direction of a foreign letter received at our post office the other day:

"Mrs. White New Castle, New Hampshire In State of Maine New York."

Jenny Lind's first concert at Washington was crowded; over $10,000 were received for tickets. The President, Cabinet, Clay, Gen. Scott, and a quorum of both Houses, were present.

☞ *To Persons out of Employment.*

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* * Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, will display ed, as above, without any exception or abridgement (including this notice,) and giving it *one or more insertions*, shall receive a copy of any one of our $2.50 or $3 works, (*subject to their order,*) by sending direct to the Publisher.

☞ No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

THE UNION

Plainfield, January 7, 1851.

Agents.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

C. Pierce, Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, is our agent in that city—also, E. W. Carr, Third Street, opposite the Exchange.

Cotton Factories.—The operation of the Tariff of 1846 is effecting very injuriously the industrial interests of the whole country from Maine to Georgia. Even the cotton factories of the Southern States are more than half idle, as will be seen by the facts subjoined. Thousands of operatives are thrown out of employment, and much destitution, misery, sickness and immorality results.

In Virginia there are 20 manufacturing companies, with an aggregate capital of $1,800,000. The present production of these cotton mills is about half their capacity—some of them paying three-fourths wages, some running half time—some entirely idle, and but few running full time. The entire capital invested has paid no profit on the average for two years back. In Maryland, the matter is still worse. Whole number of cotton factories in the State, 28.—Working short time 18—working full time 2—entirely idle 8. The total production is less than half of the capacity of the mills

Another very important effect of the present low duties and immense importations, has been referred to by a religious paper. A manufacturing population is as moral, law-abiding, industrious and intelligent as any other, when work is plenty and wages are good. Then churches, schools, reading-rooms, lyceums, lectures, libraries, newspapers, &c. are patronized and supported. But when work fails and wages are reduced, as must inevitably be the case under such a tariff as we now have, all these efficient means of improvement, education and morality, must of necessity be in a great measure be dispensed with, for the operatives can get but the bare necessaries of life—and a manufacturing population becomes idle, vicious and corrupt, and the whole community greatly injured. This is in accordance with reason and human nature, and facts every where substantiate the assertion.

Injurious as are the effects of our tariff laws, we see but little prospect of an amendment by the existing Congress. The Democrats have a majority in both branches, but probably would not like to make an alteration so beneficial the credit of which might accrue to the present whig administration. The next Congress will probably be more democratic than the present, *but the pressure from the people may be so* powerful a year hence, as to constrain them to let us have so desirable a reform.

☞ Rahway is certainly entitled to much credit, and we but do our duty, in giving publicity to the following truly praiseworthy incidents. At a Ladies' Fair on Christmas Day in that place, for the benefit of the new 2nd Presbyterian Church, the profits were over $500. At a recent donation visit to the pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church, the proceeds amounted to $400, including a fine horse and carriage. Such charitable deeds should be widely disseminated, that others may be incited to do likewise.

Sartain's Union Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book, for February, have both been on hand some time. Both are superior to any thing in the Magazine line before published. Each contains 72 pages—profusely, richly and most beautifully embellished. The terms are as heretofore, when they were much smaller, much less beautiful, and much less costly—Now is the time to subscribe.

Two Weeks Later from Europe.

The steamship Baltic having encountered very rough weather, was obliged to put into Provincetown Dec. 28th, to obtain a supply of coal. She did not arrive at her wharf until Tuesday. She brought a week's later news.

The Niagara arrived at Halifax on Friday, 13 days from Liverpool, with a weeks' news later still. She had 33 through passengers and 8 for Halifax.

Both arrivals report a considerable rise in the price of cotton.

Flour and Grain were dull. American provisions in good demand. Trade in the manufacturing districts very good. Money plenty.

The general and political news is of no special importance.

☞ Another meeting has been held in Sussex county, in favor of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Delaware Water Gap—at which there was a large attendance of the prominent men of Morris, Sussex and Warren counties. This project is bound to be accomplished.

There arrived at the port of New York from foreign ports during the year 1850, 3,489 vessels. Of this number, 2,026 were American, 961 British, 90 Bremen, 59 Swedish, 70 Norwegian, 34 Hamburg, 45 Prussian, 27 French, 12 Austrian, and 18 Russian.

During the year there arrived at the port, 212,796 emigrants, in 1,534 vessels. In 1849, the number that arrived was 220,603, brought in 2,000 vessels, showing a decrease, in the year just closed, of 8,567 emigrants. Of the whole number, 114,582, or more than one half were from Ireland, 45,402 from Germany, 28,195 from England, and 6,771 from Scotland.

Communities.—Much complaint is made in the city and New Jersey papers of the high rates of commutation on all the *New Jersey* railroads—they being nearly or quite double of those on the New York and New England railways. The rate between here and New York is $70 per annum, the distance being about 23 miles, and only two trips daily—while on the New Haven, the Harlem, and the Hudson River Railroads, the commutation for the same distance, with from 2 to 6 trips daily, is we believe but from $35 to $50. The rates on the N. J. Road, and Morris and Essex, are as high as on ours. This operates very injuriously on all the *New Jersey* towns and villages on the line of the railways. The inhabitants of the city are quite extensively taking up their residence in the country villages, for many very good reasons, travelling back and forth daily to their business, on the railroads. They will of course patronize those roads, and settle on those lines where commutation is cheapest—to the great benefit of the villages and the railroads. Hence the low rates of fare on all the roads east of us. It would be much to our interest, and to their own, we think, if all our railroads would follow their example. Perhaps hundreds of New Yorkers would settle here, if the commutation was reduced to $40 per annum—whose fare with that of their visitors would be much more than they now receive—and tend much to the improvement and growth of the village. The subject is well worthy of the consideration of the company and the people.

Essex County contains a population of 74,006. In 1840, it was 44,621—Increase in ten years, 29,385. Of the 74,000 Newark contains about 39,000, and the remainder of the county 35,000, which clearly shows the propriety of a division as recommended by us, by setting off Newark by itself. The average population of the counties of the State is about 20,000.

Delaware contains 90,407 inhabitants, of whom 2,278 are slaves. In 1840, its population was 78,107—Increase in ten years, 12,300.

Congress.

Congress kept New Years last week, having been in session but 2 or 3 days—and in them did nothing worth recording. Now that the holidays are *over*, we hope Congress will go to work in earnest.

The Ohio sailed from Norfolk for New York on Friday morning.

The steamship City of Glasgow arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, from Liverpool, after a long and stormy passage

A Lesson for Cabmen.—A lesson has been administered to villainous *cabmen* in Buffalo, which may be of some service to the whole fraternity, in that city at all events. It seems that *a stranger employed* a cab-man to convey him from about the centre of the city to the steamboat landing—the distance being some quarter of a mile. Before reaching the landing, the cab-man stopped saying he could go no further, and invited his passenger to leave the cab and pay his fare. In reply to the inquiry as to how much he should pay, he was told $5. This he refused to give, and therefore the cabman, assisted by another ruffian, set upon him, knocked him down, and beat him until the stranger consented to pay the $5, in order to save his life. This paid over, the magnanimous assistent of the cabman demanded $5 more of the stranger for the assistance he had rendered his friend; and the additional $5 was paid over. So far all went very well. The cab-man, and his friend had pocketed $5 each, and were therefore quite well satisfied. The stranger however, walked to the police office and entered a complaint, and in due time each of the interesting couple was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years, for highway robbery. New York cabmen may take a warning from this example. —*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

The above is headed a lesson for cabmen—we think it might also be called a lesson to our Essex County *courts*. The New York *Judges* sentence a man to the State Prison for ten years for robbing a man of $5, and not materially injuring his person—while our Courts sentence a man to State Prison for only three years, for breaking into a store and stealing goods to the amount of $1000, all of which was lost to the rightful owners. There is evidently a great discrepancy between the two cases. Had the burglar been sentenced for ten years, and the $5 robber for three, it would have been more in accordance with justice, in our opinion.

The U.S. ship Preble arrived at New York on Thursday, after a cruise of 4 years and 4 months, having sailed 100,000 miles. She has visited California, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, &c. &c. The longest cruise ever made by a national vessel.

The Warren Journal states that 8 hogs, a little over a year old, fatted by Mr. C. Drake, were exhibited in Hackettstown a few days since, weighing in the aggregate 4,500 pounds!

Newark and Paterson are infested with robbers, who avail themselves of opportunities for robbing wagons &c. while standing in the street

A man in Trenton has purchased the right to Paine's Water Gas for Mercer County.

Jenny Lind, it is said, was slimly patronized in Charleston, S. C. The Charlestonians slightedher because she was so applauded at the north

The friends of a Rail Road from the N. Y. State line through Sussex and Warren to the Delaware Water Gap, are still agitating the subject. An engineer and his party are now making explorations in Warren County in order to carry out the purpose.

A child was smothered to death in New York on Thursday night in consequence of a person sitting down upon it, while covered up, in a rocking chair.

There are 4,000 Indians in the State of New York, having under cultivation 30,000 acres of land.

The Niagara arrived at Boston, Saturday morning, in a little less than 2 weeks from Liverpool, via Halifax. She brings 105 passengers, mostly from Halifax.

There are seventy hail of vessels now at this port—most of which have large numbers of passengers on board, and it is feared that much suffering exists among them, from the inclemency of the season, as the few vessels that have arrived lately, report the weather severe in the extreme.—*N. Y. Tribune, Monday, 6th.*

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 4th.—A violent snow storm has been prevailing here and at the South all day. The telegraph wires are down in consequence.

The Lake Ontario Steamboat Company have had a prosperous season. They pay a dividend of 20 per cent on last year's business.

The consignment of gravestones that an enterprising Yankee sent to California, are lying on one of the wharves at San Francisco, a *dead* loss.

Rev. T. N. Mullen, a Catholic Clergyman, recently purchased some 25,000 acres in Iowa, where he intends to bring a large number of his countrymen to settle, as soon as preparations can be made in Ireland for their emigration to America.

Railroads are running steamboats off the track in many cases, and so diminish their value. The Hartford Times says that the splendid steamer Connecticut, only two or three years old, which cost $160,000, has been sold for $80,000.

The Delavan House, Albany, can lodge 350 guests, and feed as many as may come.

Cincinnati, 'the Queen of the West,' has a population of 115,590. In 1840 it was 46,382. Increase in ten years, 29,208, or about 150 per cent.

The arrival of emigrants at New Orleans between the first of November and middle of December, amounted to 10,965.

The Records of the French Police mention the case of a lady who came unexpectedly into a large fortune, and immediately fell into profound melancholy. She expected to be robbed every moment, and at length locked her doors, and received food through a small window. She soon become afraid of being poisoned, dismissed her cook, and starved herself to death.

A singular instance of resuscitation occurred lately at the British Museum A certain suail, a native of Egypt, which had been glued down to a card, and confined in a close glass case, actually came to life the other day, and was found by the astonished "custos" promenading about in his narrow domain.

"Have you ever broken a horse?" inquired a horse-jockey. "No, no' exactly," replied Simon, "but I've broken three or four wagons."

Hearing Something "Drap"!—"Look a-hea, Sam," said a Western negro to a field hand over the fence; "look a hea, d'ye see dat tall tree down dar?"

"Yah, Jim, I does."

"Well, I got up dat tree night afore to morrow."

"What you in dat tree arter?"

"I was arter a coon."

"You catch him Jim?"

"Was till I tell de fax, Sambo."

"Well, succeed?"

"I chased de coon outto de tudder end ob dat limb, and den I hear *sufin' drap*. What you guess 'twas, Sam."

"De coon, ob course."

"No, you don't; 'twas dis *here nigga*; like to broke he neck—been limpin' 'bout eber since."

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly *wonderful* remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

New York Prices Current, Jan. 5, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,81 to 5,12
Rye Flour	3,75 to 3,75
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,00 to 3,00
Grain—Wheat,	1,05 to 1,
Rye,	,74 to ,75
Corn,	,65 to ,70
Oats, Jersey,	,45 to ,47

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Laing & Webster, Liberty Corner, $7,03; Miss Mary C. F. Randolph, 5,20; Ludlow Squier, New Market, 3,00; S. P. Baynon, 1,50, James I. Compton, 1,30; Lewis E. Sage, New Providence, 1,00; Benj. Stelle, jr. 1,00: Az. Mundy, Washington Valley, ,75; Clark Johnson, ,63; Jonathan Ayers, Liberty Corner, ,50. Frazee Cules, 2 00.

MARRIED.

In this place, First Month 1st, 1851, by their own ceremony, JAMES H. MANN, of Morristown, to ISABELLA ANNETTA, daughter of J. L. BROTHERTON, of Plainfield.

At Rahway, Dec. 31st, by Rev. L. H. Lee, Mr. J. W. S Martin, to Miss Sarah E. Clawson.

Dec. 24th, Charles Tappan to Rachel Ann, daughter of Luther Hampton, all of Woodbridge township.

Dec. 30, Freeman Worth to Elizabeth, daughter of Freeman Force, all of Milton.

Dec. 24, John Sample to Louisa C. Oliver, both of Rahway.

DIED.

In Elizabethtown, on the 2d inst. Margaret Beckinridge, daughter of Rev. Dr. Murray, aged 6 years and 5 months.

Near Millstone, Dec. 20th, Ann Maria Voorhees, of an illness of ten days, aged 38 years.

At South Branch, Somerset co. Dec. 30, in the 65th year of his age, John S. Vandervear, after an illness of 24 hours.

At Elizabethtown, on the 2d inst. Margaret Beckinridge, daughter of Rev. Dr. Murray, aged 6 years and 5 months.

We learn that a new description of food—the *Dari*—is being introduced into England. It is a grain, or pulse, something between the lentil and Indian corn, and is described as excellently adapted for mixing with the lower descriptions of meal and flour, which it improves both in taste and color. It has already been imported into Ireland.

CAME

On the premises of the Sub scriber, a Yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take her away, or she will soon be sold.

EDW'RD ROCHE.

Green Valley, Dec. 31. 1850.—3w.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield prefers annually, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 25 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly matched in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, *inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge.* Persons will find the stock of all

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad—on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 202 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahwayon Mondays.

S. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S
Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,
FOR CASH ONLY,
At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and has so, in Sickness and Accidents, Always Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five is worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Compound. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, all Nausea, Sickness, and Dizziness of the Nerves and the Blood

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS,

Internal or external.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the instructions on each bottle. The Certificates of a host of witnesses could not make the facts stronger. Only call and see for it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy (sometimes called the name) and you other and he his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be sure.

☞ Call from your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for CASH, at very low prices, and great profit to the purchaser—but no upon commissions, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me too much for that. To be sold in all villages

J. M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any kind of produce we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO

Sept. 17 1850

BARNUM'S
AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, opposite the Astor House, New York

P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor and Manager,
JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr. Assistant Manager,

GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLION!

This immense and beautiful Establishment, the most complete and costly in America, presents by far the

Best Chance for the Holidays,

to secure innocent amusement united to moral instruction and pure morality. In its gorgeous Saloon, there are entertaining

Performances Afternoon and Evening,

Every day—and during the Holidays there will be Performances nearly

EVERY HOUR.

of the most distinct and pleasing description. This Museum is no limity collection, but is the product of years of patient industry and expense, combining the richests of FOUR DIFFERENT MUSEUMS, each of which has consumed the life time and the fortunes of its proprietor in its completion. It is now the

LARGEST IN THIS COUNTRY,

as well as the best and most complete, if considered, in all respects the MODEL MUSEUM, of the 19th quarter of the Globe, whether we contemplate the innumerable Curiosities it embodies, the exemplary character of the Amusements it presents, the cheapness of admittance to its vast

SALOONS OF WONDER,

or the unprecedented popularity it enjoys in every class of society.

THE CHINESE MUSEUM:

Itself, is a World in itself. It is the celebrated Celestial Empire, in little, and presents to the mind the most exact and perfect idea of the people and peculiarities of China ha it is possible to present—for nothing experiment, in fact, of almost everything is use in China, whether in the Court the Court, the City or Studio, the Temple or the Theatre. Figures, the size of life, illustrate the Costumes, the Mechanic, the Agricultural, the Emperor, the Mandarin, the Bonze, the Common People of China, just as they exist, and surrounded by the various Paraphernalia of Chinese life, presented in the travelled Suite, from the Palace to the Hut, from the Imperial Barge, to the travelling Chair, when his journey of thousands and thousands of miles to behold them.

The Picture Gallery

is one grand Saloon, occupied with costly and faithful Likenesses of all the Great Men of our Country, and the distinguished Men of the World.

THE CURIOSITIES,

both Natural and Artificial, are increased almost daily by additions made from every Quarter of the Globe, without regard to expense, by Mr. Barnum's agents. The Museum is, in fact, a perfect volume, in regard to every Art and Science, from Nature and Art, is known or which may be use ul or interesting to the Human Family.

The Grand State Coach of Adelaide,

LATE QUEEN of ENGLAND

together with the magnificent Gold Mounted Harness, for eight horses, and the gorgeous Golden Livery of the late Queen's coachmen, footmen and outriders!

And at least a

Million of Curiosities besides, that we have not Space to allude to.

The Saloon Performances

are of the most *irreproachable, yet of the most entertaining* kind. With a Company, that cannot in point of talent and merit be surpassed in this country, the most beautiful moral and domestic Dramas are produced, and in a manner at once delightful to the intelligent; yet divested of every word or inuendo calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of modesty, or shock the sensibility of the most serious. In short, every effort has been made to render this a place of

Family Amusement

Equalled by none in the United States, and surpassed by none in the world.

Admittance to the entire Museum, including Curiosities, the Chinese Collection, Performances &c., 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 12 1-2 Cents.

Nov. 26, 1850.—2m.

CELEBRATED CHEAP

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

No. 93 Bowery, New York.

FIVE LARGE SHOW ROOMS.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, Wholesale and Retail,—Families and Housekeepers furnished at wholesale prices.

LIST OF PRICES.

Eng. dble Ingrain	6 & 7s	Floor Oil Cloths	25 to 28
Scotch do do	5 & 6s	Floor Oil Cloths	37½ to 42½
Amer'n do do	4 & 5s	wide	50 to 62½
Eng. three ply	3 & 4s	Superfine Quality	Floor Oil
Imperial do	10 & 12s	cloths	9 to 11
Brussels stair	8 & 10s	Tufted Hearth Rugs	20 to 40
Tapestry do	9 & 12s	Axminster Rugs	8 to 9
Venetian do	2, 3, & 4s	Window Shades	5 to 10
Matts,	3, 4; and 5s	Cal'd Matting,	3-4, 5 4 & 6
4 4 striped Venetian		Stair Rods	6, 8, & 10
Table Covers	8, 10, & 12s	Line Carpet	25 & 31 c.
Piano Covers	4s	Table Oilcloths	3s
Common Carpets	2 to 2s	Eng. Druggets	3s 6d to 5s

HIRAM ANDERSON.

No 93 Bowery New York.

Almanacs for 1851.

THE Farmer's Almanac at Wholesale and Retail, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

BOOTH & FOSTER,
27 Courtlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled success, have extended the business accommodation, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is a new department of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that their liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will be consulted in the bestowal.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1850. 3 3 1y.

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American, English and French Prints—Ginghams of every variety, Mousselin De Laines, Plain and Figured Lustres, Merinos, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Silk Cravats, both black and changeable; also a few of the famous *Jenny Lind Ties*, something entirely new also, together with a good assortment of Cloths, also Flannels, Linen Sheeting, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country St're.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, latest styles. Also a new stock of

Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,

all of which will be sold cheap

☞ Goods shown freely. HENRY A. CORY.

Oct 21. 1850.

SOME more of those cheap Raisins at VAIL'S.

1000 POUNDS prime Cheese, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW tubs of prime Butter, at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. per lb. at VAIL'S.

SEABURY'S fine white Soap, 8 cents per bar, at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Double Refined Saleratus, for sale at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Washing Powder, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW boxes of fresh Oranges and Lemons, at VAIL'S.

A FEW pounds of cheap Coffee, at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels of Fancy, Picnic, and Boston Crackers, at VAIL'S.

SOME of those fine city cured Hams left, and for sale at 10 cts. per lb. at VAIL'S.

DRIED Beef, 1s. per lb., for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW Cider Barrels for sale cheap at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels new crop Molasses, at VAIL'S.

100 SACKS of Wiscasset Salt, at VAIL'S.

2 WAGONS, and 1 set of Single Harness 1 Bay and 1 Ostrich Robe, for sale at VAIL'S.

Dec. 3, 1850.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices.

JONES & HOCHFORD.

Sept. 12, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield,
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St., New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimers Saxonette, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, DeLaines, Oilcloth, Shawls, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpet Bags, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles, together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to purchase to each and all. P. M. FRENCH.

Sept. 23. 1850.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, exciting yeasty fermentation and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to act well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy I ever for those who have numbness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholera morbus. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for Dyspepsia that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.

Nov. 19, 1850.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Officers and Privates whether of Regulars, Volunteers, Rangers or Militia, who served in the year 1812, or any of the Indian wars since 1790, or who at the war with Mexico, or the several wars of Texas, or who died in the service while in the regular army, are entitled to Bounty Land. Those who served two months, to 160 acres of land; those who served six months, to 80 acres; those who served one month or 20 days, to 40 acres. Applications will be promptly attended to for a proper consideration, by the subscriber, residing in Plainfield.

Dec. 3 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true D'GESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Cure.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

PEPSIN is the chief element, *or great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself. It is also found in the Gastric Juice of all kinds of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig says that, one part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Dis-eased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that the cures and may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: 'An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*' Dr. Prout, in his celebrated work on 'Food and Digestion' published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states: *a most great fact, and describes the mode* of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Prout.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a common, and the principal cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a fact capable of easy demonstrgy, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion*, of them in op sion *different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," Dr. Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321 to 327, gives the discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Prof Geo. Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from artificial sources are well known. "Small cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Rheumatism, Nervous Deafness, Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be in the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement, but hundreds of testimonials have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were in most cases rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to fallious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the Bilious Remittent, Bilious Fever, and other diseases upon the digestive organs after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health to Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There if no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and relieve at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose received of the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Piles, Jaundice, Costiveness, Sourness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, moisture of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail, free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to take either in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *insure the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent to any part of the country, free of Postage, on the Dollar remitted (paid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

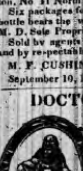
Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE SOCRATIC ESCULAPIUS; or, Every one his own Physician! 37th edition, with upwards of a hundred wood cuts, showing private diseases in every shape and form, and malformations of the generative system,

BY W. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become the victim of quacks, as by the prescriptions pointed out in this book a cure may be effected in his own house, without hindrance to business, or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, as with one inch the usual expense. In addition to the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, DR. W. YOUNG, No. 108 SPRUCE Street, PHILADELPHIA. Postpaid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 108 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 2 o'clock (Sundays excepted.)

Dec 17, 1850.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Somerset, made on the terms of August A. D. 1850, the subscriber will expose for sale at public vendue, at the house of Daniel T. Willet, late of the county of Somerset, deceased, on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the lands of which the said deceased died seized in the county of Somerset, consisting of the following described lots of land and premises, viz: One lot of land containing about 30 acres of land, more or less, situate in Warren township, in the county of Somerset aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone in the line of land formerly owned by Peter Van Nest, now deceased, and in the line of land containing a fifteen acres, adjoining lands of widow Charity Kirkpatrick, Stephen Plackett, and others, on which there is a good Grist Mill and Saw Power, No. 2, a lot of land containing seven acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jordan Sonman dec'd. Francis A. Elias, and others.

Terms of sale will be made known and attendance by DANIEL COREY, Administrator.

Dec 1st November 19th, 1850

NO

Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Fluid, sold for the South American Fluorific Washing Fluid, both great Inventions in washing, we request not to be overwhelming, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those who shall find the article does not answer the purpose intended All that is wanted is a trial to prove that the article is a treat; those who have tested them approve them much. Try one more, try both.

Also, a fine assortment of Lowell Bleached Cotton sheeting and shirting, by the sheet and retail by the yard, new and elegant plain and figured DeLaines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various descriptions, and splendid Silk Velvet, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. DANIEL SULLMAN.

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

THERE is no Store in Plainfield but what can offer a small credit Goods 5 per cent cheaper for cash than they can for credit, and I am going to try it since we keep no goods on the credit system. For cash I can sell No. 1 Sugar for 6c. per lb., Pork 6c., Flour $4,50 per bbl. and everything else on the same ratio; but I can't sell them as cheap if I have to wait six months or a year for my money, and then most get it. Now I am going to sell for Cash, and can and will pay goods lower than they have ever been offered before.

All those indebted to David L. Vail on book account, can save 5 per cent by settling immediately. Any man with a family can save $25,00 or $50 per year by paying cash for what he buys.

I shall take in Trade paid for Eggs, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hams, Shoulders &c., by DAVID L. VAIL.

Oct. 1, 1 50

TANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line of manufacture on reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they give be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can get in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

Wool Hats or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

New Goods

BROOKS Royal Patent Gored cotton thread, well tested, spread and attractive for sewing.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!
HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.
No. 317 Broadway,
(Cor. Leonard st., N. Y.)

HAVE IN STORE and are prepared to offer their customers a

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS

of the most elegant patterns and styles, including

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues,
Printed Jaconets and Cambrics,
Beautiful calicoes, Barages, Silks,

and indeed every thing adapted to the season, which added to their previous immense stock of every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

unknown of the

Largest, Most Varied and General Assortment of *in New York,*

and giving their attention particularly to the

RETAIL BUSINESS,

being themselves in constant communication with their customers.

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them,

if any pains, and the market of this or any other country, will enable them to do so.

Every Thing Useful and Ornamental in the Dry Goods Way,

for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, as family use, and are determined to be able at all times, so as for supply every want that a Lady shall be able to

Sit down and Select every Article

she desires, without the fatigue and perplexity of

RUNNING ABOUT TOWN,

to make up the assortment; also that to at a lower price than she would get them by promiscuous shopping.

Their Terms are Cash and only one Price,

from which they never vary and therefore the most inexperienced purchaser, even a child, will buy just as cheap as the most expert shopper. In the selection of their Goods they spare no pains or expense to obtain those which are the most

EXPERIENCED, POLITE, AND ATTENTIVE,

supplying the free exhibition of their goods, but

Never urging customers to buy.

In every department of their stock they keep

PLAIN LOW PRICED GOODS,

which they sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any store in any part of the city, as well as the

RICHER AND MORE VALUABLE QUALITIES

of which they retain their stock, shall be

EQUAL TO ANY IN NEW YORK,

which will include among other articles

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,

and cashmere, woollen, and Thibet long and square Shawls.

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Woollen Blankets and Quilts, Table, Piano, and Toilet Covers;

and indeed a full and complete assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE WIFE articles, of every variety and kind. Also a

Full Assortment of Mourning Goods,

together with a full and perfect assortment of gentlemen

Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats,

Silk and Linen, Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery,

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

&c., &c., &c.,

At prices far below the usual rates of Gentlemen's Furnishing goods.

☞ Bear in mind the name or number,

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,

347 Broadway, corner Leonard st.

The Public Staging School,

To now in operation, at Laing's Hall, every Tuesday Evening

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles, for sale by

D. BULLMAN.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving you at least one half of the labor of washing, for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

MOFFATS

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of **FIFTEEN YEARS**, and during that time have maintained the highest character in every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have even restored sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has superseded almost all use of every other medicine in those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and sparingly and prudently used them. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, that they owed their fame and their name.

Unlike the host of pernicious quacknostrums which boast of vegetable ingredients, the **LIFE MEDICINES** are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither **Mercury**, nor **Antimony**, nor **Arsenic**, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from the herbs of the field, with the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently in some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are otherwise unknown to the ignorant pretenders in medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the load of bile with which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected mass behind to produce additional disturbance, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** is to cleanse the blood from all vitiation; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished and fed coming from a clean stomach, comes freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the beaming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthful bile, instead of the dark and acrid kind; **Flatulency**, **Loss of Appetite**, **Heartburn**, **Headache**, **Restlessness**, **Ill-Temper**, **Anxiety**, **Languor**, and **Low Spirits**, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a mild and genial power, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Diarrhœa and **Cholera**, by removing the thorny acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Low Nervous Fever has been known to cure **Rheumatism** permanently in three weeks, and **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and never have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also Worms, by subduing from the tunnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the liver and lungs of the load in the former which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Fevers, Inflammations, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all cutaneous eruptions, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a single box is sufficient in the generality of skin, **Common Colds** and **Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a distinguished public recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint in the worst form of vomiting blood; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. His borrower at length tried the Vegetable Pills now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system exposed to a return of the disease—cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and Complaints.

General Debility, **Loss of Appetite**, and **Drowsiness** prevailing, these medicines have been found with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—**King's Evil** and **Scrofula**, in the worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. None genuine without the signature of the Proprietors. Complaints of all kinds, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Painter's Colic**, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Patients whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of **Mercury**, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of **Mercury** infinitely more effectually than the powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Any of no one who is not an AUTHORISED AGENT.

Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT 335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's apparel, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by June 13, 1850. P. M FRENCH.

A FINE lot of Prime Cheese Just Received; also a large assortment of Sugars for preserving nite, F or Sale Low by D. VAIL.

Now Ladies,

Imbetime to get some beautiful
Organdy Lawns for Dresses; also,
Some splendid Borages all wool and silk. Calle
May 14, 1849. D BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an ever-fast article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the 1m Subscriber.
June 13, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

SADOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—One Tablespoonful to each Dose—Taken Immediately—Some Improvement Realized in Three Hours—Cure in Three Days.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Bottles for $5.00.

BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now and for ever **QUART BOTTLES**, and is of the same medical strength and efficacy as that in the quart bottles.

The great and unparalleled success of Brant's Sarsaparilla, and all other similar medicines, may in some measure be understood from the following facts, which are true in their most literal sense, as specimens of the medicine, the PURE ESSENCE of

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock,
Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

more especially, those of the two latter articles, and the quantities of each of those ingredients in each bottle of it than can be found in any bottle of any other Sarsaparilla in the world.

But, SECONDLY—because This Purifier also possesses the medical virtues and healing properties of those

Roots, Barks, and Vegetables,

the PURIFYING properties of which are greatly increased by the combination of the Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks, with the Extracts of the Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, from which the most active and useful PURIFYING principles of the Sarsaparilla are derived. Do true is this, that we have very often refused, the Doctor is

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANT'S Sarsaparilla,
has more effect upon the system than any kind dozen, the
TEN Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

15 then. One BOTTLE of PURIFIER sells for ONE DOLLAR, One Bottle of Sarsaparilla for Ten Dollars.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. S. HAZEN of Stow, Oneida Co., N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula in the Face, Neck, and Breast, by the use of Brant's Purifying Extract, in the Quarterly Court in the City of New York, on the 25th of December, 1849, before the Hon. Judge Edmonds, testified as follows:

A person in the City of New York had manufactured and vended in the City of New York, and elsewhere, a Sarsaparilla, which was a counterfeit of the Sarsaparilla of the late celebrated Dr. Townsend. He was arrested, and in order to obtain bail, he (the Proprietor of Brant's Purifying Extract) was obliged to give bail for the appearance of the party, and, therefore, was not entitled to discharge. The trial of Mr. Brant was postponed from time to time, and the Counterfeiter was put in a situation to respond to the Facts as published, and the Counterfeit was found to be a worthless article.

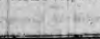
Mr. HAZEN said, I am well acquainted with Brant's Purifying Extract—have used it in the Quarter of a bottle, and I am cured. I had a bad Scrofula in the Face, Neck, and Breast, which was cured by the use of Brant's Purifying Extract. I have used about three bottles. I was troubled with it about two years. I had it on my face, and it was very bad. I had it on my neck, and it was very bad. I had it on my breast, and it was very bad. I had it on my arm, and it was very bad. I had it on my leg, and it was very bad. I had it on my back, and it was very bad. I had it on my shoulder, and it was very bad. I had it on my hand, and it was very bad. I had it on my foot, and it was very bad. I had it on my head, and it was very bad. I had it on my ear, and it was very bad. I had it on my eye, and it was very bad. I had it on my nose, and it was very bad. I had it on my mouth, and it was very bad. I had it on my chin, and it was very bad. I had it on my throat, and it was very bad. I had it on my chest, and it was very bad. I had it on my stomach

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 2. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1851. Whole number 730.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.



Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
Leave White House, at	3 45 and	5 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M
Somerville,	5	7	2 15
Bound Brook,	5 15	7 10	2 25
New Market,	5 39	7 30	2 35
Plainfield,	5 45	7 30	2 45
South Plains,	6	7 35	2 50
Westfield,	6 30	7 45	3
Cranesville,	6 40	7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town,		8 05	12 45
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30	8 30	1

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 P. M.

By the N. J. Railroad, foot of Cortlandt St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M.

Washing Made Easy.

Or How to Wash Clothes without Machines, Washboards or Pounding Barrels, Rubbing Unnecessary.

BY MADAME BEAVELT, PATENT FRENCH LAUNDRESS.

Seventh Edition Improved—the most Popular Work ever Printed—32,000 Copies Sold in Six Months.

THIS work is really the most useful in Housekeeping of any ever issued. It gives plain instructions about Laundry matters, that enables one person to do a large family washing in a very short time, without using one dozen machines, acids, turpentine, ammonia, camphine, or other offensive articles. Also, how to make Soap, Starches and Blacking, and banishes all Washing Day Troubles, and makes it a more agreeable day of labor and avoiding as pleasant a day. It improves the appearance of the clothes renders them as white as snow, tears off no buttons, no skinning of fingers, requires no hard labor, and saves all wear and tear. The pamphlet also instructs persons how to Wash Calicoes or cotton prints WITHOUT FADING. Also how to iron them in Starch Lustre, Cambric, Muslin, and how to Iron them in the French style. Also, how to renovate velvets, clean kid gloves, remove mildew from linen, grease spots, stains, &c. &c. These are the greatest and most valuable chemical discoveries of the age. My method is adopted by all the large hotels, laundry establishments, steamers, first families &c. &c. The instruction are so plain none can mistake them. The articles used are all safe, agreeable, cheap, and can be obtained anywhere for a few cents. My plan is the Cheapest and Best in the World.

The work is sent by mail in sealed envelopes at single letter postage. Price only 1.00 per copy. Read the advertisement.

PROOF IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PUBLIC CERTIFICATE.

"We have tried Madame Beavelt's System of Washing, and consider it THE BEST in the World, and Worth More than a Hundred for it."

Mrs. Lippincott, 102 Barrow street.
E. Olson, 472 Grand-street.
P. Jackson, 104 Newark-street.
John Hooper, 105 Fulton-street.
M. R. Kinns, 302 Eighth Avenue.
H. H. Johnson, book-keeper 108 Nassau st.

PROOF FROM THE COUNTRY.

Extracts from letters received by Madame Beavelt.

Baldwinsville, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1850.

"I have tried your way of washing, and think it is the easiest way that can be got up."

ELIJAH ARMSTRONG.

Woodstown, N. J., May 27, 1850.

"My wife is much pleased with your method of washing on account of the great saving of labor and the better appearance of the clothes." DAVID DAVIS.

LADIES LIKE IT.

East Wareham, Mass., May 23, 1850.

"I have tried your method of washing, and am very much pleased with it. It is better than I expected.—The account of its health I am willing to make to my family washing until I procured your circular. Now I do it with ease. I recommend your plan to all my neighbors."

Mrs. RUFUS E. HOLMES.

Somers Point, N. J., May 28, 1850.

"I have tried your System of Washing, and am perfectly satisfied that it will do all you say in your advertisement."

Mrs. B ORUM.

CLERGYMEN RECOMMEND IT.

Chili Center, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1850.

Madame Beavelt,—

"Weeks since I received one of your pamphlets, and tried your plan to my satisfaction. I also gave one of our lady neighbors, who has a large wash. Some of the preparation and she was perfectly delighted with it.

Rev. HENRY BROWN.

Havanna, Mason Co., Ill., Aug. 23, 18 0.

Madame,—

"We have tried both your System of Easy Washing, and find it to do well. We think all will like to adopt it."

Rev. SAMUEL SMITH.

Rev. WM. ELLSWORTH.

Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1850.

"I have tried your System of Easy Washing, and find it to be all you recommend it." ROBERT REID.

Amityville, Penn., June 6, 1850.

"We have tried your recipe for washing, and it has met our most sanguine expectations. We must admit that it is a most valuable recipe. W. L. ASHMEAD.

JOHN BEAN, Jr.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOUSEKEEPING.

Warrenton Va., July 22, 1850.

"I am very much pleased with your plan of Washing, and should like to see it in general use as a great improvement in Housekeeping. WM. HELEN.

Thousands have tried it and could be named, but space in the poetry in this paper to add more.

To avoid mistakes and counterfeits, be sure to direct your letters to Madame BEAVELT, Patent Laundress, 43 Ann-street, New York. Postage paid, and the pamphlet will be forwarded by the first mail. Thousands are sent by mail every month. No person can sell this work without written authority from the Holder of the Copyright. Price $1 per copy. State what paper you read this advertisement in.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN.

Talk about Taking out Goods LOOK HERE!

THE 4, 164, per lb., Raisins 10d., best Coffee 1s. a lb Sugar 8d. a lb., Mackerel 5d. a lb., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, first rate Calicoes, warranted fast colors for 5d. a yard, besides all the Boot, and Shoe, Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Candle, Harvesting Compound and Labor Saving Soap, Potatoes, &c., &c., too numerable to. These articles we have to sell (and cheap enough we think) for the ready money.

P. M. FRENCH.

May 28

Liver Complaint,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases has not excelled, if equalled by any other preparation in the United States as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids—possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they move without ache, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the above complaints."

"The Tenth Legion," published at Wadesboro, Va., January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the many quack medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value.—Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters* prepared by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabtree, of this county, was very severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after taking the contents of the first bottle, found himself on the way to health. Encouraged by this unexpected success, he purchased another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The Philadelphia *Democrat*," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor said, November 4th:

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from No. 130 to 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of the numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy more extensive premises, and his success in his new quarters; he is deserving of it. The Bitter Mixture is without doubt the greatest med icine extant for diseases of the liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of *Chronic* diarrhœa has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medicas of the different schools of medicine with its nauseous compounds, was induced to use these Bitters, and a few bottles of the same restored him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they have occasion to employ a medicine of the kind. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at the store, or see that the name is on the outside wrapper or outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of old good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 15, 1850.

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.*—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to unite in highly recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher William Hoofland, Professor in the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the most learned writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the essay of *tonics*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on." He specially recommended it to Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver, and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of the editors speak of its efficacy from their own experience. Under the influence of these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in recommending the use of our readers to the present proprietor's (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all others."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States the ed tor says:

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is well-in that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; but feeling confident we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of Quacks and Empirics, of which so much is said, but of one that has been forgotten after the learned Dr. Hoofland, the first physician of his time, had gone long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony is its favor*, is, that there is more of its sale in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other patent medicines combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with the most liberal approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using this directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is entirely vegetable in its composition—its effect is prompt and immediate. They can be administered to the feeble infants with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained such a high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well for the marks of the genuine.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale, wholesale and retail at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth, (late of 278 Race street,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

August 13, 1850.

PLASTER, Glen's Falls and Thomaston Lime, Water Cement, and Ceiling Lath, for sale by

April 30. 1850. P. M. FRENCH

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that are out in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17, 1850.

OREGON.

To the People of the United States:—

FELLOW CITIZENS,—The object of this brief circular is to make you acquainted, in the fewest words possible, with the most extraordinary inducements held out to emigrants to Oregon, and with the several modes of reaching that country.

The cloud of obstructions so long lowering down over that Territory, was completely dispersed by Congress at its late session, and the uncertainties heretofore existing as to the removal of the Indians, and the titles to lands have been removed, by the enactment of laws for that purpose.

A law was passed at the late session, providing for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all that part of Oregon lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and for the removal of the Indians inhabiting it to some point east of those mountains. A Board of Commissioners have been appointed under that law to treat with the Indians west of those mountains, for their lands, and with the Indians east of the same mountains, for other lands, to which to remove the Indians first named. A Superintendant of Indian Affairs has been appointed, whose duty it is, under the protection of the military force stationed in the country, to occupy his whole time in attending to the duties of this department; and under him are placed three Indian agents and three sub-agents, for the more efficient management of the affairs of this department. Heavy appropriations have been made, to be followed by still larger ones, to enable the officers appointed to procure successfully the objects of the law. All people, therefore, going there, may rest fully assured, that there is not the slightest danger of trouble with the Indians hereafter. I would also state that there is no danger from Indians in going to Oregon overland, nor after you have reached the country.

On the heel of this law, another one was passed, at the last session of Congress, giving to all men over eighteen years of age, arriving and settling in Oregon previous to Dec. 1850, 320 acres of land, if single, and if married, 640 acres. The bill then provides that if those single men marry in one year from the first of Dec. 1850, they shall receive 640 acres. In all cases the wife is to receive one half of the above grant in her own right. Four years residence and cultivation, to be completed either before the date of the law, or after, is required before the *fee* title is made from the government, though the title is good, to all intents and purposes, as against every body but the government, from the moment the claim is taken. The married woman, or wife after taking the claim, and before the four years expire, the same goes to the surveyor and heirs, so that it cannot be lost by this casualty.

The bill next provides that all white males over 21, emigrating to the country, and settling there, between the first day of Dec., 1850, and the first day of Dec., 1853, shall receive 160 acres of land, if a single man, and if married, then 320 acres. But there is also a provision here, that if single men marry in one year after arriving in the Territory, they then receive 320 acres. All male minors who go to the country and settle, and become 21 before Dec., 1853, will receive 160 acres of land, absolutely, and if they marry in one year after arriving at majority, they will receive 320. All foreigners, by filing their intention of becoming American citizens, are treated like native born American citizens, and they are only required to complete that naturalization before they get a final title. Of course this would have to be done in the shortest time, or they would lose their land.—In the same residence and cultivation are required as before, and as before, the woman receives, as her own property, one half of the land granted. In all cases the person is allowed to pick his land where he pleases, if not previously occupied.

I would wish it to be well understood, that this land is among the richest lands in the world, that it is one where surpassed in productiveness, and in all kinds of grain, no where his its equal. The climate of Oregon is one where equalled for its healthfulness, and as health is one of the greatest inducements in going to any country, I would wish to be fully understood when I say emphatically, that there is not a region of country on the North American continent, not excepting New England, so widely famed for its health, so healthy as Oregon. Aside from this, and the productiveness of its soil, it is no where surpassed for its water power, nor where equalled for the goodness of its water, or for the quality of its timber, or for the fish that swim in its streams, or for the game in its forests and prairies, or for the uniformity of its climate. Besides this, we have mines of coal, of iron, of marble, of salt, and probably mines of gold.

We are so located also, that any man living in Oregon may mount his horse, and in a few days, without a dollar's expense on the way, visit the various mines in California, work as long as he pleases, and, by the same conveyance, return at his pleasure. In Oregon you will find ready employment at from five to fifteen dollars per day, according to your trade, and corresponding wages by the month or year, and for all you can raise you can get, to quote from the Price Current in the *Oregon Spectator*, of Sept. 5, 1850, as follows: beef 15 to 20 cts. per lb., pork, 16 to 20 cts. per lb., butter, 31 per lb., cheese, 62½, wheat, $1 50 to $2 per bushel, oats, $3 per bushel, eggs, 50 to 75 cts. per dozen, lard, 40 cts per lb., and lumber, $50 to $60 per M.

This is a country where you can raise stock to any amount, without even cutting any hay or fodder for them, or feeding them, or housing them, for the entire year. For your oxen you can get $150 per yoke, for your American horses from $150 to $250 or $500, for good cows, $50, and other stock in proportion, and these prices are likely to continue. There is comparatively no end to the money, and all a man needs to make it is industry, and to lay it up, economy. Here, too, you will find good schools and the people alive to education; good churches, denominations and preachers, and the people moral and intelligent, and anxious to hear. Our mind rambles away from the subject, and our mails are regularly carried. The Howland & Aspinwall line of steamers extend to Portland, in Oregon; and there is a regular semi-monthly mail between that city and other parts of the territory and New York. Besides this, we have a line of river steamers plying between Astoria and Oregon City and Cascade City, and intermediate ports, and two steamers whose machinery has been long on the way, will soon be running on the Willamenia river above Oregon City, running up that beautiful valley from 100 to 150 miles. Here you see all things are ready and waiting for the coming emigrant. I have no hesitancy in saying, upon my responsibility as the representat ve of this territory, that such inducements never was offered before to emigrants since the organizati n of the government. Nor do I hesitate to say, that, to any industrious and economical man, five years in that country, with the inducements actually offered there, are worth as much in point of property, as twenty years east of the Rocky Mountains. The only question, then, when Oregon is to be considered is, "How can you get there?"

There are three ways to get to Oregon, one round Cape Horn, time six months, from New York; another across the Isthmus, by steamboat, time forty to forty-five days, from New York; and the third across by the overland route, time from the Missouri river from two and a half to five months, according to the nature of your teams, and your expedition on the way.

The expense round the Horn will be from $200 to $300 for each grown up person, and boarded, with smaller prices for children, depending on age. By this route you can get any amount of freight carried you please. By the Isthmus route, there are two rates of fare.—First fare, from New York to Chagres, $100; across the Isthmus, from $30 to $50, and from Panama to Portland, Oregon, $400, and found making a sum total, say, of $550. Second fare, from New York to Chagres, $50, across the Isthmus, as before, and from Panama to Portland, $200, and found, making a sum total of $300. By this route you can purchase of Howland & Aspinwall's line *through tickets* to Portland, Oregon, and have the guarantee of that responsible firm against any delay by the way. As many inquiries have been made of me about these delays on the Isthmus, to persons having through tickets, I will take this occasion to say, that if you purchase your through tickets of Howland & Aspinwall's line you will meet with no detention whatever. You may rely on whatever I tell you. All persons going to Oregon by the Isthmus route should get by this line, if they do not wish to be detained at San Francisco, as this is the only company having a through line. Their office is 54 South street, N. Y.

By the overland route, every person should be at one of the following points on the Missouri river: Independence or St. Joseph, in Missouri, or Kanesville, in Iowa, ready to leave just as soon as this grass is sufficient to drive on, which is the case from the first of April to the first of May; according to the nature of the Spring. The cost to choose a team of oxen, mules or horses, or, if without family, he may *pack* it rough, by riding one horse or mule, and packing his provisions, &c., on one or two more.—This is the quickest mode. Mule or horse teams, with light loads, the next in point of expedition, oxen the last, but quite as sure as either. The cost by this route, in the end, will be but small, as the following calculation will show.

Persons from Ohio, Michigan or Wisconsin, and all points west of these States, usually start with their teams from home. Those farther east or south, first find their way into some State west of those named, as Illinois, Missouri or Iowa, and there purchase their teams. Any one who pleases can go to Independence, St. Joseph or Kanesville, by way of the Missouri river, and then go back into the interior, and purchase their teams. Each man should buy from three to five yoke of oxen for each wagon, according to the nature of their load, lay in provisions, as light a load as possible, losing no time, except Sundays or week days, unless it is absolutely necessary. Be careful not to whip or fret your teams, and you will have no trouble. The route is a healthy one, and it will all be known and understood, that emigrants to the Oregon trail meet with none of those disasters for want of water and grass, which have been so destructive to the California emigrants. I have driven a team over the route, and this I know. Keep in small companies of not exceeding 20 wagons, and always remember to avoid *sharpers* toward the last end of your journey, who will meet you with all manner of stories, for the purpose of buying your cattle, horses and property for a song. Treat them with the contempt they deserve. The cost of getting to the place will vary, of starting. From this place let us count the final cost.

Suppose you to pay $50 a yoke for your oxen, a high price along the frontier. Five yokes would cost you $250. A wagon well rigged, $75, a good American mare, $75, and two cows, $25 for both, making the sum total, $450. Your provisions would be 200 pounds of flour, and 100 pounds of bacon, to every person.—Then there would be coffee, tea, sugar, spices, dried fruit, lard, honey, a small quantity of Indian meal, some hard bread, rice, beans, salt, and a small stock of medicines, enough of each and kind to last you through. Your cows would furnish you with milk and butter by the way. We will estimate your provisions and vic-tuals to cost $100, which, added to the former sum, would make $525. After you start you will rarely have an occasion, and still more rarely a chance to spend a dollar. With prudence, you will be very likely to get through with *half* the stock you start with. But, let us make all due allowances for losses by the way, which we will estimate to be one yoke of oxen, and then let us reckon up after you are through, without saying anything of the magnificent farm you are forth with possessed of. Your four yoke of oxen would be worth at least $400; your wagon, $75; your mare, $75; your two cows, $25; your provisions, $100; total, $675; leaving you a clear profit of $150.

These prices are low estimates upon the whole. The amount is $750. But you have paid out $525, so that you have made $225 by the journey. This may be taken as a fair illustration for all.

I have this, fellow citizens, presented you the case fairly and without exaggeration. What do you think of it? I took my own family to the country in 1847, and by the overland route. I have never regretted it; and were I back here with my family, and know what I now know, I would neither slumber nor sleep till I had determined to go, nor would I slacken my exertions till I had reached there. The inducements are unprecedented, and the advantages certain. The country is an inviting one, in point of locality, health, fertility, richness and location." Her rich prairies and public domain, *free of charge to the settler*, invite you, her ever flowing rivers are running over for your reception, and her wide fields urge you to enterprise. The Gulf Stream among us and enjoy life and health in an unprecedented degree; you can make fortunes for yourselves and your posterity more quickly than when you have finished your course, and leave your children in a land that flows with milk and honey, in a land of education, of morals, of industry and enterprise, and in the garden of the Pacific, where, looking out on her placid waters, they may inhale her breezes, and learn to measure the extent of their fortunes in and enterprises, by the vastness of her mighty ocean.

I here state to request, as I most earnestly do, all people throughout the United States to do Oregon and her people the especial favor to publish this circular, and I also solicit all persons who feel an interest in that country, to request their paper to do so. And for this act of generosity on the part of the conductors of the press, and on the part of those who request it to be done, I herewith return, for myself and for that hardy and noble people I represent, our sincere thanks.

Very truly your fellow citizen,

SAMUEL R. THURSTON, Del. from Oregon.

Severe Weather in Vermont.—The *Lowell Courier* of Friday, Dec. 27, says: We learn from a farmer who came from Burlington and reached Groton Junction last evening, that the train of cars in which he left Burlington, Monday morning, did not reach Rutland, 67 miles, until 12 o'clock Wednesday night. They were three days and a half on the road. The engine on Mount Night froze up, having exhausted its wood and water, near the Middlebury station. While unscrewing the hose between the tender and engine, to prevent its bursting from frost, the driver was scalded to his back, so that to rest was the lethargy of death, for it was ascertained that he was freezing. He was with great exertion carried to the nearest house, put into cold water and thawed out. During the night the ladies stayed in the cars without a fire, wrapped up in mats and such appareling as could be found. The storm on the west side of the Green Mountains is represented as being even more severe, as well in the effects of the wind as the perfect avalanche of snow which fell and the chilling frost that followed.

British Interests Fostered by American Legislation.—The American Congress has done quite as much as the British Parliament, during the last five years to build up British interests. The Tariff of 1846 was worth a hundred millions of dollars to the manufacturers of Great Britain. If they had had the drafting of the law, they could hardly have made it more to their liking. It discriminates *against* Home Industry, and is favor of the Labor of Europe.—This may be "Democracy," but it is neither wisdom nor justice.

During the past year, the cotton exports of Great Britain have reached the enormous sum of $199,777,008! While the exports of cotton fabrics from this country have reached the meagre sum of $5,818,200. Although we produce the raw material, the manufacturers of England are growing rich in manufacturing it for the world. Here is the most mortifying fact: "While our exports of cotton fabrics have only reached $5,818,200, our *imports* of the same articles from Great Britain during the year, amount to $8,219,036!

Is this our Tariff or with a law which did not offer a premium for perjury, no such disgrace could rest upon it. Under the present law, however, which discriminates in favor of British interests, we must expect to be flooded with British manufactures.—*Albany Jour.*

To Prevent the Nails from growing down into the flesh.—This is a very troublesome and sometimes dangerous thing, for I know an instance of a toe having to be amputated in consequence. But the cure is very simple. Take a sharp pointed knife and cut out a little furrow all along the top of the nail lengthwise. As it fills up scrape out again. This will cause the nail to contract at the top and so loosen its hold from the flesh. Persevere until the difficulty is entirely overcome.

Don't Talk about Yourself.—Never introduce your own affairs for the amusement of a company. Even a sad want of mental cultivation, or excessive weakness of intellect, reflect also that such a discussion cannot be interesting to others, and that the probability is that the most patient listener is a complete gossip, laying the foundation for some one to make you appear ridiculous.

Wanted.—An apprentice to the bill posting business. The salary will be nothing the first year—to make up for which it will be doubled every year afterward.

It is a cause of thankfulness (says a writer in the Christian Register) that the superintendants of railroads have done what they could to banish that often mispronounced word, depot, and to substitute the good English word, station.

Humility is the best evidence of real religion, as arrogance, self-conceit, and presumption are the infallible criteria of a pharisee.

Solitary reading and study enable us to gather a great deal of knowledge, but conversation is necessary to make us wise.

Afflictions.

By H. W. Longfellow.

Let us be patient. These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise;
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

And though at times, impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves, moaning like the ocean
That cannot be at rest;

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors,
Amid these earthly damps;
What seem to us like dim, funeral tapers,
May be Heaven's distant lamps.

There is no death: what seem so is transition.
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
He lives whom we call dead.

A Sketch of German Life.—William Howitt gives the following graphic sketch of *Life in Germany*, which will, perhaps, both amuse and inform our readers.

Each German has his house, his orchard, his road side trees, *so laden with fruit, that if he did* not carefully prop up and tie together, and in many places bind the boughs together with wooden clamps they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his corn, his plot for mangel wurzel for potatoes, for hemp, etc. He is his own master, and he therefore, and every branch of his family, have the strongest motives for constant exertion. You see the effect of this in his industry and his economy.

In Germany, nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market. Much fruit is dried for winter use. You see wooden trays of plums, cherries, and sliced apples, lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from the chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green *thing* is collected for them. Every little nook where the grass grows, by road side, and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home, on the heads of the women and children, in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use, is lost. Weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose-grass which covers waste places, is cut up and taken for the cows.

You see the children standing in the streets *of the villages, in streams which generally run* down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle. They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh-grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even, if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things in England,—of the vast quantities of grass on banks by roadsides, in openings of plantations, in lanes, in church yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which, if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still further this subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and preserved for winter fodder. The *tops and refuse* of the hemp serve as bedding for the cows; nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, after the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land. When these are not sufficient, the children are sent into the woods to gather moss. And all our readers familiar with Germany, will remember to have seen them coming homeward, with large bundles of this on their heads. In autumn, the falling leaves are gathered and stocked for the same purpose. The fir-cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collected and sold for lighting fires.

In short, the economy and care of the German peasant are an example to all Europe. He has for years, many ages—been doing that, as *to regards agricultural management*, to which the British public is but just beginning to open its eyes. Time, also, is as carefully economized as every thing else. The Germans are early risers, as may well be conceived, when the children, many of whom come from considerable distances, are in school at six in the morning! As they tend their cattle or their swine, the knitting never ceases, and hence the quantities of stockings, and other household things whichthey accumulate, are astonishing.

Examination.—A school mistress presented herself before the superintending school committee of one of our country towns for the purpose of being examined in the branches of education necessary to teach the young idea to shoot; *when the following dialogue took place.*

Gents., I have come to get my certificate of my qualification to keep school in this town.

Mr.—Well, I have a few questions to ask;—(with dignity,) how old are you?

Eighteen, sir.

Mr.—How much do you weigh?

One hundred and fifty.

Mr.—How many cows does your father keep?

Nine, sir.

Mr.—Ain't you a cousin to Harriet Felton?

I am not acquainted with her.

Mr.—Think you can lick Sam Jones' Bill?

He's an awful bad boy.

Yes, sir, I think I can, if it is necessary.

Mr.—Well, I guess you'll pass, and if you have any trouble in flogging Bill Jones, send for me.

Take the Papers.—'Tis sweet on winter's night at home, to sit by fire and tapers; but ah! it is a wiser thing by far, to read the papers.—Won't you take the papers? *Can't you take* the papers? The joys of heart are little worth, unless you take the papers. Maidens waiting lovers true, you must take the papers; Swains you could not idly woo, you must take the papers. Won't you take the papers? *Can't you* [illegible] papers! Lose's joys below you'll never [illegible] you take the papers.

[illegible] summit of wisdom, it is necessary [illegible] papers, our story you [illegible]

Hayti.—We see by an extract of a letter from Hayti that the trade between that country and the United States is increasing. American manufactured cotton goods menace before long complete supremacy over English manufactured cotton goods, on account of the durability and perfection of the former. There is a wide field open in Hayti for trade if proper care were taken to improve it, but the commerce of this country, as far as Hayti is concerned, has always been made subservient to the peculiar institutions of some of the States, and greater duties have always been paid in Hayti by American vessels than those charged on any other nation.

Great Britain acknowledged the independence of Hayti, and so compensated an immense trade which properly belonged to our country. The U. S. Government has never yet, we believe, formerly recognised her. There is a population of about a million Haytiens, and the country is able to subsist a population of five millions. The capabilities of the country have never been taxed to their utmost. It is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, salt and iron. A great part of the island is still covered with dense primitive forests of mahogany, logwood, ironwood, cedars, &c. Its rivers and bays yield an *abundant supply of turtle, shellfish*, &c.; and it sends us coffee sugar and indigo. The island is 400 miles long, but will hardly average 100 wide, containing 29,000 square miles.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Another Instance of a Permanent Ministry.

PLAINFIELD, January 6th, 1851.

The Rev. Lewis Bond, the esteemed pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church, delivered yesterday morning to a large *congregation*, a discourse of peculiar interest and value, from I. Sam. xii 24: "Only fear the Lord, and serve Him in truth with all your heart; for consider how great things He hath done for you." The occasion was instructively noticed not only in the manner it was, I presume, by many of the clergy, as the completion of one half of a century in the history of the world, but also, in this case, as the completion by the speaker, of the labors of *a quarter of a century among the people of his charge.* It was the XXVth Anniversary of his settlement in the place.

After reviewing the progress of civil liberty, science and religion during th last fifty years, a period of time reached over by the memory of the Rev. gentleman, who seemed to point out and describe the events reviewed as *if they were* still fresh in his recollection, he devoted the remainder of his sermon to a very interesting synopsis of the ecclesiastical and other history of Plainfield.

In 1834, when there were but two places of public worship in the village, a meeting house of the Society of Friends and one Baptist Church, a few Presbyterians, on application to the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, were organized into a Church. The edifice now used was *dedicated in* 1827. The *church has been blessed* with ten revivals of religion, and with an increase in its membership, from 18 communicants, the original, to 324, the present number; the latter being more than *three times* the former, besides 86 persons having been dismissed to form the 2nd Presbyterian Church, which is also a flourishing congregation. He adverted to the changes wrought in a growing village in twenty five years, the number baptized, the number buried. The sixty dwellings, then standing, have become four hundred, and the two places of worship, eight, viz: 2 Friends' Meeting Houses, 2 Baptist, 2 Presbyterians, 1 Methodist and 1 Seventh-day Baptist Churches. He also stated that when he came here, there were but 40 communicants in the two churches of the place, *and now connected with the several* congregations in a population of about 2800 persons, one half the number (1000) are communicants, a fact as creditable to the religious habits and character of the place as it is almost without parallel elsewhere.

The discourse contained much statistical and other matter of value. It is to be hoped it will be printed. N. E.

Sagacity and fidelity of a Dog.—A friend from Ipswich related to us the following incident. One day last week, the wife of Mr. Dickinson, a worthy farmer of that town—all the members of the family being absent but herself —had occasion to step out of the house on an errand, and on her return she found a man on *the floor, and a large New Foundland dog*, a favorite of the family, was upon him, holding him down. Mrs. Dickinson told the man that he had been stealing. He promptly denied it.—She tried to call the dog off, but could not; she then told him that if he had stolen any thing, the dog would not let him go till he gave it up. After some further parley, the dog holding on with a firm grip, the man took a silver spoon from his pocket, which he had taken from the house, and on the sign of the spoon, "Tiger" made some positive demonstrations of pleasure, and was with difficulty kept from injuring the thief. However as soon as the spoon was thrown upon the floor, the dog let go, and the fellow was allowed to leave the premises. Such a dog is worth having.—*Lynn Boy Statesman.*

Ladies Waste.—Mrs. Swisshelm, in a savage article against the magazine fashion plates, says:

"We know women now who are dying; dying by their own hands, and piously *saying* their prayers every day, and for their death the Magazine publishers are accountable as the hand of the Eternal. They are murdering them as truly as ever David slew Uriah by the sword of the Amelekites. No human agency can teach *those victims of fashion* plate mongers, that the long whale bones sticking down in their sides, the tight strings tied around the small of the back, and weight of skirts dragging on them, are crushing their lives out, and dragging them to their graves. They will not believe they are entailing misery and disease and death upon their children. But yet many of them do not know it, and with all their vaunted love for their offspring, would rather see their little ones suffer ten thousand deaths than to at they themselves *should fail to look "like Promethius in* my picture here"—a long sided funnel set on a peg."

Superstition in France.—As an illustration of the deplorable ignorance which prevails among the populace in some parts of France, the following incident is related:

"A short time since in a village belonging to the arrondisement of Verdun, a bull, which had grown angry from want of food, and had conducted himself in a most what violent manner, was supposed by the credite natifes to be "possessed of a devil," and was accordingly taken to the priest to be exorcised. The reverend gentleman having exorcised himself from perform- [illegible]

In 1789, there were 29 distilleries of New England *rum in Boston*; there *are now only* 9, named in the directory.

Some wag of the press announces that one of the Siamese Twins has arrived in Charleston, S. C., accompanied by his brother.

The Williamsburgh Times informs us that a well known "sporting man" of that village rode out to the race course on Thanksgiving day, behind a splendid team, and returned at night in a charcoal cart! The gent bet on the wrong horse.

"Well, Charley," said an anxious parent to an urchin of some three years, on Christmas day, "what did you find in your stocking this morning?" "Pink father," replied the hopeful; "why, I found a big hole." The father gave the boy one cent.

Liverpool, with a population nearly as large as New York, has no daily paper, neither has Manchester nor Norwich, nor a majority of the great towns of England. Out of London there are, in all Britain, only two dailies, and only eleven in London.

Taking it Easy.—Mr. Lawrence, of Pawtucket Massachusetts, was stopped on the road between Pawtucket and Providence, R. I., by a scamp who demanded his money. Mr. L. told him he was very sorry he was out of loose change just then, but would give his note for any reasonable amount. The fellow was completely nonplussed, and vamosed at once.

A package of $14,000 of the bills of the *Farmer's bank, Bristol, Rhode Island, from* the Merchants' Bank, Providence, was delivered last Wednesday week to a driver of the Bristol stage, who placed it in the boot, and before arriving at Bristol the package was missing. The driver immediately returned, but could not find the package. A few days after he found it at the toll house, where it had been left by some one who had picked it up, not knowing its value.

A paper published in Texas states that the "oldest inhabitant" can remember no period at which emigration upon the Upper Trinity river was equal to what it has been for the last two months.

An exchange says that a man in Orange county, New York, *was found, one night, clim*bing an overshoot wheel in a fulling mill. He was asked what he was doing. He said he was trying to get up to bed, but somehow or other, the stairs wouldn't hold still.

Honest industry is always rewarded. No young man need complain of being kept poor, if he rolls up his sleeves, and goes cheerfully to work.

The Cost of Long.—We are satisfied with the conduct of this case and as we did not hesitate to condemn the *summary* execution of the law by Commissioner Ingraham, so we will now do justice to the careful examination which preceded the delivery of the fugitive in question. The whole proceedings in this case have been such, as to leave on the impression, that a constitutional provision has been enforced with a strict regard to law and evidence.—*Mercury.*

Another attempt was made last night to break into the store of Mr. B. McCormick in Mulberry street. The front and back doors were tried, but a large dog lately put in the store to guard it, is supposed to have frightened the robbers away.—*Newark Daily.*

Mammoth Cave in Indiana.—A great mammoth cave has been discovered seven miles north of Leavenworth, Indiana. A party of men first discovered a cavern or room large enough for a man to enter, and determined to explore it. The New Albany Ledger says:—

They found that this room opened into others, and these into still others, and that apparently there was no termination to the cave.—They followed the main passage some four or five miles, according to their best calculations, when they were astonished by their lights that they must return. On their way back they visited some of the rooms which they had passed, in which were found large beds of epsom salts in nearly a pure state. We are also informed that the cave contains fine specimens of saltpetre, plaster of paris, alabaster, &c., of which the party procured many fine specimens. We can now say to our sister State, Kentucky, that Indiana has a cavern which far surpasses the Great Mammoth, as the last discovery, in connection with the great Indiana cave, will make it one of the largest in the United States.

The London Porter Breweries.—The European Times says, that twice the quantity of porter brewed in London, in a year, would be something like equivalent to the estuary of the Mersey opposite the Pierhead, at spring tide.—When one of Meux's vats burst, it swept away a whole street, houses, inhabitants, and all—like an overflow of the Scheldt; and that was in 1814, when vats were mere pigmies to what they are now. At Whitbread's, which ranks but-third in the trade, there is one of such prodigious dimentions that its twenty five hoops weigh from one to three tons each, and its contents are 20,000 barrels, being some twenty times the capacity of the tun of Heidelberg. Barclay's brewery is already half the size of Paxton's Hyde Glass Palace, and covers upwards of ten acres; so, if the produce of porter be regulated by superficial extent of premises, and that there is to be double produce next year, the building ought to be fully equal to the Alhambra the structure in Hyde Park. The firm here brew about half a million of barrels a year at present, being at the rate of some ten gallons per head, per month, for every man, woman and child, in London, saying nothing of what the six other great houses turn out.

Decision and Strength of Character.—I have lived long enough to know that man makes his own fate, and that the strongest in character, the most single in aim and purpose, and the most direct in act, are the happiest from these very causes. The only real misery is weakness. Regret, wavering, that kind of puerile idealism which demands all before it can be satisfied, and which will not find happiness or sufficiency in that which it has; indecision, weakness in *any shape is unhappiness*; a strong, bold, determined, energetic nature, must and does conquer events, and make life and all that surrounds it slaves to its own will. And when I hear men and women lament their fate, I often vow down in my own indignation by turning the balance, and showing them how by their own want of nerve and muscle of character, they have made their misfortunes heavier, and transformed what in other hands had proved a blessing, by weakness into a curse. Oh! above all, would I inculcate on people these words:—"Make your decision firmly, not promptly, and never look back to regret impossibilities, or waste a life so valuable and precious in re-arranging the past, and in futile reveries over a now impossible condition."

THE UNION

Plainfield, January 14, 1851.

Agents.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

C. Pierce, Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, is our agent in that city—also, E. W. Carf, Third Street, opposite the Exchange.

☞ The Legislature of this State assembles at Trenton *to-day, the Second Tuesday in Jan*uary Much is expected of them, and to them all eyes are directed, for wise legislation, and the enactment of many important laws, promoting essential reform in the way of education, morality and justice. We hope we may not look in vain. Plainfield is well represented—having a member of the Senate and one of the Assembly.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	1850	1840	Inc.	per ct.
Atlantic,	8,964	8,736	228	24
Bergen,	14,743	13,823	1,520	11
Burlington,	43,204	32,831	10,373	32
Cape May,	6,432	5,324	1,108	21
Camden,	25,569	14,153	11,417	80
Cumberland,	17,191	14,374	2,817	19
Essex,	73,995	44,621	29 374	67
Gloucester,	14 049	12,286	2,763	24
Hudson,	21,874	9,483	12,391	130
Hunterdon,	29,064	21,789	4 275	17
Mercer,	27,991	21,502	6,489	30
Middlesex,	28,671	21,893	6,778	31
Monmouth,	30,303	32,909	7,427	22
Ocean,	10,043			
Morris,	30,173	25,844	4,330	14
Passaic,	22,577	16,734	5,843	35
Salem,	10,500	16,824	3,476	22
Somerset,	19,068	17,465	2,213	13
Sussex,	22,990	21,770	1,220	5½
Warren,	23,890	20,366	2,524	10
Total,	489,891	373,306	116,675	31

The above does not exhibit Somerset fairly a portion of it having been annexed to Middlesex, since the last census. The greatest gain per cent. is in Hudson, it being opposite New York; the next Camden, being opposite Philadelphia; the third Essex, having the large city of *Newark within its borders*; and the fourth is Passaic, which shows a gain of 35 per cent, owing to Paterson and a large manufacturing population. Atlantic, Sussex, Warren and Bergen, show the least gain, being almost exclusively inhabited by agriculturists, and all strong democratic counties. All the other counties except Burlington and Mercer, exhibit a gain below the average.

The Representation in Congress under this Census, is one Member for every 100,000 inhabitants. As we have nearly 500,000 people we suppose we shall be allowed to retain our present number of Congressmen. Many States will lose, and many at the West will gain largely. Under the new apportionment but few States on the Atlantic coast will retain their present number of Members, and it is a matter of congratulation to the people of this State, that our gain in population has been such as to retain our present relative influence and importance in the national councils, and in the choice of President.

Our increase during the last ten years has been, as stated above, 31 per cent. which is about double what it has ever been before, and greater than in New York or Pennsylvania, in fact but one or two of the old States has grown so fast—owing to our favorable position between New York and Philadelphia, our fertile soil, and our vast mineral wealth. Our flourishing condition as a State, is highly encouraging to all its inhabitants, and tends to the prosperity of all, obviating the necessity of our people emigrating to other States for business or wealth. We have in the State an abundance of employment for all.

More than a fourth of the increase of the whole State is in this county.

The Virginia papers say that State contains 1,400,000 inhabitants. Western Virginia contains nearly 100,000 more whites than Eastern Virginia. The State will lose three Members of Congress by the new apportionment.

Maryland contains 591,000 inhabitants, of whom 90,000 are slaves. Increase in 10 years, 120,000 whites and free colored, and only 1000 slaves—total increase, 121,000. The State will retain her present representation in Congress of six Members

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Michigan contains 400,000 inhabitants. Increase since 1840, 187,733 Her representation in Congress will be increased from three as at present to four Members of Congress.

The N. J. R. R. have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives have prepared a bill proposing a contract for a line of war and mail steamers between San Francisco and China, by way of the Sandwich Islands. *Responsible men* have made proposals for this line of steamers.

The line to Africa, it is thought, will not be urged this session.

Caution to Travellers.—A few evenings since, a man named Conkling of Liberty Corner, Somerset Co., while at Springfield, on his way to this city, was asked by a respectably dressed stranger to allow him to ride with him, to which he readily consented. After riding a few miles, the stranger left him, and he pursued his own way to the city. Mr. C. subsequently found his pocket book had been cut, and about $23 abstracted. This is a mode of robbing which [illegible] and travellers generally would do well to guard against.—*Newark Daily.*

MESSRS. HARRISON and LOVATT will give one more Entertainment at the Hall of Mr. Laing, Plainfield, on *Wednesday Evening next, January 15th*, consisting of Comic Lectures and Extemporaneous Songs, Musical Bells, Musical Rocks, Flute and Violin—giving an entire change of Bill.

Admission 12½ cents.

Doors open at half past 6—commence at a quarter past 7.

Plainfield, January 11, 1851.

☞ We attended the Concert given by the above in this place on Friday evening, and were very much amused. *It was exceedingly tuney.* Every piece was applauded—and many of them most emphatically. Mr. Harrison has much talent in his way, and his extemporaneous songs were particularly entertaining. The audience was quite large, including a good number of ladies—all of whom were highly pleased. As all are fond of fun, and a hearty laugh is every good for health, we advise our readers generally to attend on *Wednesday evening*, and we can assure them they will get more than a shilling's worth of amusement. Besides the Rock Harmonicon is quite a curiosity, and with the Musical Bells, produce very pretty music.—Though the entertainment is very comic, there is nothing vulgar, or anything calculated to offend the purest taste.

We invite attention to the advertisement of J. V. Arrowsmith & Co. who have opened a store in a central position with a well selected stock of such articles as every body has daily use for.

A Revival of Religion has been in progress for some time past in the vicinity of Mount Bethel, Warren township, Somerset county. As a result of its results 63 persons have already been baptized, and religious meetings are still held almost daily in the neighborhood. Among the converts was the keeper of the Mount Bethel tavern, who immediately relinquish d the business.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Georgia arrived at New York on Monday of last week, from Chagres, with two week's later news from *California*, and 552 passengers. She left Chagres with 925 passengers, 410 of whom were transferred at Havana to the Pacific for New Orleans.

Nothing remarkable appears to have occurred in California, except the disappearance of the cholera, which had almost entirely left the country Business in consequence had much revived in Sacramento City, where it had raged very severely

Over $200,000 in gold dust was stolen from Howland & Aspinwall's specie train, while crossing the Isthmus. The Empire City was delayed in consequence, in hopes that the money would be recovered.

James Forman, of New Brunswick, died at I. S. Darey's camp, of consumption, Nov. 15th, aged 32 years.

The Crescent City arrived on Tuesday morning, with over $2,000,000 *in gold dust*, and 400 passengers. All the stolen money was recovered, except $6000. Two of the robbers were taken, one badly wounded—They were not Americans.

Congress.

Monday, Jan. 6.—In Senate, R. B. Rhett, of S. C. elected for Mr. Calhoun's unexpired term, was published.

The debate on removals from office was resumed.

In the House, nothing was effected.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—In Senate, Mr. *Ewing* ably defended the action of Gen. Taylor in removals from office.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—In Senate—The bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California was taken up. A bill was introduced granting public lands to Maine for making the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road.

The House adjourned after a session of three quarters of an hour, it being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—In Senate, the bill to settle the private land claims in California was resumed. *Mr. Benton opposed it.*

In the House, leave was asked, but not granted, to introduce a bill to diminish the value of silver to prevent exportation.

The New Hampshire contested Election case was considered.

Friday, Jan. 10.—In Senate, the bill granting 50,000 acres of the public lands to Wisconsin, for internal improvements, was ordered to be engrossed. The Senate adjourned to Monday

In the House.—A bill was introduced granting *as much land to New York for Railroad* and School purposes in proportion as has been granted to Illinois.

The New Hampshire contested election case was decided in favor of the sitting member, a democrat.

Saturday, Jan. 11.—The House resumed the consideration of the Cheap Postage Bill.

Seizure of the Steamship Niagara for Smuggling.—Boston, Jan. 10.—Collector Greeley has *seized* the British steamer Niagara, for violation of the Revenue Laws. On Monday night a boat was seen going from the steamer, which was boarded by an officer and found to contain silk and lace. Other light goods were found on the wharf where they had been loading, in all, to the amount of from $5,000 to $10,000. It is supposed that the crew, and not the officers of the ship, are implicated in the transaction, and that the ship will be released by the Secretary of the Treasury; in the meantime United States officers have been placed on board.

Later.—The smuggled goods belonged to two German Jews of Boston. The vessel will sail as usual, the officers not being implicated.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the question of constructing a railroad from Camden to Keyport in this State is agitating the inhabitants of the former place. The same paper intimates that the sentiments of the public in general there are, that the present steamboat and rail- [illegible]

A Temperance Lecture will be given in this place on Monday evening, Jan. 20th, by Rev. T. Sovreign, of Newark.

The Working.—Under the census of 1830, Virginia had twenty-one Representatives in Congress. The next apportionment gave her fifteen. The present census will entitle her to *twelve*.

Indiana in 1830 was a little State—in 1840 she had *seven* Representatives in Congress;—and this census will give her *twelve*.—*Cleveland (O.,) True Democrat.*

The Steamship Atlantic had not been heard of at New York on Sunday night—she had been out from Liverpool 16 days, and was hourly expected.

The Hon. John M. Clayton has lately imported, from Liverpool, a large quantity of Irish seed oats.

A child came to its death recently in Philadelphia, in consequence of the ignorance of the nurse, in having administered to it a dose of laudanum, for the purpose of quieting it.

The Huntsville, Texas, Presbyterian, of the 14th December, states that within the previous eight weeks, not less than four hundred slaves had been taken to that country by planters who had settled there.

Prentice says, South Carolina is about passing laws to abolish the use of magnets, because they point to the North, to prohibit her citizens from the construction of houses fronting the North, and to forbid their exposing themselves out of doors when the wind blows from the North.

Two cross eyed gentlemen, from Maine, arrived in the cars at the Haymarket Depot, in Boston, and started for the Common; but owing to an optical illusion, they could not keep together, and one was found the next day in Dorchester, while the other was wandering off in the direction of Medford. It is a great misfortune to be cross eyed—very great!

Hood was the parent of that unconscious remark of the child of a drunkard, who was asked to take after his father. "Ah, father leaves nothing afterwards to take."

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Couch Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion; Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

New York Prices Current, Jan. 11, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,81 to 5.12
Rye Flour	3,75 to 3,87
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,00 to 3 00
Grain—Wheat,	1,03 to 1,—
Rye,	,77 to ,78
Corn,	,65 to ,72
Oats, Jersey,	48 to 51

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

W. W. Lilley, Springfield, $6,00; J. S. Majette, Washington Valley, 6,00; Wm. Stine, 3,75; Dr. A. Sherman, New York, 3,00; P. T. Barnum, New York, 3,00; Dr. E. Runyon, New Market, 2,00; Dr. J. W. Craig, 2,00; M. P. Deming, 2,00; Robert Sears, New York, 1,50; W. Burt, 1 50; John Grierson, 50 ☞

MARRIED.

In this place, on Sunday evening, Jan. 12th, by Rev. S. J. Drake, Mr. JOTHAM D FRAZEE, of Plainfield, to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH WOODWARD, of Woodsville, N. J.

In this place, on the 9th inst. by Rev. Wm. Whitaker, Albert, eldest son of Jacob Thorn, to Miss Cornelia Vandyne, all of Plainfield.

On New Year's day, by Elder W. B. Gillett, at A. D. Truworth's, Esq., at N. Brunswick, Augustus T. Case, of Princeton, to Emeline Runy, n.

In Piscataway, on the 1st inst. Millard Runyon, to Amanda C., daughter of the late Simeon Dayton, all of Piscataway.

On the 1st inst., at Ringoes, by Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, D. D., Mr Henry E. Schenck, of Millstone, to Miss Anna Kirkpatrick, of the first mentioned place

On Monday evening, Jan. 1, 1851, by the Rev. A. Owen, Mr. Wm. L. Burk, to Miss Margaret, daughter of John Valentine, Esq., all of Woodbridge.

DIED.

At Adamsville, on Sabday morning, Jan. 5th, of Typhus Fever, Mr. Peter Hodge, aged 50 years.

At Gatsville, on the 27th ult., Mr. James Webster, aged about 80 years.

In Michigan, 21st ult., Hon. Edward Mundy, Judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

At Paterson, on the 9th inst., of inflammation of the brain, Roswell L. Colt, Jr., son of Roswell L. Colt, Esq., of Roswell House, Paterson, aged 29 years.

New Store.

J. V. ARROWSMITH & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store on the corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have a similar and keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

CAME

On the premises of the Subscriber, a Yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take her away, or she will soon be sold.

EDWARD ROCHE.

Green Valley, Dec. 31, 1850.—3w.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective cavities, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth will be filled in good gold without charge.

Artificial Teeth, perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, *inserted* in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose required and to give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Leisig's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street near Broad, on Thursdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 229 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. R. ADAMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy. It deals Health and Saves Money. Twenty-five cents worth will cure one Sick and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Ailings, and Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered in a few hours, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause,

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificate of a host of witnesses could not make the facts stronger. Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—(remember the name)—and no other, and his his signature on it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be safe.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to any seller for the one Medicine. The Certificate and only for CASH, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission. like the trash that floods the country. It could me to much for that. To be sold in all villages by

J. M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.

Dec. 24, 18.0.—6m.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17 1850

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, opposite the Astor House, New York.

P. T. BARNUM Proprietor and Manager.
JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr. Assistant Manager.

GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLION!

The immense and beautiful Establishment, the most complete and costly in America, presents by far the

Best Chance for the Holidays,

to secure innocent amusement united to sound instruction and quite cheerfully. In its gorgeous Saloon, there are entertaining

Performances Afternoon and Evening,

Every day—and during the Holidays there will be Performances nearly

EVERY HOUR,

of the most chaste and pleasing description. This Museum is no hasty collection, but is the product of years of patient toil study and expense, combining the contents of FIVE DIFFERENT MUSEUMS, each of which has consumed the life time and the fortunes of its proprietor in its completion. It is now the

LARGEST IN THIS COUNTRY,

as well as the best and may be considered, in all respects the MODEL MUSEUM, of this quarter of the Globe, and the liberal patronage it has received, and its rivalries it embodies, the exemplary character of the Amusements it presents, the cheapness of admittance to its visit.

SALOONS OF WONDER,

or the unprecedented popularity it enjoys in every class of society.

THE CHINESE MUSEUM:

Just added, is a world in itself. It is the celebrated Collection, now in this, and presents to the mind the most exact and perfect idea of the Manners and peculiar ties of China that it is possible to present—forming Specimens, in fact, of almost everything in use in China, whether in the Court of the Empire, the City of Hamiet, the Temple or the Theatre. Figures, the size of life show the Courtier, the Mechanic, the Agriculturist, the Empress, the Ladies of Rank and the Common People of China as they exist, and surrounded by the various Paraphernalia of Chinese Life, precisely as the traveller finds them after his journey of thousands and thousands of miles to behold them.

The Picture Gallery

is one grand Saloon, occupied with costly and faithful Likenesses of all the Great Men of our Country, and the distinguished Men of the World

THE CURIOSITIES,

both Natural and Artificial, are increased almost daily by additions made from every quarter of the Globe, without regard to expense, by Mr. Barnum's agents. The Museum is, in fact, a perfect volume, in regard to every thing in Science, Nature and Art, a knowledge of which may be use of or interesting to the Human Family.

The Grand State Coach of Adelaide,

LATE QUEEN of ENGLAND,

together with the magnificent Gold Mounted Harness for eight horses, and the gorgeous Golden Livery of the late Queen's coachman, footmen and outriders! And at least a

Million of Curiosities besides, that we have not Space to allude to.

The Saloon Performances

are of the most irreproachable, yet of the most entertaining kind. With a Company, that cannot in point of talent and spirit be surpassed in this country, the most beautiful Moral and Romantic Dramas are produced, and in a manner at once delightful to the intelligent, yet divested of every word or innuendo calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of modesty, or shock the most fastidious ear in the audience. In short, every effort has been made to render this a place of

Family Amusement

Equalled by none in the United States, and surpassed by none in the world.

Admittance in the entire Museum, including Curiosities, the Chinese Collection, Performances &c., 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 12 1-2 Cents.

Nov. 26, 1850.—2m.

THANKFUL for past favors, we ope more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have lait in, consisting of Men's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys do. fall assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, now selling off at I. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield July 1, 1850.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

FIVE LARGE SHOW ROOMS.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, Wholesale and Retail, Families and Housekeepers furnished at wholesale prices.

LIST OF PRICES.

Eng. dble Ingrain	4 & 7s	4 4 Floor Oil Cloths	2 & 2s 6d
Scotch do do	5 & 6s	Floor Oil Cloths	3d to 24th
Amer'n do do	4 & 5s	wide	
Eng. three ply	3 & 3s	Superior Quality Floor Oil	
Imperial do	10 & 11s	cloths	9 to 11
Brussels stair	8 & 10s	Tufted Hearth Rugs	2s to 4s0
Tapestry do	9 & 11s	Axminster Rugs	$8 to $1
Venetian do.	2, 3, 4, 4s	Window Shades	8 to 40
Mattts,	2, 3 and 5s.	Col'd Matting,	4-4, 5 4-4, 8
4 4 striped Venetian		Stair Rods	6, 8, & 10
Table Covers	8, 10 & 24s	Lisle Carpet	2s 6d & 3
Piano Covers	4s	Table Oilcloths,	3s.
Common Carpets	2 10d	Eng. Druggets	3s 6d to 6s

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 99 Bowery New York.

Almanacs for 1851.

THE Farmer's Almanac at Wholesale and Retail, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, and are now prepared to offer inducements to sale, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to commence and have successfully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the most complete and select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York, Nov 26th, 1850. 3d 1y.

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of

Full and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American, English and French Prints, Ginghams of every variety, Muslin De Laines, Plain and Figured Lustres, Merinos, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres. Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Silk Cloths, both black and changeable; also a few of the famous *Jenny Lind Ties*, something entirely new style, together with a good assortment of Cloths, also Flannels, Comforters, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country Store.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, latest styles. Also a new stock of

Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,

all of which will be sold cheap

☞ Goods shown freely. HENRY A. CORT.

Oct. 27, 1850.

SOME more of those cheap Raisins at VAIL'S.

1000 POUNDS prime Cheese, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW tubs of prime Butter, at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. per lb at VAIL'S.

SEABURY'S fine white Soap, 8 cents per bar, at VAIL'S.

ABBITT'S Double Refined Saleratus, for sale at VAIL'S.

RABBITT'S Washing Powder, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW boxes of fresh Oranges and Lemons, at VAIL'S.

A FEW pounds of cheap Coffee, at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels of Fancy, Picnic, and Boston Crackers, at VAIL'S.

SOME of those fine city cured Hams left, and for sale at 12 cts. per lb. at VAIL'S.

SOME of that 2s. 6d. Tea, for sale at VAIL'S.

DRIED Beef, 1c. per lb., for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW Cider Barrels for sale cheap at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels new crop Molasses, at VAIL'S.

100 SACKS of Wiers Fine Salt, at VAIL'S.

2 WAGONS, and 1 set of Single Harness, 1 Bear Skin, 1 Scotch Robe, for sale at VAIL'S.

Dec. 3, 1850.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices. JONES & ROCHFORD,

Sept. 12, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimers Satinets, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Shawls, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpet Rugs, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. In quality and cheapness of these articles, together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to purchase to cash and to all.

Sept. 23. 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and caused the food to digest well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have numbness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of those inclined to weak lungs, and them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholera morbus in a few hours. For general use as a family medicine in use. It is a pleasant and safe remedy for all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best for Dysentery that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield,
Nov. 19. 1850. M. F. CUSHING.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Officers and Privates, or their widows, Regulars, Volunteers, Rangers or Militia, who served in the war of 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, as well as the war with Mexico, or in case of death, widows or minor children, whether heirs to said soldiers, are notified, as follows: Those who served nine months to 160 acres: Those who served four months, to 80 acres: Those who served one month to 40 acres. The undersigned will promptly attend to the collection of said pensation, by the subscriber, residing in Plainfield.

Dec. 3. 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

If Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours out of the body!*

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, and is a state of health called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *great agent of the food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion—consequently no food into blood, and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, acid food, or injured stomach cannot furnish the good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNIN.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese. Rennet, the product of the calf stomach, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk in the first process of digestion.

Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle the milk of one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "One part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, digests meat as well as other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennin or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, (page 125,) says: "The artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, undergo the same change as in the stomach, *in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 57, says: "Pepsin is used in the form of an artificial mode of preparation. There are few lighter authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Dunglison, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished physician of London, in which city he was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "it is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, consecrated in water impart to the fluid the property of dissolving certain articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion of food, the same in essence with the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that Gastric Juice is an artificial or an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and tested artificially, are well known. "To all, says," says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, *New York*, and Boston alone. These cases were all of the most severe kind, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and diseases of the Kidneys, Urinary, Secretory, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A single dose removes all distress from the stomach. It only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excel lent in the diseases of Women, Vomiting, Cramp, Pain of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low cold, state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

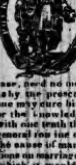
For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, Dr. Houghton has received Pepsin in the Powder form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but take the powder *for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sit packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.



DOCTOR YOURSELF!

For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS. or Every one his own Physician! It is the cheapest and most complete work of a kind ever published, containing over 200 engravings, showing private diseases in every shape and form, and no information of the generation.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more be a victim of quackery, as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, as with one remedy only is required. In addition to the general run list of private diseases it fully explains the causes of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage—treats many other derangements of the system, and is proper to enumerate in the public prizes.

☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address "DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street, PHILADELPHIA." Post-paid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day betw at 9 and 3 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)

Dec 17, 1850.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1850, the Subscriber, Administrator of the estate of David Y. Willis, late of the county of Somerset, will sell at public sale, on Saturday, the 25th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. between the hours of 12 and 3, on the house of David Bird, in the Town ship of Warren, all the real estate of which said David died seized, in the county of Somerset, consisting of the following described tracts of land, viz: One lot, situate in the Township of Warren:—No 1, a tract of land, containing eighteen acres, adjoining lands of widow Charity Kirkpatrick, Simeon Plaskett, and others, on which there is a good Water Power. No. 2, a lot of Woodland containing seven acres, adjoining lands of Joshua Seaman dec'd. Francis A. Bliss, and others.

Terms of sale will be made known and attendance given by DANIEL CORY, Administrator.

Dated November 19th, 1850

NO

Humbug—something new.

THE subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plainfield, for the term of one year, from the first of January. Find much good labor saving articled in washing, wearing and not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose of cleansing. Every will be refunded to those who have tried it and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial; those who have tested them approve them more and more, every day they use them.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured De Laines, Silk and Worsted Plaids, Ginghams, Prints, Muslins, Flannels and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 23, 185. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

THERE is no Store in Plainfield but what can afford to sell Goods 5 per cent cheaper for cash than they can for credit, and I am going to try it once, and keep my goods myself. For Cash I can sell Mackerel for 6d. per lb. Pork 6d. Hams 8d. and everything else in the same ratio; but I can't sell them as cheap if I have to wait six months or a year for my money, and lose my interest 6 per cent. Now I am going for Cash, and am going to sell my goods lower than they have ever been offered before.

All those indebted to David Willis' late book account, are sure to settle with me immediately. Any one with a family can save $25 or $50 per year by paying cash for what he buys.

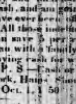
Wanted—Twelve pair for Eggs, Butter, Lard, Pork, Ham or Shoulders &c., by DAVID L. VAIL.

Oct. 1, 50

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.



Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued, and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they will be used in the best manner and every service able. He only can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and sell a better cash cheaper.

C. B. HATS made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

New Goods!

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, warranted, sewed on an improved principle.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

HAVE in store, and are prepared to serve their customers with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS

of the most elegant patterns and styles, including Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Printed Jaconets and Cambrics, Beautiful Calicoes, Barages, Silks, and indeed every thing adapted to the season, which added to their previous immense stock of every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

makes one of the

Largest, Most Varied and General Assortment in New York,

and giving their attention particularly to the

RETAIL BUSINESS,

being themselves in constant communication with their customers,

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them.

In their purchases, and the market of this country and every other source, they will enable them to do so. Their object embraces

Every Thing Useful and Ornamental in the Dry Goods Way,

for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use; and are determined to be able at all times, to so far supply every want that a Lady shall be able to

Sit down and Select every Article

she desires, without the fatigue and perplexity of

RUNNING ABOUT TOWN,

to make up the assortment; and that too at a lower price than she would get them by personal shopping.

Their Terms are Cash and only one Price,

from which they never vary and therefore the most inexperienced purchaser, or even a child, will be just as well served as the most expert shopper. In the selection of their Clerks they spare no pains or expense to obtain those who are

EXPERIENCED, POLITE, AND ATTENTIVE,

enjoining the free exhibition of their goods, but

Never urging customers to buy.

In every department of their stock they keep

PLAIN LOW PRICED GOODS,

which they sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any store in any part of the country, as well as

RICHER AND FINER QUALITIES

of which they mean their stock shall be

EQUAL TO ANY IN NEW YORK,

which will include amongst other articles

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,

and cashmere, woollen, and Thibet long and square shawls,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Lines and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Woolen Blankets and Quilts, Table, Piano, and Toilet Covers;

and indeed a full and complete assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE WIFE

articles, of every variety and kind. Also a

Full Assortment of *Mourning Goods,*

together with a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's

Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, *Silk and Linen, Pocket Handkerchiefs,* Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery,

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c.,

A price list below the usual rates of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

☞ Don't forget the name or number.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,
347 Broadway, corner Leonard st.

The Public Singing School,

Is now in operation, at Laing's Hall, every Thursday Evening

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a great deal of the best

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of **FIFTEEN YEARS**, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a mere burden. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully simple principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was by their manifest and speedily active influence on the stomach and channels of life, and consequently on the blood, that the human frame was raised from fever and dangerous inflammation, and restored to new eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical skill, and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various kinds of impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected matter behind to create habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa, with its imminent danger. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and by this means, the first grand lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its course from the heart, through all the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid fluid; **Flatulency**, **Spasms**, **Heart-burn**, **Headache**, **Restlessness**, **Ill-Temper**, **Anxiety**, **Languor**, and **Melancholy**, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsy, will vanish, as a matter of consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without irritation; as it gradually purges away the hovele costive within two days.

Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp scrofulous matter which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the medium of perfect lungs, which can only do the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Liver Medicines have been known to cure **Rheumatism** in three weeks, **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores**, by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and **Bad Complexions**, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable appearances of the face.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking improvement in the appearance of the skin. **Common Colds** and **Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of twenty-five years; and that he lived in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; but by these medicines is prevented.—**TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.**

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females, these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—Their Purifying Energy, in the worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Nicer Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Alienation of the Heart, Palsies's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A trial will at once place them beyond the reach of competition, is the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an authorized Agent.

Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT 376 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's apparel, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by June 18, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

A FINE lot of Prime Cheese Just Received; also a good assortment of Sugars for preserving fruit, For Sale Low by D. VAIL.

Now Ladies,

Inhabitans to get some beautiful Organdy Lawns for Dresses; also, Checked Gingham Barages all woolland silk. Cellar May 8 1850. D. BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an exc. thing article for Boots, Boots, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber. M. F. CUSHING.

SADOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—One Tablespoonful a dose—Three Doses a day—One bottle containing 24 doses lasts Twenty-One Days.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

BRANT'S

PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now, and ever will be **QUART BOTTLES**, and is of the same medicinal strength and efficacy as that in the small bottles.

The great superiority of Brant's Purifying Extract of Sarsaparilla and all other Extracts of Sarsaparilla, may in some measure be understood from the following facts: Sarsaparilla is not the only ingredient, as portions of the medicine, the Prime Essence of

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

are strongly, scientifically compounded, and proper quantities of each of these portions in each bottle of it can be found in any bottle of medicine called Extract of Sarsaparilla.

But, Secondly, however, This Purifier also possesses the medical virtues and balmy virtues of certain other

Roots, Barks, and Vegetables,

the Purifying properties of which are greatly superior to Sarsaparilla, and which, when combined with Sarsaparilla, form the most powerful Purifier and Restorative that the skies of the world. So true is this, that we have every desired medical effect, the Dose is

ONE TEASPOONFUL, three times a Day.

But it is not so with Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its combination in a large bottle, being so much weakened and diluted, the Dose of Sarsaparilla has to be Two Tablespoonfuls, or More Often, Spoonfuls—three, Four, or More times a Day, to have any medical effect; and as the Sarsaparilla thus suffers a double loss, it must, therefore, be nearly ninefold as a dose, and as many doses a day, will be up to a bottle of it.

Power, Five, or Ten Doses,

which once ran a bottle of Brant's Purifier, will last from Twelve to Sixteen Days longer than a bottle of Sarsaparilla; and if its daily medical effect (as Extract of Sarsaparilla) be all that is required, **Six bottles (large sizes) of Sarsaparilla**, then it Powers that Ones bottle of Brant's Purifying Extract of Sarsaparilla, or Five times more than a bottle of Sarsaparilla. The above comparison does not yet show the great difference in value between the concentrated Purifier and Extract of Sarsaparilla. This will appear by the certificates of cures in Brant's Pamphlets, shortly issued.

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANT'S PURIFIER

has more efficacy, and cures more Scrofula, Skin Diseases, than

TEN Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

If, then, One Bottle of Purifier sells for One Dollar, *One Bottle of Sarsaparilla should sell for Ten Cents.*

SCROFULA.

Mr. J. B. Hamlin of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula with Brant's Purifying Extract, as published in the Spectator Extract in the City of New York, on the 25th of December, 1849, under the Head of Miraculous Cures.

Brant's Purifying Extract has been manufactured and vended a corporate article in the City of New York, calling it Brant's Purifying Extract of Sarsaparilla, and has been sold as a secret medicine. He was prosecuted to obtain damages, in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the City of New York, and by the Court to J. S. Bosworth, Esq., of Liberty street, as counsel for Brant, and by the Court to Messrs. Hall & Sherwood, counsel for the proprietors of Sarsaparilla, that the Proprietors of Brant's Medicine had in no manner violated the rights of the proprietors of Sarsaparilla, or committed a fraud on the public, and, therefore, was not entitled to damages. The Court, in addition to the verdict of the Jury, gave a decision to the same effect as to witness in regard to the FACTS as published, and his testimony MORE THAN SUSTAINED THE PUBLISHED FACTS.

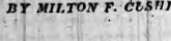
Mr. MASKIN said, I am well acquainted with Brant's Purifying Extract—have used it myself and recommended it to others. I have used it in my family for several years—they all take it. I could not live—that is medicine—without it. I have used it for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, and Humors generally. For I took no medicine. When I commenced using the Purifier I had a running sore on my leg, which had been there for years. I had been under the care of a physician, who had attended me for a long time, but I got no better. I had a sore on my breast in front over my heart, and another on the back of the neck, a little below the shoulder. I had a sore on the top of my head, and one on the side of my head, and a sore on my throat. I had a sore on my right arm, and one on my left arm, and a sore on my right leg. I had a sore on my left leg, and one on my left foot. I had a sore on my right foot. I had a sore on my right hand. I had a sore on my left hand. I had a sore on my right arm. I had a sore on my left arm. I had a sore on my right leg. I had a sore on my left leg. I had a sore on my right foot. I had a sore on my left

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 3. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1851. Whole number 731.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.



Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
Leave			
White House, at	2 45 and	5 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M.
Somerville,	5 15	7	2 15
Bound Brook,	5 30	7 30	2 30
New Market,	5 45	7 30	2 45
Plainfield,	6	7 35	2 50
Scotch Plains,	6 30	7 45	3
Westfield,	6 40	7 50	3 05
Cranseville,		8 15	3 45
Elizabeth-Town		8 30	
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30		

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 P. M.

By the New Railroad, foot of Courtland St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, opposite the Astor House, New York.

P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor and Manager.
MOSES KIMBALL, Treasurer. JOHN WOOD, Jr., Assistant Manager.

GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!

AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLION!

This immense and beautiful Establishment, the most complete and costly in America, presents by far the

Best Chance for the Holidays,

to secure innocent amusement united to sound instruction and pure morality. Into gorgeous Saloon, there are entertaining

Performances Afternoon and Evening,

Every day—and during the Holidays there will be Performances every

EVERY HOUR,

of the most classic and pleasing description. This Museum is no musty collection, but is the product of years of patient toil and study, and is now combining the elements of FOUR DISTINCT MUSEUMS, each of which has commanded the life time and the fortune of its proprietor in its completion. It is now the

LARGEST IN THIS COUNTRY,

as well as the best and most to be considered, in all respects, the MODEL MUSEUM, of the quarter of the globe. In order to accomplish the immortable Collections it embodies, the exclusive character of the Amusements at present, there is no excuse of admittance on its part.

SALOONS OF WONDER,

for the unprecedented popularity it enjoys in every class of society.

THE CHINESE MUSEUM!

just added, is a world in itself. It is the celebrated Celestial Empire, in fact, and presents to the mind the most exact and perfect idea of the people and peculiarities of China that it is possible to present—from Models, Specimens, in fact, of almost everything that is in China, to the Great Cost of the Court, the Car, or Chamber, the People or the Theatre. Figures, the size of life show the Costumes, the Mechanics, the Agriculture, the Emperor, the Court, the Car, the Chamber, the People of China, just as they exist, and surrounded by the various Paraphernalia of Chinese life, precisely as the traveller finds them, after his journey of thousands and thousands of miles to behold them.

The Picture Gallery

is one grand Saloon, occupied with costly and faithful likenesses of all the Great Men of our Country, and the distinguished Men of the World.

Millions of Curiosities besides, that we have not Space to allude to.

The Saloon Performances

are of the most unexceptionable, yet of the most entertaining kind. With Company that cannot be paralleled in any other Museum in the country, the most Beautiful moral and domestic Dramas are produced, and in a manner at once delightful to the intellectual, yet divested of every word or sentiment calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of modesty, or shock the sensibility of the most suicide. In short, every effort has been made to render this a place of

Family Amusement

Excelled by none in the United States, and surpassed by none in the world.

Admittance to the entire Museum, including Curiosities, the Chinese Collection, Performances &c., 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 12 1-2 Cents.

Nov. 26, 1850.—2m

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN.

Talk about Taking out Goods LOOK HERE!

TEA, 18d. per lb., Raisins 10d., best Coffee 1s. a lb.

Sugar 4d. a lb., Mackerel 5d. a lb., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, first rate Calico 4d. a yard, unrivalled tan colors for 6d. a yard, besides all the Boot, and Shoe, Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Candle Effervescing Compound and Labor Saving Soap, Tea and Potatoes, &c., innumerable. These articles we have to sell (and cheap enough we think) for the ready money.

P. M. FRENCH.

May 28, 1850

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

THERE is no Store in Plainfield but what can afford to sell Goods 5 per cent cheaper for cash than they can for credit, and I am going to try it once, for by my goods on the shelves. For cash I can sell No. 1 Mackerel for 6d. per lb., Pork 6d., Hams 8d., and everything else in the same ratio; but I can't sell them as cheap if I have to wait six months or a year for my money and then not get it. Now I am going to sell for Cash, and am going to sell my goods lower than they have ever been offered before.

All those indebted to David L. Vail on book account, can save 5 per cent by settling immediately. Any man with a family can save $25 or $50 per year by paying cash for what he buys.

N. B.—Cash or Trade paid for Eggs, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hams, Shoulders &c. by DAVID L. VAIL.

Oct. 1, 1850.

Liver Complaint,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled by any other preparation in the United States as the cures attest in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Roberts, Esq. Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver disease.*"

"The Penn Legion," published at Woodstock, Va. January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have cautiously refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value.—Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters* prepared by Dr. *Hoofland*, and, prepared particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it for a few days found relief in this distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The "Philadelphia Demorcat," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor said, November 4th:

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, to the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 1278 Race street, to 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the secure imitation of the genuine article, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a larger store. We wish him success in his new quarters; he is deserving of it. The Bitters are numerous counterfeits, and the reason to the extent for the existence of the Bitters. Hoofland's stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medica of the various different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced by the above advertisers, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will prefer these thing genuine restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require it. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care, and the public purchasing should call at his store to see that his name is written upon the wrapper of each side, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, says in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1850.

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.*—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, and Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the friend of humanity, and there fore a medicine which he was the means of dispensing, and the reason is confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered stomach, such as Diseases of the Liver, and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of these editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. We, from our own experience, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor's (Dr. C. M. Jackson) establishment, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

"It is with pleasure we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, with confidence in Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of such forgotten after they have had their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established and universal popularity, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony is its favor.* If, that there is more of it to be found in the city of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when introduced in a proper form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specially upon the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in all cases where a cathartic is immediate. They can be administered to feeble or infants with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the liberty of those who are thoroughly deceived.

Look well to the signature of the wrapper.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the same blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale, wholesale and retail at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth, (late of 1278 Race street,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

August 13, 1850.

PLASTER, Glen's Falls and Thomaston Lime, Water Cement, and Ceiling Lath, for sale by

April 30, 1850. P. M. FRENCH

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a great part of the labor of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

The Skating Regiment.

In Norway, the ground is overspread with snow for three quarters of the year, and not unfrequently to a depth of ten feet. When a thaw comes, it is only the surface of the mass that melts; and then the next frost of course covers the whole country with a crust of ice. In such circumstances, there is no getting along in the usual way. The people must still ascend the hills and dive into the valleys in pursuit of game; they must still traverse the hoary forests to gather wood for fuel; and they must still journey to the distant towns to bring food to their isolated hamlets. In these excursions, whether long or short, they use skates. Skating is with them neither a mere amusement nor a gymnastic exercise; it is a means of locomotion which the nature of the ground renders indispensable, and a man who could not skate would be unable to walk to any useful purpose.

It is melancholy to think that one of the most delightful winter customs has, like many other things good in themselves, been pressed into the service of war. In the army of Norway, there is a company of skaters, dressed in the dark-green of English riflemen, and armed merely with a slight musket slung upon the shoulder, and a dagger-sword. They are likewise provided with an iron-pointed staff, serving the office of them as they sweep along the ice, and which they strike deep into the ground when they desire to stop in their headlong career. The staff is also indispensable as affording a rest for their pieces when they fire. Their skates are of a peculiar construction, being singularly long; and when thus shod, it is a strange sight, and in times of peace, like the present, an amusing one, to see this light company climbing with ease the icy hills, gliding down their precipitous sides, and striding, as Klopstock says, with winged feet over the waters, transmitted into solid ground, as if in defiance of the common laws of nature.

Skating was known to the ancestors of the Northmans, if we take the date assigned by some authors of the Edda as evidence, eight centuries ago; the God Uller being represented in the Scandinavian scriptures as remarkable for his beauty, his arrows, and his skates. The exercise is not mentioned by the Greek and Roman writers, though so well acquainted with all other gymnastics; but Klopstock, Goethe, Herder, and other German poets, sing the praises of the art. In Holland it is practised, as in Norway, not for its gracefulness, but for its utility; and there it is common for the country people to skate to market. During the famous expedition of Louis XIV., this art of locomotion was used against the Dutch themselves in one of the most curious and daring exploits in the annals of warfare. When the states sued for peace, the terms offered by the pride of Louis were so monstrous, that the people tore open their sluices, and laid the country under water. The frost, after a time, however, rendered even this unavailing; and at length General Luxembourg, one dark and freezing night, mounted twelve thousand men on skates, and sent them over the ice from Utrecht to surprise the Hague. The result is given as follows by a writer who takes his facts from a French historian:

"When they left Utrecht, it was clear frosty weather, and the effect of the moon and stars upon the even sheet of ice, over which they swept like a breeze, was truly magical. By degrees, as they advanced, the visible horizon of earth was obscured by vapor, and they could see nothing around, above, or beneath them, but a circular expanse of ice, bound at the edge by thick gray clouds, and canopied by the starry curtain of the sky. The strange groaning sound which the ice gave, and soon boomed along the unseen wilderness, had at first something inexpressibly terrific to the imagination; and as it died fitfully away in the distance, the space surrounding them seemed extended almost to infinity. The sky at length was gradually covered by the vapors rising, as it from the edges of the circle of earth; a veil of dull and hazy white overspread the heavens and obscured the stars; and a dim round spot of the same dreary whiteness was the only indication of the site of the moon, by which alone they could now steer their course.

"A rapid thaw had come on; their skates sunk deeper and deeper into the ice at every sweep; and at last, the water gathering upon the surface, as it was agitated by the night-wind that had now risen, assumed the appearance of a sea. The wind increased; the sky grew blacker and blacker; the footing became more and more spongy and insecure; they plunged almost to the knee; and the ice groaned and cracked beneath them. Every one looked upon himself as lost; and the horrors of a fate hitherto untold in story, and appearing to belong neither to the fortunes of the land nor of the sea, appalled the boldest imagination.

"At length a faint twinkling light appeared in the distance, sometimes seen and sometimes lost in the varying atmosphere; and they had the satisfaction, such as it was, of at least knowing the relative bearings of the place on which they were about to perish. The light proceeded from a strong fort in the enemy's hands, impregnable without cannon; and what added bitterness to their misery, was the knowledge that beyond this fort was a dike, which in all probability afforded a path, however narrow and muddy, by which they could have returned to Utrecht. The fort, however, was the gate to this avenue of safety; and even if they had possessed all the requisite means of siege, if it was defended for a single day, they would either be swallowed up by the water, in the continuance of the thaw, or perish miserably through cold and fatigue.—But anything was better than inaction. The water creeping insidiously around them was a deadlier enemy than stone walls or cannon-shot; and they determined at least to make a rush upon the immovable masonry of the fort, and provoke the fire of its defenders. It is impossible to account for the result. It may have been that the sight of so large a body of men rushing in upon them, as if from the open sea, their numbers multiplied, and even their individual forms distorted and magnified in the midst, struck a panic terror into the hearts of the garrison; while this may have been increased by the shouts of courage or despair, booming wide over the icy waste, and mingling like the voice of demons with the rising wind. But however it was, the gates of the fort opened at their approach, and the helpless and half-frozen adventurers rushed in without striking a blow."—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Little Hero of Haarlem.—At an early period in the history of Holland, a boy was born a Haarlem, a town remarkable for its variety of fortune in war, but happily still more so for its manufacture and inventions in peace. His father was a *Sluizer*—that is, one whose employment it was to open and shut the sluices, or large oak-gates which, placed at certain regular distances, closed the entrance of the canals, and secure Holland from the danger to which it seems exposed, of finding itself under water, rather than above it. When water is wanted, the sluizer raises the sluices more or less, as required, as a cook turns the cock of a fountain, and closes them ag in carefully at night; otherwise the water would flow into the canals, then overflow them, and inundate the whole country; so that even the children of Holland are fully aware of the importance of a punctual discharge of the sluizer's duties The boy was about eight years old when, one day, he asked permission to take some cakes to a blind man, who lived in the other side of the dyke. His father gave him leave, but charged him not to stay too late The child promised, and set off on his little journey. The blind man thankfully partook of his young friend's cakes, and the boy, mindful of his father's orders, did not wait, as usual, to hear one of the old man's stories, but as soon as he had seen him eat one muffin, took leave of him to return home.

As he went along by the canals, then quite full, for it was in October, and the autumn rains had swelled the waters—the boy now stooped to pull the little blue flowers which his mother loved so well; now, in childish gaiety hummed some merry song.

The road gradually became more solitary, and soon neither the joyous shout of the villager, returning to his cottage home, nor the rough voice of the carter grumbling at his lazy horses, was any longer to be heard. The little fellow now perceived that the blue of the flowers in his hand was scarcely distinguishable from the green of the surrounding herbage, and he looked up in some dismay. The night was falling; not, however, a dark winter night, but one of those beautiful, clear, moonlight nights, in which every object is perceptible, though not as distinctly as by day. The child thought of his father, of his injunction, and was preparing to quit the ravine in which he was almost buried, and to regain the beach, when suddenly a slight noise, like the trickling of water upon pebbles, attracted his attention. It was near one of the sluice twinkled, and he flew carefully examines it, and soon discovers a hole in the wood, through which the water was flowing. With the instant perception which every child in Holland would have, the boy saw the water must soon enlarge the hole through which it was now only dropping, and that utter and general ruin would be the consequence of the inundation of the country that must follow. To see, to throw away the flowers, to climb from stone to stone till he reached the hole, and to put his finger into it, was the work of a moment, and to his delight he finds that he has succeeded in stopping the flow of the water.

This was all very well for a little while, and the child thought only of the success of his device. But the night was closing in, and with the night came the cold. The little boy looked around in vain. No one came. He shouted—he called loudly—no one answered. He resolved to stay there all night; but, alas! the cold was becoming every moment more biting, and the poor finger fixed in the hole began to be benumbed, and the numbness soon extended to the hand, and thence throughout the whole arm. The pain became still greater, still harder to bear, but still the boy moved not. Tears rolled down his cheeks as he thought of his father, of his mother, of his little bed, where he might now be sleeping soundly; but still the little fellow stirred not, for he knew that to remove his finger from the hole which he had opposed to the escape of the water, not only would he himself be drowned, but his father, his brothers, his neighbors—nay, the whole village. We know not what faltering of purpose, what momentary failures of courage there might have been during that long and terrible night; but certain it is, that at day break he was found in the same painful condition by a clergyman returning from attendance on a death-bed, who, as he advanced, thought he heard groans, and bending down over the dyke, discovered a child seated on a stone, writhing from pain, and with pale face and tearful eyes.

"In the name of wonder, boy," he exclaimed, "what are you doing there?"

"I am hindering the water from running out," was the answer, in perfect simplicity, of the child; who, during the whole night, had been evincing such heroic fortitude and undaunted courage.

The Muse of History, too often blind to (true) glory, has handed down to posterity many a warrior, the destroyer of thousands of his fellow men—she has left us in ignorance of the name of this real little hero of Haarlem.

An Irishwoman who had kept a little grocery, was brought to her death bed, and was on the point of breathing her last, when she called her husband to her bedside:

"Jamie," she faintly said, "there's Missus Mullony—she owes me six shillings."

"Och!" exclaimed her husband "Biddy, darlint, ye're simible to the last!"

"Yis, dear, and there's Missus Mc raw, I owe her a dollar"

"Och! be jabers, and ye're as foolish as iver."

"How," said Mr. Munsell to Mr. Yates, "do you accomplish so much in so short a time?—have you any particular plan?" "I have.—When I have anything particular to do, I go and do it."

Buying Cheap.—The following amusing incident conveys a moral that has an application to many subjects beside those of silks and satins:

Perhaps the reader may have a *penchant*, as a friend of ours has, for buying things *cheap*. We say *perhaps*—for it is a weakness with which many are troubled, and it is a most erroneous one. There are many who have been tempted to lay up goods where moth and rust doth corrupt, merely because they were obtained cheap, but it is a poor policy, and patronizing pedlars is still a poorer *one*. One of these wandering fever sprung into a counting room a few days since, and, after warming his hands, turned to the gentleman, occupying the seat of authority, just then busily engaged in weighing the evidence regarding the true cause of the recent Whig defeat, an admirably *still* differently attributed by the Atlas, the Daily Advertiser, and the Courier; and politely inquired if he would like to look at a vest pattern?

"No, no! Don't bother me. Very busy just now."

"It is the best article and the neatest pattern that you ever saw."

"Don't want any vest patterns."

"But just look, sir,"—and the pedlar had a pile of vesting unfolded, which was really quite neat, and the cogitator, unable to unravel the political web, determined to unravel the web of the fabric—"All silk, sir; warranted, and sufficient for two double breasted vests, or three satin rolling collars."

"What do you ask for it?"

"Twelve dollars. I bought it in Liverpool and brought it over with me, and if you want it you shall have it for just what it cost me—twelve dollars."

"It is too much, shan't give any such a price—but will give you six dollars"

"O, my grabous," exclaimed the pedlar, as if astonished at such an offer; "I can't think of it;" and he walked. In the minutes the door was opened, and the pedlar thrust in his head

"You may have it for ten dollars"

"No," was all the reply he got.

"I will say eight as the very lowest."

"No, sir,"—and away went the pedlar a second time. The gentleman was about resuming into his sleeve upon the disputed question already mentioned, when the pedlar re-entered boldly, and laid the vesting on the desk, exclaiming "Well, give us six dollars, and it is yours." The money was paid, and the pedlar was about leaving the door, when he turned round and took from his pocket another roll, and, unfolding it, exposed to view a piece of vesting as far preferable to the other as the new building on the corner of State street exceeds in height all its neighbors.

The gentleman at once made a proposal to exchange. The pedlar couldn't think of such a thing—he didn't mean to sell at any rate—he counted he intended to keep it till his wife came to have it made up for himself—but; after considerable trading and talking he gave it up, received his first piece and $12, and walked off—making eight dollars for his piece of vesting. The gentleman, quite satisfied with the exchange, walked up to his tailor's at noon, and, threw down the piece, ordering him to cut off sufficient for one vest.

"How many seats do you expect it will make?" inquired the tailor."

"Three, of course," was the reply.

The yard stick went down, and looking up, he informed the purchaser that it would make two, by piecing out the collar with black silk. The idea of measuring the article had not occurred to him before, but at this piece of news, he felt a kind of film spread over his eyes, a lightness of picket troubled his ribs, while the whole room, with the exception of his spirit nerves, appeared to be written on the other walls of all adjacent buildings. He then inquired the probable worth, and was informed that such vesting could be purchased at about two and a quarter per yard This was sufficient. He has resolved never to patronize a pedlar, but to extend his patronage to those good taxpaying citizens who have a local habitation and a name.

Pretensions of the Chinese.—It is well known that the Chinese pretend to an excessive antiquity. Their chronology exceeds all bounds of probability; and, could their pretensions be verified, the Mosaic account of the creation must necessarily be discredited. But we have a singular fact to state, which will prove that their boasted antiquity really falls within the limits of the Mosaic chronology. For the evidence we are about to produce, we are indebted to the discoveries of modern astronomy. The Chinese have ever made a point of inserting in their calendar remarkable eclipses, or conjunctions of the planets, together with the name of that emperor in whose reign they were observed. To these events they have also affixed their own dates. There is a very singular conjunction of the sun, moon, and several planets, recorded in their annals, as having taken place almost at the very commencement of their remote history. The learned Cassini, to ascertain the fact, calculated back, and decidedly proved, that such an extraordinary conjunction actually did take place in China, February 20th, 2512 years before Christ. This falls four hundred years after the flood, and a little after the birth of Abraham. Here are two important facts ascertained. The one is, that the Chinese are a very ancient nation; and the other, that their pretensions to antiquity beyond that of Moses are confounded; because this event, which they themselves represent as happening near the beginning of their immense calculations, falls far within the history and chronology of the Scriptures.

A little girl, who had been visiting in the family of a neighbor, hearing them speak of her father being a widower, on her return home, addressed him thus:—"Pa, are you a widower!" "Yes, my child. Do you not know your mother's dead?" "Why, yes, I know its dead, but you always told me you was a New Yorker."

"Come here, my dear; I want to ask you all about your sister. Now tell me truly has she got the best?" "No, it's the jaundice she's got; the doctor says so."

"I Owe no Man a Dollar."

By Charles P. Shiras.

Oh, do not envy my own dear wife,
The wealth of your next door neighbor;
But bid me still be stout of heart,
And cheerfully follow my labor.
You must know the last of those little debts
That have been our lingering sorrow,
Is paid this night! so we'll go forth
And shake hands with the world to-morrow!
Oh, the debtor is but a shame faced dog,
With the creditor's name on his collar;
While I am a king and you are a queen,
For we owe no man a dollar!

Our neighbor you saw in his coach to day,
With his wife and flaunting daughter,
While we sat down to our coverless board,
To a crust and a cup of water.
I saw that the tear drop stood in your eye,
Though you tried your best to conceal it;
I knew that the contrast reached your heart,
And you could not help but feel it:
But knowing now that our scanty fare
Has freed my neck from the collar,
You'll join my laugh and help me shout
That we owe no man a dollar!

This neighbor whose show has dazzled your eyes
In fact is a wretched debtor;
I pity him as from my very heart,
And wish that his lot were better,
Why the man is the veriest slave alive,
For his dashing wife and daughter
Will live in style though ruin should come
So he goes like a lamb to the slaughter;
But he feels it the tighter every day,
That terrible debtor's collar! [us,
Oh, what would he give; could he say with
That he owed no man a dollar!

You seem amazed, but I'll tell you more,—
Within two hours I met him,
Sneaking along with a frightened air,
As if a fiend had beset him.
Yet he fled from a very worthy man,
Whom I met with pleasure,
Whom I called by name and paced to stop,
Though he said he was not at leisure.
He held my last note! so I held him fast
Till he freed my neck from the collar;
Then I shook his hand, and proudly said—
"Now I owe no man a dollar!"

Ah! now you smile, for you feel the force
Of the truths I've been repeating;
I knew that a downright honest heart
In that gentle breast was beating;
To-morrow I'll rise with a giant's strength
To follow my daily labor;
But ere we sleep, let us humbly pray
For our wretched next door neighbor.
And we'll pray for the time when *all* shall be free
From weight of the debtor's collar,
When the poorest will lift his voice and cry—
"Now I owe no man a dollar!"

The Progress of our Country.—One half of the present nineteenth century expired at 12 P. M. on Tuesday last, and we are now in the first month of the other half. Fifty years is a long period in human life, it being about two thirds of the ordinary age of man. And though it is a brief period in the life of a nation, it has been a long period in that of the United States, *when considered in reference to her progress.* No other nation has made the same progress in extent, population, education, improvement of popular condition, development of natural resources, within the last two centuries, that the United States have made within the last fifty years. And no nation since the earliest period of history, has attained the same degree of civil and religious liberty and general happiness, that now characterize the United States.

At the commencement of 1800, the population of the United States was about 5,300,000, and their extent 1,000,000 square miles; and the members of their confederacy were sixteen. Now their population is about 25,000,000, their extent about 3,000,000 square miles, and their number thirty one. In 1800 they were bounded *by the Mississippi on the West, and by the* Spanish Florida on the South, and had no access to the Gulf of Mexico, without French or Spanish permission to pass through French or Spanish territory. Now they cover the whole Northern and parts of the Eastern and Western shores of the Gulf, and extend to the Pacific Ocean. Then the great North-western territory, between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the Ohio and the lakes, was a howling wilderness, excepting the small settlement on the Ohio, another on the Illinois and another at Detroit.

Now it contains five great States, not less than five millions of people, cities larger than Philadelphia at that time, and one city larger than New York and Philadelphia united. Then not a steamboat existed in the world. Now steamboats, the invention of American genius, are found on every navigable river of the civilized world, and the American steam tonnage probably exceeds the whole sail tonnage of the United States in 1800. Then the transmission of intelligence between New York and Philadelphia required three days. Now it is carried *from Portland to New Orleans in thirty minutes!*

In contemplating this vast and rapid growth, so entirely without example in the history of nations, we naturally ask for the principle causes. And we find that foremost is civil and religious freedom, the right of private judgment in all things, temporal and spiritual. And we next find the bold, sagacious policy of a few far-seeing minds. Foremost among the statesmen who foresaw and provided for the rapid growth of this Union, stands Thomas Jefferson. He saw that the acquisition of Louisiana would not only enable us to control the commerce of the Gulf, but would immediately open our way to the Pacific.

With the Mississippi and *the region between it and the Rocky Mountains controlled by foreign powers*, he saw that we could not reach the Gulf or the Pacific; and that, with free access to both, we should speedily become a primary power in one, and eventually control the trade of China through the other. Louisiana was bounded by the Rocky Mountains. But the Columbia River, the great artery of Oregon, had been discovered by Captain Gray, an American, and Jefferson foresaw that, without possessing the intermediate region, we could not maintain our claim to Oregon. Hence as soon as Louisiana was transferred to us, the projected and ordered the celebrated exploring expedition *to Oregon by Captains Lewis and Clark*, which was a first and decisive step to the possession of that region.

And we may also give credit, in some degree, for this rapid growth to another far seeing mind, Napoleon saw that France could not hold Louisiana against his great rival, England. But he saw that it would enable the United States to become a formidable rival to that very England, without thereby becoming dangerous or hostile to France. Hence he eagerly promoted the transfer, and exulted in signing the treaty of cession.

Such were the United States in 1800. Such are they now. In looking back through these fifty years, well may we exult in our wisdom and enterprise, and well thank Providence for our good fortune.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Rev. Mr. Withington, of Newbury, Mass. preached a sermon on Thanksgiving Day from the text, viz.: "A bundle of Myrrh." A correspondent of the Salem Register is reminded by this of several quaint texts. Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, preached the funeral discourse of *the late Samuel Worcester, D. D., from the appropriate words* 'Samuel died and all the people lamented him.' Rev Mr. Braman, of Danvers, preached a sermon of the most searching character, on the business pursuits of life, from the words, 'what is your occupation?' Rev. John Pierpont used to preach a discourse on dressing of character from the text, 'And he answered No.' Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Hamilton, once had a sermon from these words. "Dost thou love honey? Eat that which is sufficient for thee." A learned professor in Vermont preached from the text, "A living dog is better than a dead lion."

The Flax Cotton.—The Manchester (England) *Guardian says that not a single ounce of yarn has been spun upon cotton machinery from* flax prepared by M. Claussen's process either in Manchester or its neighborhood. Those competent to judge say that this substitute for cotton is likely to prove an entire failure. If it should prove so, it is no more than happened in this country some years ago, when a similar experiment was tried in New Jersey, which nearly ruined the enterprising experimenter, Judge Barnes formerly, we believe, of Philadelphia. A specimen of the flax prepared without steeping by Judge B., was sent to the *Ledger* office a few days ago. The difficulty experienced by the ex-crimenter was in not being able to spin it, and this was a difficulty which could not be overcome.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A Sabbath Keeping Whaler.—A writer in the Boston *Traveller*, commenting upon the departure from New Bedford of the beautiful new ship Arctic, on a whaling voyage, says:—"There is an interesting item of information connected with the Arctic's first voyage to the Northwest coast of America, which was commanded by Capt Chas Gilett, of Kingston, Mass., a member of the Evangelical Congregational Church in that place, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Jos. Peckham.

"Capt. Gilett carries his religion to sea, and is governed by religious principles in conducting a voyage. For one or two past voyages he has kept the Sabbath and held religious services on board his vessel while on the voyage, and has not lowered a boat on Sunday to take whales, however great the temptation. The *God of the* sea has blessed him, temporally and spiritually in his course, for he has made short and successful voyages, even if he did keep one seventh of the time holy, and has returned with a full ship and faithful crew, more or less interested in religion.

"The Arctic and her commander and men start anew on this noble plan, not to lower for whales, nor do any unnecessary work on the Sabbath. On that day she is to be a "floating Bethel" a house to worship God, and I am informed on good authority that the officers and some of the crew chose to make a voyage in this ship because the captain means to worship and fear God off soundings—and will not such officers prove in the end to be the best men for the service? When will owners dare trust to make their vessels Sabbath keeping arks a the best policy?"

We learn that the barn and connecting outbuildings belonging to Mr Jonathan Winans of *Bunn township*, were entirely consumed together with their contents on Sunday afternoon, *while the family were attending church.* The fire is supposed to have been caused by a little son of Mr. W., who had some friction matches which were supposed to have been put there and therefore harmless. The little fellow was missing for some time after the fire broke out and tears for his safety were entertained, but were finally dispelled by his appearance. He says that he was frightened and had retreated under a neighbor's barn. We regret to learn that Mr Winans' loss is estimated at $1000 or $1200—of which but 400 is covered by insurance.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

Thief Arrested.—A stranger, calling himself Davis Avis, was arrested in this town on Friday evening last, for having stolen an overcoat *and several pair of overshoes.* He had been strolling about the town during the day asking for charity, and in the early part of the evening stepped into the dwelling of Mr. J. O. Tunison, and stole therefrom an overcoat, which he afterwards sold to one of our townsmen for the paltry sum of ten shillings, under the plea that he was "hard up" for funds. The overshoes were taken from the stores of Wm. R. Bennett and Albert E. Brown. The following morning (Saturday) he was lodged in our County Jail to await his trial, which will come off during the March term, at New Brunswick.—*Rahway Republican.*

Economy of Steam Power.—In Mr. M'Nicoll's timber yard and saw mill at Liverpool, steam power has been applied to work the travelling crane used to convey the timber about the yard. Each crane, when worked by hand required four men, whereas the steam crane is worked by a man and a boy only, and does double the work, the wages being about £330 per annum in one case, and £67 in the other. The steam machine will carry 13 logs of timber, *weighing together 19½ tons, at one time* from one end of the yard to the other, a distance of 100 feet, in 26 minutes, at a cost of *less than sixpence.*—*The Artisan.*

Spinning it Out.—"What is the reason you go so slow over the plank road, driver?" said a stage passenger,

"The horses wouldn't go faster if I were to whip all the time," the driver replied.

"Why so?"

"They know the plank road is only six miles long, and they want to spin it out as long as

Angus McCaskill, a tall Scotchman, arrived at Boston lately from Nova Scotia. He is 7 ft. 4½ *inches high, 26 inches around the breast*, and weighs 335 pounds.

The Anti-poking-your-nose-into-other-people's-business-Society have advertised for a few persons of good character, who will be paid $1,000 per annum, to mind their own business and to leave other people's alone.

William Hughes, the agent employed by Knight to arrest Crafts the fugitive slave at Boston, was killed at Macon, Geo lately, in a rencontre with Knight's brother about politics.

A Diamond Watch of the value of $10,000, about to be raffled for at New Orleans, was seized by the Custom House officers on the authority of a dispatch from the Collector of New York, stating that it had been smuggled into that port.

It requires 3500 sheep to be kept a whole year to support the Lawrence, Mass., mills with wool for one single day. These produce 1500 shawls per day, and consume Cochineal to the value of $800,000 per annum. Three years ago, there were not 500 inhabitants in Lawrence, and now there are 10,000.

The San Francisco papers advertise a ball—admission $25; gentlemen, accompanied by ladies, free!

Mr. J. K. Fisher was fined in the Louisville Police Court, a few days ago, $500, for sending a challenge to fight a duel. This is according to the new constitution of Kentucky.

It is said that the former editor of the Boston *Chronotype* has been known to write with a pen in each hand on two different subjects, rock the cradle with his feet, and whistle "Hail Columbia" for his two twin babies, while intently perusing one of Parker's sermons, all at the same time.

Mr. William Smith, of Johnston co., N. C., recently took a runaway negro girl belonging to him *from Wilmington jail.* He carried her home, and as soon as he released her she seized an axe, struck *him* on the head and killed him.

An English paper says. "Owing to the vast improvements which have lately been made in ship building, it is expected that arrangements will shortly be entered into between the leading proprietors of the mercantile marine *away of the country and the United States, for a race round* the world."

Sudden Death.—Mr. Wm. Connett, an aged and highly respectable farmer, residing near Uniontown, in this township, died suddenly on Friday last. He had been to Rahway that afternoon, for a load of coal, and when near his residence was taken suddenly ill with cramp in *his stomach, and died in less than half an hour* afterwards. He has left a wife and several children to mourn his loss.—*Rahway Rep.*

Barn Burnt.—We learn that the Barn of Mr. Jeremiah Force, about 4 miles from Rahway, was entirely consumed by fire on Monday evening last, together with several horses, seventeen or eighteen tons of hay, a large quantity of grain, &c., &c. Several stacks of corn stalks adjoining the barn were also destroyed. The loss must be heavy.—*Ib.*

The Wealthiest Man in Georgia.—Gen. Hartwell H. Tarver, of Twiggs Co. Ga. is said to be the largest slaveholder, if not the wealthiest man in Georgia. He owns 1000 negroes, and 50,000 acres of land, divided so 10 plantations, on Twiggs, Pulaski, Houston and Baker counties, yielding 2000 bales of cotton annually. At 12 cents per lb. his crop will bring $108,000. He recently added to his estate a tract of 2350 acres, in Burke co., purchased at $15,75 per acre, or for $37,000.

The population by the recent census, shows Pennsylvania to have 2,260,000 inhabitants.—Gain in 10 years, 481,572.

The late of a missing horse is related by the Monmouth Inquirer. It states that about the 1st of December a horse and wagon were missed from the vicinity of Collier's Mills, Jackson township, and was supposed to have been stolen. Some two weeks since they were found in the woods not yet attached to the wagon, to which had become entangled in the trees. The *horse had with his hoofs dug a hole deep* enough to bury him—eaten off a white oak sapling two inches in diameter, and doubtless died from starvation.

It was not until the end of the reign of Henry VIII. that salide, carrots, turnips, or other edible roots, were generally produced in England. When Queen Catharine wanted a salid, *she used to dispatch a messenger to Holland to* obtain it!

In Scotland, as late as 1661, the windows of the country houses were not glazed, and only the upper parts even of those of the King's palaces had glass; the lower ones having two wooden shutters, to open at pleasure to admit fresh air.

In Siberia, the soil is permanently frozen to the depth of four hundred feet; but the surface thaws in summer, to the depth of about three feet, upon which the people raise their grain and vegetables.

The average age of the people of England and Wales, is 26. Of the people of the United States, by the last census 22.

Tax on Negro Sellers.—There is a proposition before the City Council of Richmond, Va. to lay heavy taxes on those engaged in selling negroes. The ostensible object is to increase the city revenues; but the opinion is expressed that the taxes which it is contemplated to impose are so large that the trade will be driven away from the city. The present income of Richmond from the business of buying and selling slaves is estimated to be $10,000 a year.

To Prevent Oxen from Hooking or Crooking.—It is only necessary to lengthen the yoke to break oxen of this vicious habit. If some teams on the road, we have been obliged to make yokes 12 to 18 inches longer than those ordinarily worn.

A wealthy, gay, and dissolute young man once boasted that he could walk home with any one of the members of a certain division of the Daughters of Temperance, from church. Accordingly, he, after services were over the next Sunday, spruced up to a fair damsel, and with a polite bow, tendered his arm. The young lady, as by instinct, drew back as from a serpent, and exclaimed: 'No, sir. I'll never put my arm through another jog-handle as long as I live.'

'John,' said a careful father, 'don't give cousin Simon's horses too many oats; you know they have hay.' 'Yeth, thur,' said John, moving towards the barn. 'And mark ye, John, don't give them too much hay; you know they have oats.'

A worthy grocer put up a sign of "Vegetable Candles." Some one asked him why he did so. "They are tallow candles," said the grocer. "Is tallow a vegetable substance?" pursued the inquirer after knowledge. "Of course it is

THE UNION

Plainfield, January 21, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature assembled and organized at the State House in Trenton last Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In the Senate, the following officers were elected unanimously. The Senate being a tie, the first and last are democrats, the other two are whigs.

President—Silas D. Canfield, of Passaic.
Secretary—John Rogers, Burlington.
Engrossing Clerk—John J. Halsted Trenton
Sergeant-at-Arms—S.B. Scattergood, Mercer

It was resolved to meet at 10 A. M., and to open the daily sessions with prayer.

In Assembly.—John H. Phillips, of Mercer, was chosen Speaker, 29 to 27.

David Naar, of Essex, was chosen Clerk. 29 to 27. Isaac W. Mickle, of Camden, Engrossing Clerk, 28 to 27. Peter Souder, of Cape May, Door Keeper, 30 to 27. All democrats.

It was resolved, as in Senate, given above.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.—In Senate, the President announced a part of the Standing Committees. Among them we notice,—On Treasurer's Accounts, Greer and Rogers. On the *Library, Morford and Craig.*

At 3 o'clock, the Annual Message from Gov. Haines was received in both Houses, and the usual number ordered printed.

The Message is a concise but comprehensive document. As before stated, the finances of the State are in a prosperous condition. Education is on the advance, and the state of the School Fund will justify the appropriation of $40,000 for Common Schools. The various Reforms in State matters, such as equalization of Taxation, the Exemption Law, General Rail Road and Banking Laws, &c. are suggested. The Governor thinks the people of this State will adhere to the Compromise Measures of Congress.

In Assembly, notice was given of the introduction of several bills. Among them, Mr. Roice gave notice of a bill to authorize the "Union Manufacturing Co." in Essex and Hudson Counties.

Mr. Whitehead, reform whig of Essex, moved that the committee on Printing advertise for contract proposals for its execution, in order to secure economy in that department. On motion of Mr. Hinneline it was laid on the table, 25 to 22—a strict party vote. At the last session, Mr. Hinneline *offered a precisely similar* resolution, but now he opposes it. Circumstances alter cases. When he was in the minority, so great was his desire for reform, that he wished the printing to be done by contract, either by whigs or democrats, by those who would do it cheapest—now he is in the majority, the printing must be given out to party favorites, because his own party is to receive the benefit. This Mr. Hinneline obtained quite a reputation last session among the reformers—but this opposition to a measure of his own, looks as though he was actuated by merely party and interested motives. We are not at all disappointed—it is just as we anticipated.

Thursday, Jan. 16.—In Senate,—A petition was presented for a Savings Bank at Rahway. Also, one from Woodbridge for a law to aid in the collection of taxes. And one for extending the charter of the State Bank at N. Brunswick.

Other Standing committees were announced. Among them the following:

Judiciary—Alexander, Whitehead, Summerill
Claims and Pensions—Summerill, Craig, Alexander.

In Assembly.—The Speaker announced the Standing Committees in part. Among them we notice the following:

Corporations—Huyler, Hinneline, Richmond, Boice, Williams.

Ways and Means.—Doughty, S. W. Jones, Tinsman, Whitehead, Moore.

Education—Hoxsey, Bilderback, Conover, DeMott, Pierson.

Agriculture—Marlow, Decker, Smock, Totem, Johnson.

Elections—Loller, Benner, Risley, Dunn, Haywood.

Mr. Hoxsey gave notice of a supplement to the General Banking Law of last session, making it more liberal and practical.

Mr. Boice introduced a bill to incorporate the "Union Manufacturing Co."

Friday, Jan. 17.—In Assembly, Mr. Boice gave notice of a supplement to the act concerning juries and verdicts, so as to leave the granting of struck juries at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Hinneline introduced a bill to abolish Freehold Qualification.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday afternoon.

☞ Our new Governor will be inaugurated Tuesday, Jan. 21st Great preparations have been made to celebrate the event, by a military display, procession, &c.

Wanted.—We will give 3 cents a piece for half a dozen copies of the Plainfield Union, of the date of Dec. 31, 1850.

The debt of Pennsylvania is about $40,000,000.

The number of persons exiled from Rome since the return of the Pope, is said to be 36 000.

An eminent artist is about getting up a "panorama of a law suit." It opens in the year one

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Twelve Days Later from Europe.
Arrival of the U. S. Howe Packet Steamship Franklin.

The Franklin left Havre Jan. 1st, and Cowes (England) on the 2d, waiting for the London papers of that date, received by special express. She arrived at New York on Thursday evening, 16th. She brings about 40 passengers, and a very large cargo of French, Swiss and Continental merchandize, to the value, it is said, of over $2,000,000.

The Cunard steamship Asia from New York arrived at Liverpool Dec. 28th, in 10 days, 4 hours and 5 minutes, the shortest passage on record. The steamer Arctic arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst. after a passage of 11 days. *The Atlantic left Liverpool Dec. 28th, five* days before the Franklin, and has not yet been heard of. As it was supposed the Atlantic's news would be received before the arrival of the Franklin, the news of the latter is but meagre.

Cotton was firm; money and the other markets generally remained as at previous accounts.

From England there is nothing new of importance.

In France, every thing seems quiet, and business thrives.

The Continental Intelligence is not of striking importance. The Elector of Hesse returned to his capital Dec. 27th.

An Austrian Army of 25,000 men was about to march into the Duchies, accompanied by a Prussian force of the same strength. There was no chance of a pacific settlement of the dispute between Denmark and the Duchies.

Later.—The Cunard steamship Asia arrived *at New York on Friday night, 13½ days from* Liverpool, with 2 days later news, but it is not of importance. She brings no news of the Atlantic.

Austria seems to be trembling on the verge of national bankruptcy, and bankrupt she would soon be if the act were not attended with danger.

Kossuth Coming to America.—The *Gomes Politic* announces that the affair of the Hungarian Refugees *has* been finally arranged. America has offered them an asylum which they have accepted, and has undertaken to provide for their wants; the Ottoman Government pays their expenses to Liverpool and the English Government their expenses thence to America. This arrangement was proposed by the Ottoman Government and acceded to by England and America.

Congress.

Monday, Jan 13.—In Senate.—A large number of petitions were presented for a modification of the Tariff.

The bill to cede public lands to States, to be given to actual settlers, without cost, was discussed.

In the House.—A resolution passed to grant the use of the Hall to Mr Whitney to explain the Pacific Railroad project.

A resolution was also adopted directing the commerce committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the value of the silver coins of the United States, by diminishing their weight, or increasing the portion of alloy in the same, or both, so as to prevent their exportation.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the Senate did nothing worthy of remark.

The House was engaged in perfecting the cheap Postage Bill.

Friday, Jan. 17.—The House passed the Cheap Postage Bill, reducing Letter Postage to 3 cts. *and newspapers free within the county* and for 30 miles to actual subscribers. A three cent piece is to be coined, part silver and part copper, to make the necessary change.

Saturday, the House was engaged with private bills.

The Cunard steamship Niagara left Boston last Wednesday noon, with 58 passengers for Liverpool, and 10 for Halifax. She took out $4,800 in gold dust, $9,000 in sovereigns, and 100,000 in silver dollars, the latter from Canada.

Shocking Accident.—One of the most appalling and reckless instances of human depravity occurred on 21st street, New York, last Wednesday afternoon, in the fall of six unfinished five-story houses, the whole six men were killed outright, and a large number wounded, several fatally. The builder and foreman have been arrested, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

A clock is making for the Great Exhibition which will go 426 days without winding. It only occupies in standing, eight superficial inches, and the motive power is only 28 pounds.

Another Commissioner has been sent from England to Bombay for the purpose of making enquiries relative to India cotton.

There is to be a line of European steamers for Charleston, S. C. It is believed that the first vessel will be afloat by next July.

Queen Victoria had not one penny private fortune when she came to the throne; her father died over head and ears in debt.

A German manufacturer is constructing a musical bed for exhibition. When the occupant enters it, "soothing airs will be emitted."

The immigration into the United States for 1850 was 315,333. An increase of *over* 15,000 above the year 1849.

The free trade journals of England do not like that portion of the President's message which advocates protection to American industry.

The Lynn News gives the following specimen of phonographic writing: "Oigrmes ces ded that gaulde sole, we nere shalay un orb; E ined 2 wars anole gra coote, all but n'd doun be 4."

If a man expects to meet with any sympathy now-a-days, he must become a reformed drunkard or a fugitive slave. A decent man might linger out a miserable existence and die of starvation, before he could meet with half the sympathy exhibited for either.

The editor of a paper somewhere out in Pennsylvania has been travelling in the county, and having got stuck in the mud, he tore off the following:—

"The roads are not passable,
Not even Jackasseable—
And those who will travel em—

Drowned.—We very much regret to learn that Frederick Vermeule, oldest son of Mr. Theodore Vermeule, of this place, was drowned on Saturday last, above the upper bridge.—He was sliding on the ice entirely alone, and broke through. The fact was not known until the next morning, when his body was recovered. He was about 7 years old.

The steamer Atlantic had not arrived when we put *The Tribune* to press this morning, but shipmasters generally have no fears of her safety, presuming that in consequence of some slight damage to her machinery, or something of the sort, she has put back or gone into the Azores. An insurance was effected on Saturday for a small amount by a party having goods aboard of her, at 25 per cent against total loss. —*Monday's Tribune.*

Idle Curiosity.—Commonly, curious persons, or (as the apostle's phrase is) busy-bodies, are not solicitous or inquisitive into the beauty and order of a well governed family, or after the virtues of an excellent person, but if there be anything for which men keep locks and bars, and porters things that blush to see the light, and either are shameful in manners, or private in nature, these things are their care and their business. But if great things will satisfy our inquiry—the course of the sun and moon, the spots in their faces, the firmament of heaven and the supposed orbs, the ebbing and flowing of the sea, are work enough for us; or if this be not, let him tell me whether the number of the stars be even or odd, and when they began to be set. If these be too troublesome, search flower, and tell me why the turf this year brings forth a daisy, and the next year a plantain; why the apple bears his seed in his heart, and wheat bears it in his head; let him tell why a graft taking nourishment from a crabstock shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent: let him say why the best of oil is at the top, the best of wine in the middle, and the best of honey at the bottom. But these things are not such as please busy-bodies; they must feed upon tragedies, and stories of misfortune and crimes.—*Bishop Taylor.*

The following conversation is said to have taken place between Mrs. —, of Philadelphia, and her maid: "Leah, bring me some water, what the chill taken off." "Yes, ma'am, directly." "Leah, what on earth keeps you?" "I've been looking ever since for the chill, ma'am, and I can't find it."

True Greatness.—It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own. But the great man is he who, in the middle of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of his character.—*Emerson.*

The master of a grammar school was censuring his pupil for the dulness of his comprehension, and said, "Is not the price of a penny loaf always a penny?" when the boy innocently answered, "No sir? the bakers sell them *two* for *three halfpence* when they are stale. *Stale* we is seldom as good as this."

Dutch Method of Making Butter.—After having milked their cows, the Dutch leave the milk to get quite cold before they put it in the pans. When placed in them, they do not permit it to stand for the cream to rise more than four hours. Then they stir it together more intimately, to combine the milk and cream, and continue thus to do at least two or three times a day. If it be agitated in this manner, as occasionally happens, till the whole be quite thick, the butter thus obtained is the most highly esteemed. As soon as it acquires the usual consistency, it is churned, commonly about an hour, till the butter begins to form; cold water is then added, proportioned to the quantity of milk, for the purpose of facilitating the separation of the buttermilk. The butter being properly come, it is taken from the churn, and repeatedly washed and kneaded in fresh water, till the buttermilk is all expressed, and it no longer retains any tinge of white. By this simple method, not only far more butter is made from the same quantity of milk than in any other way, but the butter itself is firmer, sweeter, and consequently keeps fresh, from the generality of butter; while the buttermilk is infinitely more agreeable to the palate.—*Blake's Book for Farm.*

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine.
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

New York Prices Current, Jan. 18, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,81 to 5,12
Rye Flour	3,75 to 3,87
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,00 to 3,11
Grain—Wheat,	1,05 to 1,18
Rye, "	,77 to ,78
Corn, "	65 to ,72
Oats, Jersey,	47 to 48

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Benj. Jennings, Esq. $8,00; Geo. R. Pound, 2,00; John Grierson, 1,00; Benj. Stelle, jr. 1,00; Ths. Randolph, New Brooklyn, 1,00 Richard Townsend, 1,00; John Urmston, Rahway, ,75; J. Q. Adams, Bernards, ,75; Ths. Codington, ,50; J. T. Dunn, ,50; O. M. Hetfield, ,50.

New Goods.

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, war rented, wound on an improved principle.
Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and at

Astonishingly Low Prices.

I both reap on we warrant to give entire satisfaction The pat ronge of the community is respectfu ly soli cited.
M. F. CUSHING.

MARRIED,

On Monday, 13th inst., Mr Oscar Bennett, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Capt. John Wainwright, of Rahway.

On the 7th inst. by Rev. Mr. Hiras, Jeptha Runyon to Miss Martha, daughter of Dennis Vail, of Piscataway.

On the 7th inst. by Rev. D. T. English, Mr. Charles Conkling to Miss Lydia Ann Bird, all of Liberty Corner.

DIED.

Near Union Village, on the 15th inst. John I. Curtis, in the 72d year of his age.

In New Brunswick, on the 6th inst. Mr. John Letson, in the 90th year of his age. He was born at Raritan Landing, where he spent most of his days. He was personally engaged in the Revolution. He was one of the oldest members of the Presbyterian Church.

WANTED,

AT THE RAHWAY STEAM HUB FACTORY. **10,000** Feet of First Quality

Elm and White Oak Hub Timber,

For which the highest market price will be paid.
JOHN URMSTON.
Rahway, Jan. 18, 1850—3w*

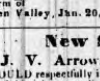
VENDUE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove, will sell at Public Vendue, at the premises on

Monday, 27th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

1 Horse, 1 Cow, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 one-horse Wagon, Carriage, Sleigh, Hay, Corn Stalks, Double and Single Harness, Plow, Harrows, Hay Rake, Corn Sheller, Grain cradle, scythe, Fanning mill, spades, rakes, forks, and many other Farming Implements not enumerated.

Conditions and attendance on the day of sale, by
RICHARD TOWNSEND.
New Market, Jan. 20, 1851.—1w*



For Sale,

Two Superior Milch Cows,
About to Calve. Can be seen at the farm of EDWARD ROCHE.
Green Valley, Jan. 20, 1851.—1w*

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.,

selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Also, solicit a share of the country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.
Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Artificial Teeth.

GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month, as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Laing's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 228 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.
Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S
Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and also in its Saving and Curing Economy. It restores Health and saves Money. Twenty facts worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative. See following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Fluxes, and Disease of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of a host of witnesses could not make the facts stronger. Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—remember the name)—and no other, and he is the less sure to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be sure.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for CASH, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to match that. To be sold in all villages

J. M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtlandt street, N. Y.
Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods.
I. S. DUNHAM & CO
Sept. 17 1850

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.
I. S. DUNHAM & CO.
Sept. 17, 1850.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods—that we have just received consisting of Shawls, Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' &c., Boys do full assortment.
Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, now selling off at I. S. DUNHAM & CO'S.
Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

PLASTER, Glen's Falls and Thomaston Lime, Water Cement, and Ceiling Lath, for sale by
April 30, 1850. P. M. FRENCH

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST
CARPET ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES.

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

FIVE LARGE SHOW ROOMS.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, Wholesale and Retail—Families and Housekeepers furnished at wholesale prices.

LIST OF PRICES.

Eng. 3ply Ingrain 6 & 7s	Floor Oil Cloths 5-8ths 4-6d
Scotch do do 5 & 6s	Floor Oil Cloths 3/4 to 24 ft wide
Amer's do do 4 & 5s	Superior Quality Floor Oil cloths 9 to 11
Eng. 3 ply Carpeting 3 & 3½	Tufted Hearth Rugs 20 to 40
Imperial do 10 & 11s	Axminster Rugs $8 to $
Brussels stair 3 & 10s	Window Shades 6 to 40
Tapestry do 2 & 3 1s	Col'd Matting, 4-4, 5, 4 & 6
Venetian do 2, 3, 4 & 5s	Stair Rods 6, 8, & 10
Matts, 3, 4, and 5s.	Lisc Carpet 2s 6d & 3
4 4 striped Venetian	Table Oilcloths
Table Covers 8, 10, & 12s	Eng. Druggets 2s 6d to 6s
Piano Covers	HIRAM ANDERSON
Common Carpets 2 to 4s	No 99 Bowery New York.

Almanacs for 1851.

THE Farmer's Almanac at Wholesale and Retail for Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled success, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its equals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully secured the execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors solicit the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in the assortment.
New York, Nov. 16th, 1850. d3 1y.

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American, English and French Prints—Ginghams of every variety, Mouselin De Laines, Plain and Figured Lustres, Merinoes, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also:

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Silk Cravats, both black and changeable; also a few of the famous *Jenny Lind Ties*, something entirely new alive, together with a large assortment of Cloths, also Flannels, Comforters, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country store.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, latest styles. Also a new stock of *Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,*

all of which will be sold cheap
☞ Goods shown freely.
Oct. 21, 1850.
HENRY A. CORY.

SOME more of those cheap Ralahns at VAIL'S.

1000 POUNDS prime Citron, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW tubs of prime Butter, at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. per lb at VAIL'S.

SEABURY'S fine white Soap, 8 cents per lb. at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Double Refined Salaratus, for sale at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Washing Powder, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW boxes of fresh Oranges and Lemons at VAIL'S.

A FEW pounds of cheap Coffee, at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels of Fancy, Picnic, and Boston Crackers, at VAIL'S.

SOME of those fine city cured Hams left, and for sale at 10 cts. per lb at VAIL'S.

SOME of that 2s. 6d. Tea, for sale at VAIL'S.

DRIED Beef, 1s. per lb., for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW Cider Barrels for sale cheap at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels new crop Molasses, at VAIL'S.

100 SACKS of Wisca Fine Salt, at VAIL'S.

2 WAGONS, and 1 set of Single Harness 1 Bear and 1 Ostrich Robe, for sale at VAIL'S.
Dec. 3, 1850.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

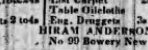
COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Roots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices.
JONES & ROCHFORD.
Sept. 12, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Hope's Express.



For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systemitized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.
Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cashmere Satinette, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Prints, Merinoes, Lustres, Shawls, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpet Bags, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles, together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to purchase to each and to all.
Sept. 23, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have numbness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to ease. PRICE—25 Cents. For pain in the stomach and bowels, and cure of the dysentery and bloody morbus. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and soothing medicine for all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for children young persons under the most delicate circumstances. Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for Dysentery that has been discovered. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.
Agent for Plainfield,
M. F. CUSHING.
Nov. 12, 1850.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY a recent act of Congress, Officers and Privates, whether of Regulars, Volunteers, Rangers or Militia, who served in the war of 1812, against the Indians with whom it closed in 1790, as well as with Mexico, and in case of death, widows or minor children of such officers and soldiers, are entitled, as follows: Those who served nine months, to 160 acres of land. Those who served two months, to 80 acres. Those who served one month to 40 acres. These claims will be promptly attended to for a proper compensation, by the subscriber, residing in Plainfield, Nov. 3, 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer,

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of the Great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D No 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after *Nature's own* method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, dissolved in water, will digest *six ounces, Five Pounds of Roast Beef* as *about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION,

DIGESTION is always performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent*, or that which has the power of *Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutriment of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, and disordered state of the digestive organs, or whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill fed, or injured stomach possesses no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in gastric abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is principally used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curdling of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "One part of Rennet will digest forty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To *digest* that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid named gous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the calf, in which particles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in the famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states a *most* great fact, and describes the useful preparations. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the digestive process is the prominent and pervading cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "the distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet, &c.," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* not *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1840, pp. 321-2) says: "The success of Dr. Beaumont, in his experiments with the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals, are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion has occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestion."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be in the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given in the presence of more than two thousand Citizens in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

Let the Dyspeptic, the nervous and debilitated, the victim of confirmed dyspepsia, with its horrible train of evils, or tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, who are shunned by their friends on account of Blood and Vigor of Body fellow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sick Headache, Loss of Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

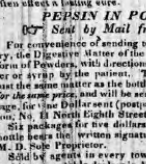
For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water, which is the patient's drink. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for Two Dollars per Package. Address
JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS. Every one his own Physician! 3 th edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private and secret diseases of every description and malformations of the generative system,

BY W. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become the victim of quacks easily by prescriptions contained in this book, or by the use of the Pocket Esculapius, without hindrance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, as with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general routine of private disease, it fully explains the cause of nocturnal emissions in early decline, and unmentionable complaints—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Postpaid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 3 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)
Dec. 17, 1850.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Somerset, made in the matter of Augustus Miller, Administrator of the estate of David T. Miller, late of the county of Somerset, dec'd., will sell at public sale on Saturday, the third day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. between the hours of 12 and 3, on the premises late of David Bird, in the Town ip of Warren, all the real estate of the said David Bird, dec'd. situate in the county of Somerset, consisting of the following described lots of land and premises, situate in the Township of Scotch Plains—No. 1. A lot of land containing eighteen acres, adjoining lands of Charles Kitchell, Simon Plackett, and others, on which there is a good Water Power. No. 2. A lot of woodland, containing seven acres, adjoining land of Joshua Seaman dec'd. Frankle A. Bird, and others.

Terms of sale will be made known and *attendance* given by
JAMES CORY, Administrator.
Dated November 19th, 1850

NO

Humbug—something new!

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the best article for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plainfield, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both of these saving articles in washing, warrant to remove dirt from clothes, and fully answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purposes intended. Sufficient testimonials of the above article can be given, if those who have tested them approve it on such. Try one—yes, try both.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my pen to sign my name to my advertisement, a gentleman and elegant plaine and figured DeLaines, Silk and Woreted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and other splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.
Plainfield, Sept. 23, 1850. DANIEL BULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the latest Fashions from the city as soon as issued, and will supply promptly at retailing in order to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and that at a far less cash cheaper.

No. 15, 50, 75 and $1 Hats made to order at short notice, and neither cost nor pains spared.
Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,

No. 317 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard st., N. Y.)

HAVE JUST OPENED and are prepared to serve their customers with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS

of the most elegant patterns and styles, including Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Printed Jaconets and Cambrics, Beautiful calicoes, Barages, Silks, and indeed every thing adapted to the season, which added to their previous immense stock of every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

makes one of the

Largest, Most Varied and General Assortment in New York,

and giving their attention particularly to the

RETAIL BUSINESS,

being themselves in constant communication with their customers.

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them.

If any prime, and the market of this or any other country, will enable them to do so. These goods embrace

Every Thing Useful and Ornamental in the Dry Goods Way,

for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use; and are determined to be able at all times, to so far supply every want that a Lady shall be able to

Sit Down and Select every Article

she desires, without the fatigue and perplexity of

RUNNING ABOUT TOWN,

to make up that assortment; and station at a lower price than she would have to in unconscious shopping.

Their Terms are Cash and only one Price,

from which they never vary and therefore the most inexperienced purchaser, or even a child, will be waited on as cheap as the most expert shopper. In the selection of their Clerks they spare no pains or expense to obtain those who are

EXPERIENCED, POLITE, AND ATTENTIVE,

enjoining the free exhibition of their goods, but

Never urging customers to buy.

In every department of their stock they keep

PLAIN LOW PRICED GOODS,

which they sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any store in any part of the city, as well as the

RICHER AND FINER QUALITIES

of which they mean their stock shall be

EQUAL TO ANY IN NEW YORK.

which will include amongst other articles

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,

and cashmere, woollen, and Thibet long and square

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Lisein and Muslin Shettings and Shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Blankets and Quilts, Piano, and Table Covers;

and a large and complete assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE WIFE articles, of every variety and kind. Also a

Full Assortment of Mourning Goods,

of every style and perfect assortment of gentlemen

Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats,

Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery,

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

&c., &c., &c.,

At prices far below the usual rates of Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

☞ Don't forget the name or number.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,
347 Broadway, corner Leonard st.

Professor A. C. Barry's

TRICOPHEROUS,

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND—Endorsed by the first Professional talent in the United States, as the only article in the market for the growth of hair, and at a price which places it within the reach of every family, recommended by journals of the best standing in the country, for speedie and wholesome growth of hair, and everywhere in demand. Barry's Tricopherous may be found in every place, and the most unexceptible evidences, the best, the cheapest, the safest popular preparation for restoring and beautifying the hair in every variety of decay, and in every all diseases of the skin the most inveterate yields, who has never seen offered to the public either in the old world or new. It stands alone. It has no brother and is the best friend to the human race. A volume of authentic and unsolicited proof is the value accompanies every bottle. To enumerate a record is impossible, for every purchaser of the legion of witnesses stands ready to its merits.

Large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office, 197 Broadway, New York. For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Plainfield, N. J. and the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. Beware of the counterfeit and non dealer put the title.
April 23, 1850.

The Public Singing School,

Is now in operation, at Laing's Hall, every Thursday Evening

CARPETS, entirely new designs, A Fresh Assortment, and of One Price, for sale by
P. DU LMAN.

500 PAIRS

185 Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of **FIFTEEN YEARS**, and during that time have maintained a high character for their sterling merit in every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have even received unbought from the very verge of the untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has acquired a popularity less than unknown to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was in their manifest and sensible action in rectifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were so lavishly distributed for their source.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the **LIFE MEDICINES** are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither **Mercury**, nor **Antimony**, nor **Arsenic**, nor any other mineral, in any form whatsoever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, whose virtues, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened fæces which adhere like cements to the convolutions of the small intestines. Other meds. use only partially cleanse these, and have such collected matters behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of piles, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence arises the prejudice of those well-versed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** is to cleanse the blood from all the bad matter; and by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the secretory organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food drawn from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid fluid; **Flatulency**, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a mild but effectual action without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, by equalizing the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

Piles, which have been known to cause **Rheumatism** permanently in three weeks, and **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also **Worms**, by indulging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores**, by the purest purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Sore and Bad Legs, Wounds and Contusions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cheeky, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect the cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin.

Common Colds and **Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** have a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of twenty-one years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicines which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by numerous medical men.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—**TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.**

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Dejection or Females. These medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—Kidd's Eye, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Nurse Sweating, Nervous Complaints, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, and indeed are more than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their makers somehow arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORISED Agent.

Prepared and sole by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT 335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

M. F. CUSHING, Plainfield, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

---

64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—One Tea-spoonful to a Dose—Three Doses a day—One Bottle will last a Family a Week.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

BRANDRETH'S PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same medical strength and efficacy as that in the small bottles.

The genuine Brandreth's Vegetable Purifying Extract Sarsaparilla, and all other similar medicines, may in some measure be understood from the following: Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks, if not only possessed in the purchase of the medicine, the Pure Essence of

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

were strongly, more concentrated, and better combination of such of these properties in one bottle of it than can be found in any bottle of Brandreth's Vegetable Purifying Extract.

But, Secondly.—Some This Purifier also possesses the medical efficacy and healing virtues of the

Roots, Barks, and Vegetables,

the Purifying properties of which are greatly extolled in Sarsaparilla, and all other similar medicines, may be some measure be understood from the following: Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras, they make this medicine the most certain and safest Purifier of the Blood in the world. Be true in this, and you have every desired medical effect, the Dose is

Small and Unobjectionable, Three Times a Day.

But it is not so with Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its medicinal effects on the system being so much weakened and reduced by the Dose of Sarsaparilla has to be Two, Three, or More Tablespoonfuls Three Times a Day, or Most Times a Day, to produce any effect; and as a bottle of Sarsaparilla will only last a few days, therefore, to take Sarsaparilla as it does, and many times a day, will cost by a bottle of it to

Four, Five, or Six Dollars,

which show that a bottle of Brandreth's Purifier, will last from Twelve to Sixteen Days longer than a bottle of Sarsaparilla, and will be Purifying and Healing as it only these many of Sarsaparilla, since Brandreth's Purifier contains more than a bottle of Sarsaparilla. The above comparison will show that Brandreth's Purifier and Sarsaparilla. This will appear by the certificates of cures in Brandreth's Pamphlets, distributed.

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANDRETH'S PURIFIER

has more effect upon the system than **Ten Bottles** of any other Sarsaparilla, or

TEN Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

If then, One Bottle of Purifier sells for One Dollar, *One Bottle of Sarsaparilla* for Ten Dollars.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. R. Hasken of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula in the Face, Neck, and Breast, of seven years' standing, which had become Cancerous, and was pronounced incurable by the Faculty, made the following affidavit before the Supreme Court in the City of New York, on the 26th of December, 1845, under the Corporate Seal of the City:

A person in the City of New York had manufactured and vended a spurious article of Brandreth's Vegetable Purifying Extract Sarsaparilla, in defiance of the genuine medicine. Proceedings were instituted to obtain damages, by the corporation of the City of New York, and a verdict was rendered by the Court to J. S. Bosworth, Esq., of Liberty street, as entitled to the same, in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars. Mr. Bosworth, in the anticipation of damages, that the Proprietors of Brandreth's Medicine had in no manner participated in the manufacture of the spurious article, and had been a friend to the public, and, therefore, was not entitled to damages. The Court, on Mr. Bosworth's motion, ordered that the Two Thousand Dollars be given as a witness in regard to the Facts as published, and his testimony more than confirms the above statement.

Mr. Hasken said, I am well acquainted with Brandreth's Purifying Extract—have used it in my family—recommended it to my friends—have sold it for years—and can say that I have never known it to fail in any case where it was intended to prevail. Before I used the Purifying Extract Sarsaparilla, I had a running sore on my face, which was pronounced incurable by my physician. I was confined to the house for more than a year, and had a running sore on my shoulder so large as my hand; another was under my arm equally as large, and my neck was also very much swollen. I had been under the care of a physician for a long time, and he had given me up as incurable. I was advised from my shoulder to try those which had come to the house; I did so, and before I had taken one bottle I found relief, and by the time I had taken the second bottle I was entirely cured. I was so much badly that my neck could not be turned from side to side. I have since enjoyed good health, and have recommended the Purifying Extract to many of my friends, and I have received many certificates of cures performed by it. I have sold it for years, and have never known it to fail in any case where it was taken according to the directions. I have also used it in my family, and I have always found it to be a good medicine. I have recommended it to my friends, and I have received many certificates of cures performed by it. I have sold it for years, and have never known it to fail in any case where it was taken according to the directions. I have also used it in my family, and I have always found it to be a good medicine. I have recommended it to my friends, and I have received many certificates of cures performed by it.

For Sale by

M. F. CUSHING, Plainfield,
J. H. Voorhees & Son, Bound Brook,
C. Sayre, dow, Somerville,
A. W. Dunn, Millstown,
R. H. Toppe, Newark,
James Moore, Upper Rahway,
D. M. Osborn, Lower Rahway,
J. Scudder & Co. New Brunswick,

All or any can be addressed to Wallace & Co 304 Broadway, New York.

May 21, 1850.—1y

MAGNETIC POWDER,

For the Destruction of all kinds of Insects,

EMANUEL LYON,

Inventor and possessor of the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of

Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Moths, Ants, Flies, Fleas, and insects on Plants.

Also, PILLS, for the destruction of RATS and MICE within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity. Warranted without exception.

Price, Flask or Box, 50 Cents.

This preparation is a Powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is void of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of *France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark*, from all of which he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 420 Broadway near Canal Street, N. Y.

The following gentlemen have used them in their Establishments, and have certified to their efficacy.

John L. Rouse, Esq., Superintendent N. Y. Hospital.
D. D. Howard, Esq., Irving House,
S. Thayer Cozzens, late Proprietor American Hotel,
Coleman's House, Esq., Astor House,
Preston H. Hodges, Esq., Carlton House.

And also from many of the most eminent Physicians of the City, can be seen at our office.

The powder was received the highest premium at the late fair of the American Institute.

Gen. JAMES TALLMADGE, President.
M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

May 24, 1850.—1y

AFFLICTED READ!!!

Medical House

Established Fifteen Years ago, by

DR. KINKELIN,

N. W. Corner of Third and Union Sts., Between Spruce and Pine Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fifteen years' extensive and uninterrupted practice spent in this city have rendered Dr. K. the most expert and successful practitioner far and near, in the treatment of all diseases of a private nature. Persons will feel well assured of a cure, when the pains in the head or ears, mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, disease arising from youthful excesses or impurities of the blood, whereby the constitution has become enfeebled, are all treated with equal success.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. K. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

TO THE PARTICULAR NOTICE

Young Men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in—a habit frequently learned from evil companions or at school—the effects of which are lightly felt, even when arising with agony both mind and body, should apply immediately. Weakness and constitutional debility, loss of muscular energy, physical lassitude and general prostration, irritability and all nervous affections, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and every disease in any way connexected with the disorder of the procreative functions cured, and full vigor restored.

READ!

Youth and Manhood.

A Vigorous Life, or a Premature Death.

Kinkelin on Self Preservation. Only 25 cents.

This Book just published is filled with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the Generative Organs. It addresses itself alike to Youth, Manhood and Old Age, and should be read by all.

The value of this advice and impressive warning is given, well revenge years of misery and suffering such are annually thousands of lives.

Persons by reading it will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

*** A remittance of 25 cents, enclosed in a letter addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third & Union Streets, between Spruce & Pine, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return of mail.

Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, (post-paid) and be cured at home.

Packages of Medicines, Directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage or curiosity.

Book-sellers, News Agents, Pedlars, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.

May 7, 1850.—3y.

Just Received,

A FEW Sales Live Geese Feathers of the quality for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A Beautiful assortment of Silk and Satin Parasols new styles, and for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 7, 1850.

M. F. Cushing, Book-Seller and Printer, corner of Main and Somerset streets, Plainfield, N. J., Sole Agent.

AGENCY OF

Dr. S. S. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of

Coughs, Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Gonorhœa Piles, Female Complaints, &c. &c.

—also—

Dr S. S. Fitch's Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces Inhaling Tubes, and Lectures on Consumption, and the Art of preserving Life and Health to Old Age, &c. &c.

I have been appointed Agent for the Sale of the above Medicines and will keep them constantly in hand.

March 12, 1850. M. F. CUSHING.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT.

For the cure of

Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Bowls complaints, Bronchitis, Quinsy Sore Throat Ague, Headache, &c.

Part 3 July M. F. CUSHING.

REMOVAL,

To the Shop opposite the 2d Presbyterian Church, (up stairs.)

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well, as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try me and then judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1848.—1y

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jas. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles, Richards's Grooveless, and other Needles Pearl Buttons,—Combs,—Steel and Gold Pens,—Spool and Ball Cotton—Stay Bindings—Tapes—Hooks & Eyes,—Thimbles—Scissors—Pocket knives, &c. &c. RICH'D RICHARDS.

Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods.

16 Maiden Lane, N. Y., and
41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

May 26, 1848—1y.

AGENCY OF THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. OF NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company can be relieved to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the undersigned. Their annual Statement dated Jan. 1st, 1850, exhibits a clear gain during the preceding year of $22,734 14cts. Further information showing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

AARON B. BEAN,

39 *Water-street and 8 Coenties Slip,*

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &C.

HAS for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse the following varieties of Cognac Brandies, together with different brands of Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Madeira, Sherry and Port, of high medicinal and fine qualities, Champagne and other French Wines, all of which are offered at their fair market value, according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time.

Brandies—	Otard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00 to 3 50 gall.
"	Pinet, Castellon & Co.	2 00 to 3 50 "
"	Leger Freres	1 90 to 3 00 "
"	Hennessey	2 00 to 3 50 "
"	P. H. Godard	2 00 to 3 50 "
"	Reverie	1 35 to 1 65 "
"	P. Seignette	1 35 to 1 40 "
"	Alex. Seignette	1 25 to 1 35 "
"	P. Rameux	1 25 to 1 35 "
"	Rasteau	1 30 to 1 40 "
"	J. J. Dupuy	1 30 to 1 50 "
Gin—	Swan	1 00 to 1 00 "
"	Pine Apple	95 to 1 05 "
"	Cologne	1 30 to 1 50 "
"	Hoop	95 to 1 05 "
"	Double Eagle	95 to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey		1 75 to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum		1 60 to 2 25 "
St. Croix		1 60 to 2 00 "
Madeira Wines, $	75, 90, 100,	2 00 to 3 50 "
Champagne	85, 1.00, 1.25,	2 00 to 3 50 "
Port	85, 1.00, 1.25,	1 50 to 2 50 "
Champagne	$7.50, $10, $11, $12 to $14	50 "

and other even cheaper wines.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper city reference will be cheerfully complied with.

Purchasers or their agents are at any time invited to call upon receiving their goods just as ordered, hence the necessity of stating explicitly what they desire as regards quality and prices, and if for Brandy and Gin, whether of high or low flavor.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

NOTICE.

HAVING overcome many hindrances in preparing for business, we are happy to inform our friends and the public that we are on hand at the old stand of Titsworth & Dunham, ready and willing to show our goods and compare with any in point of cheapness, quality, or style, and those who wish to buy for cash will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is small profits and quick sales.

Our stock consists of an assortment of Dry Goods, fancy and staple, Groceries, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings and Trimmings, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, &c. All kinds of garments made to order at short notice, and warranted to fit or no sale.

Wood, Grain, and Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Handswanted for all kinds of garments, with ready pay for all well done.

E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, April 16, 1850.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey at their next session, to commence at Trenton on the 2nd Tuesday of January next, for an act to create a new County, to be composed of the Townships of Plainfield, New Providence and Westfield, and a part of the Township of Rahway in Essex County, a part of the Townships of Woodbridge and Piscataway in Middlesex County,—the Townships of Warren and a part of the Township of Bernards in the County of Somerset, and a part of the Township of Morris, in the County of Morris.

Nov. 18, 1850.

ANDREW M. WEBSTER,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE—No. 153 Market Street, NEWARK N. J.

May 13, 1850.

Looking Glasses—A Large Assortment

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7. each D. BULLMAN.

Here We Come Again.

MR. Editor:—I wish through the medium of your paper to say to my good friends and customers, that I have just purchased and fitted up my Store house, that I might also enlarge my stock of Goods, and also that I have added to my former stock a variety of

New and Splendid Goods,

Among which are some elegant new style Cassimers, De Laines, Prints, Muslins, Ladies' Collars, Sea Linen Habits, Shoes, Half Gaiters and Gaiters, Mens and Boy's Hats, and Caps, China, Glass and Earthen Ware, Rocking, Fancy and Sail Chairs—Also, just received from James Lucas, a quantity of his well known cheap and Durable Goods, such as Ginghams, Cotton Cassimets, Checks, Linen and Cotton Table Diapers, Stripes, Prints, &c. &c.

All are invited to call and examine our stock and see our improvements, and be assured that no pains will be spared to accommodate and please as well in every article at the lowest rates for cash or country produce. The subscriber hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithfulness to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

Don't forget the stand opposite Somerset street.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, March 25, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A Cheap and Splendid Assortment for sale at the lowest *Cash* Prices.

WE, the subscribers, having entered in Co-partnership under the firm of Wm. DUNN & CO., are about opening a Clothing Store in Plainfield, where they intend keeping on hand a large and general assortment of every article usually kept in Clothing Establishments, which we shall sell as cheap as in any other place in the State. We intend to act on the old adage of buying Goods, being almost constantly in the market, with our practical knowledge of manufacturing, and with close application to our part to cutting that we can and will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. Every garment warranted to be *ready and substantially* made, and of *perfect* materials. Our stock will consist in part of fine Cloth Cassimeres, Satin and Cotton Vests from 75 cts. to $2, Tweed, all wool, from 3 to $5; Pants of every description from 1 to $6, a great variety of Vests from 1 to $4 among which will be found a lot of light-colored, very handsome Satin Vests for $4. Shirts and Linen Bosoms and collars from $1 to $2 50; Undershirts both of silk and cotton; Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Bosoms, Caps, &c., all of which we will sell very low for cash. We solicit our friends and the public generally to encourage this effort to bring business to our town.

N. B. We have a large assortment of goods, of every description, upon our shelves, ready to cut to order. Good fits warranted. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

WM. DUNN,
J. D TITSWORTH,
A. D. TITSWORTH.

April 30, 1850.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age

Made Independent and Comfortable.

THE UNITED STATES

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Proprietary Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutual Insurance, thus establishing the first and most essential requisite in Life insurance—*ultimate security.*

It has been in operation for over 10 years, and for these 10 years of life. Persons can effect assurances on their own lives; wives on the lives of their husbands free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons insuring on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution.

Without incurring any Personal Liability whatever.

Premiums are payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles M. Connolly,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold;
John A. Lauzier,	Wash. R. Vermilye,
William Tucker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward D. Clark,
P. C. Van Schaick,	Isaac N Phelps,
Francis T. Luqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
John J. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whittemore,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. B. Althause,
Jacob Barsch,	Elisha Riggs.

FREDERICK SHELDON, *President*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*
J. EADE, Jr., *Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by
ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*

September 10, 1850.

Great Bargains.

Cheap Goods Forever.

Come seeing, come sold, come short, come tall
I. N. GUNHAM & Co. sells to us all.

Goods on our counter now to die,
To suit the mind, to please the eye.

We paid the cash to buy them cheap,
We'll sell them right so will you keep.

Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Cords,
The newest styles New York affords;

Delaines and Gaiters, Calicoes too,
Colors that which we'll warrant true.

Clothes and Cassimeres, Hats and Shoes,
And all the goods which men do use:

Together with a good supply
Of groceries good which will defy

A class of men wi o live with us,
But twice a year make quite a fuss,

To go to New York twice a year for trade,
Of stores at home they are afraid.

We'll sell to those and all the rest,
For cheapness we defy competition's test.

With Brunswick prices on the tempest,
And she shall tremble in the heat;

So come and see, come short, come tall,
I. N. GUNHAM & CO. sells to all.

Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

Six Reasons

Why you should Subscribe to it.

It is ably, independently, and impartially conducted
Its list of contributors contains the names of many of the best writers.
It manages to have a high tone of literature and morals.
No pains or expense is spared in its management.
It is printed with bold, clear, new type, that can be read by old and young.
It is furnished at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Persons obtaining and sending 10 bona subscriptions to the publisher, (by mail, at his risk,) are entitled to a copy gratis.
If any other reasons might be given, but these are sufficient.

The Philadelphia Saturday Express,

FOR THE

HOME CIRCLE,

Is published by S. McHENRY.
No. 47 Dock st. N. E. of Second, Philadelphia.
☞ A copy of the Express, and one of either Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, Sartain's Magazine, or Harper's New Monthly Magazine, may be obtained for Four Dollars!

☞ Editors who wish an exchange will oblige us by giving the above three insertions.

Dec. 24, 1850.

CEMENT, 12 shillings a barrel,
THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel, by
Sept. 9, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

JUST RECEIVED, a fine lot of Hams, Shoulders, and Smoked Beef, and for sale by
July 15, 1850. D. VAIL.

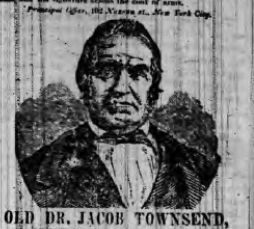
Good Molasses

FOR 2 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal by the bushel for sale by

---

GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscriber has received a fresh supply of Garden Seeds in 2½ cent papers, which they will fit Townsend's Rockaway Seed Store, in GENUINE, Original, etc. The Townsend is an extensive and correct assortment, and will be found to be of the best quality, and cheap, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of the original of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public that no other seeds can be obtained, and that the GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD 13 cent Townsend Rockaway Seeds, having on the Old Dr's. Garden, his family name and signature of the proprietor (give, 102 Vesey st., New York City.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA. Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means he was enabled to make it of newness, and the same concentrated to those only who used proper in worth, and known to be such. It found many imitators, and numerous catalogues have been heard of, some diseased, and some dead, which proved to be worthless and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, many people, that he had, by his skill, attained a power of healing the sick, which was not possessed by any other public man, he resolved to manufacture the article which he knew would be found to be the most valuable to the human race, and which would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the medicine are established.

THE ONLY AND UNRIVALLED PREPARATION

Now before the public, which can be relied upon to restore to the health and strength of the land, especially as it is found incapable of deterioration or destruction.

Having, for many years, been in connection with age, and never given out for the better; however it is proper to observe that the Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla, is the highest and most concentrated, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been applied to its manufacture, and it is the result of the study of the Original Discoverer.

The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many properties, some of which are valuable, which are useless, and others, which if used not in proper quantities, are injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they are easily evaporate and are lost in the manufacture, and others are so powerful, that they cannot be known safely to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, there are many of the properties of Sarsaparilla, which, if left in the root, under heat, are the very essential mineral properties of the blood, which are lost in the process.

Any person can taste or view the root till they get a dark colored liquid, and call it Sarsaparilla, but the Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla is from new ingredients, they are then strong this invisible vapor liquid, which evaporates and escapes, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or STRENGTH." Such is not the GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear communications on every side in the form of Certificates, and Pamphlets. We find it done sometimes in the circle of

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and LIVER COMPLAINT.—RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, HUMOR.

TESTIMONIES all concurring to the *PURITY, EFFICACY* and *VIRTUE* of the Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

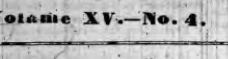
It is necessary in most cases of complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Scrofula* or *Humors*, from *Mercurial* diseases, from *Cutaneous* eruptions, from *Pimples*, from *Blotches*, from *Boils*, from *Carbuncles*, from *Sore Eyes*, from *Inflammation of the Bowels*, from *Cancerous* humors, from *Fever Sores*, from *Tetter*, from *Salt Rheum*, from *Ringworm*, from *Scald Head*, from *Sore Throat*, from *Dropsy*, from *Pains in the Bones*, from *Female Complaints*, from *Gout*, from *Rheumatism*, from *Dyspepsia*, from *Liver Complaint*, from *Erysipelas*

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 4. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1851. Whole number 732.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.



Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

Leave	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 45 a.m.	6 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M.
Somerville,	4 —	7 —	2 15
Round Brook,	5 15	7 10	2 25
New Market,	5 30	7 20	2 35
Plainfield,	5 45	7 30	2 45
Scotch Plains,	6 —	7 45	3 —
Westfield,	6 30	7 50	3 05
Crane's ville,	6 40	7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town		8 15	12 45 -
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30	8 15	1 —

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 1-2, P. M.

By the N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtland St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, opposite the Astor House, New York

P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor and Manager.
JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr. Assistant Manager

GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS

AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLION!

This immense and beautiful Establishment, the most complete and costly in America, presents by far the

Best Chance for the Holidays,

to secure innocent amusement united to sound instruction and pure morality. In its gorgeous Saloon, there are entertaining

Performances Afternoon and Evening.

Every day—and during the Holidays there will be Performances nearly

EVERY HOUR.

of the most rich and pleasing description. This Museum is the result of enterprise, industry, and the product of years of patient inquiry and expense, combining the contents of FOUR DIFFERENT MUSEUMS, each of which has consumed the life time and the fortunes of its proprietor in its completion. It now is the

LARGEST IN THIS COUNTRY,

as well as the best, and may be considered, in all respects the MODEL MUSEUM, of the quarter of the Globe, whether we contemplate the commendable Curiosities it embodies, the strong, yet pure character of the Amusements it presents, the choice sources of admittance to its vast

SALOONS OF WONDER,

or the unprecedented popularity it enjoys in every class of society.

THE CHINESE MUSEUM!

just added, is a world in a self. It is the celebrated Celestial Empire, in little, and presents to the mind the most correct and graphic view of the people and localities of China, as it is possible to present—fine-ing specimens, in fact, of almost everything in use in China, whether in the Costume, Manners, Habits, or Religion of the People. The Chinese Figures, the size of life show the Coolie, the Mandarin, the Agriculturist, the Empress the Ladies in Rank and the Common People of China, just as they exist, and surrounded by the various Paraphernalia of Chinese Life, precisely as the traveller finds them after his journey of thousands and thousands of miles to behold them.

The Picture Gallery

is one grand Saloon, occupied with costly and faithful Likenesses of the Rulers of our Country, and the distinguished Men of the World.

THE CURIOSITIES,

both Natural and Artificial, are increased almost daily by additions made from every Quarter of the Globe, without regard to expense, by Mr. Barnum's agents. The Museum is, in fact, a perfect volume, unregard to every thing in Science, Nature and Art, a knowledge of which may be use ful or interesting to the Human Family.

The Grand State Coach of Adelaide

LATE QUEEN of ENGLAND,

together with the magnificent Gold Mounted Harness, for eight horses, and the gorgeous Golden Livery of the late Queen's coachman, footmen and outriders! And at least a

Million of Curiosities besides, that we have not Space to allude to.

The Saloon Performances

are of the most irreproachable, yet of the most entertaining kind. With a Company, that cannot in point of talent and spirit be surpassed in this country, the most beautiful moral and dramatic pieces are produced, and in a manner at once delightful to the intelligent, yet divested of every word or incident calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of modesty, or shock the ears of the most fastidious. In short, every effort has been made to render this a place of

Family Amusement

Equalled by none in the United States, and surpassed by none in the world.

Admittance to the entire Museum, including Curiosities, the Chinese Collection, Performances &c., **25 cents.** Children under 10 years, 12 1-2 Cents.

Nov. 26, 1850.—2m

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN.

Talk about Taking out Goods

LOOK HERE!

THE 4, 16d. per lb., Raisins 10d., best Coffee 1s. 4, lb Sugar 6d. a 8 lb., Mackerel 5d. a 1b., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, first rate Calicoes warranted fast colors for 6d. a yard, besides all other Boot and Shoes, Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Candles Effervescing Compound and Labor Saving Soap, Tobacco and Potatoes, &c. &c., innumerable. These articles we have to sell (and cheap enough we think) for ready money.

P. M. FRENCH.

May 28, 1850.

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

THERE is no Store in Plainfield but what can afford to sell Goods 5 per cent cheaper for cash than they can for credit, and I am going to try it once or keep my goods on the shelves. For cash I can sell No. 1 Mackerel for 6d. per lb., Pork 6d., Hams 9d. and everything else in the same ratio; but I can't sell them as cheap if I have to wait six months or a year for my money and then not get it. Now I am going to sell for Cash, and am going to sell my goods lower than they have ever been offered before.

All those indebted to David L. Vail on book account, can save 5 per cent by settling immediately. Any man with a family can save $25 or $50 per year by paying cash for what he buys.

P. S.—Cash or Trade paid for Eggs, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hams, Shoulders &c., by DAVID L. VAIL.

Oct. 1, 1850.

Liver Complaint,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled by any other preparation in the United States as the certificates, in many cases after skill of physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Stomach, they stand unrivalled by the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver disease.*"

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va. January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value.—Among all we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by Dr. *Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Cholera Morbus, and after trying various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it was so much relieved of his distressing malady that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor said, November 13th:

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 278 Race to 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of his numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has found it necessary to occupy a larger store. We wish him success, for his medicine is deserving of it. The Sinter Mixture is without doubt the greatest and safest remedy extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A Chronic Diarrhea has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medica of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use those Bitters, and by bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases could be referred to. To those our readers will recollect this great preparative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Mr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Nosh, a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1850.

"*Hoofland's German Bitters.*—Here is a preparation which the leading persons in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of humbug, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Cleanliness of the blood, and all cases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver, and the intestines. Miss Philadelphia pathetically expressed her conviction of its excellence, and several of the editors present bore their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor's (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

"It is a fact known that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the exclusion of those which our readers want, and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are hurried into notice, and thereafter soon forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving, that the intelligent part of the people put their quiet approval when presented even in the form

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach, and is therefore preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to fem ale or infants with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which has induced many medicines to attain to indirect counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article for the sick of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the marks of the genuine.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON across the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale, wholesale and retail at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE

No 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth. (late of 278 Race street,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

August 13, 1850.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, is now selling off at T. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

PLASTER, Glen's Falls and Thomaston Lime, White Cement, and Ceiling Lath, for sale by

April 30, 1850. P. M. FRENCH

The Child's Tear.

Translated from the French.

"Bashfulness is an incurable defect," said one. "We are by nature bold and ready-witted, or timid and retiring."

"Yes," said another, "we are as we are made, cold and calculating, or ardent and enterprising; inclined by nature to vice or virtue, gamblers or sybarites, as it may happen."

"Come, come," said one of the audience, "you are preaching a most desolating doctrine. If it were as you say, our poor humanity would not be worth much; better put a stone about its neck, and cast it into the sea. Do you think, for example, that a man given up to folly, vice, and passion, may not be reclaimed?"

"Of his follies, perhaps; of his vices and his passions, never. Show me a man given up to ambition, a gambler, or a miser, who has been reclaimed. I defy you to do it!"

"A reclaimed miser! There is one amongst us," exclaimed a distinguished dramatic writer then present, a man whose generous prodigality of disposition was proverbial, "and I am he!"

"What! were you ever avaricious? You!"

"As *Harpagon*. More than that; I have the advantage of having been brutal; brutal as Goldoni. The only difference between him and myself being, that I was as little benevolent as I was brutal. And now I flatter myself that I am radically cured of my two infirmities."

"And pray what can have operated so marvelous a cure?"

"The cry of a child."

Attention was now excited. We gathered round the converted miser.

"It was in the year 1834," said he; "I had just given to the theatre one of my most successful pieces, which had returned me the largest sum of money, and the greatest amount of reputation. Two letters from the country reached me at once; they were from the same town. One was from the manager of the theatre; it contained a proposition that I should go down, and superintend the getting up of my drama. I was to fix my own price for traveling expenses and indemnity; but I must go immediately

"The other letter was conceived in these terms:

"'Sir,—The wife and daughter of your brother are dying for want. A few hundred francs would snatch them from death; your presence would restore them to health.—D. L.'

"I said to myself, and I do not fear to repeat it, for it is an avowal I may now make without shame, that I had the soul of an *Harpagon*. I was mightily displeased with the letter of the doctor; I tore it to pieces. Nevertheless the theatrical proposition required immediate attention; and I departed.

"During the entire journey I was calculating my expenses; considering the worth of my advice; ruminating upon the indemnity I ought to demand; and casting about for extra charges. Many such cases occur to the mind of the reader, I doubt not, as I relate my story to him. I hope our readers will recollect this great preparative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Mr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

"My sister-in-law was a native of the western coast, and was proud and honest, but self-willed. She never forgot that unfeeling letter; and, in her heart, had conceived a profound contempt for the writer. So, when the elements had conspired to deprive her of her husband; when, without support, without help, she found herself engaged in a struggle with poverty and disease, she resolved to endure a thousand deaths rather than invoke the aid of her brother-in-law. And she would have died as she had resolved, without pardoning me, which would have been very obstinate certainly, but not very wise and not at all Christian, but that she was not alone in the world. She had a young child, a lovely young child, who, upon the languishing couch of its mother, suffered the pangs of hunger with the resignation of an angel, and wasted daily before her eyes. The obstinacy of the poor woman was all in vain; it could not stifle the love for her daughter which filled her soul.—She soon became convinced that if she would not be the death of her child she must make an endeavor to soften the obdurate and wicked heart of her brother-in-law. She made the confession to her doctor, an honest and charitable man, who at once saw that the ill health of his patient was the result of want, and he had it in his power to give but very inefficient succor, for he himself was poor. The doctors of the poor possess often every talent except that of making a fortune. This was the individual who had taken upon himself to write to me.

"When I arrived in the town the doctor was waiting for me at the coach office. As I had not written by return of post, he had thought, in the simplicity of his heart, that I should come, and he went daily to meet me. 'Tis always thus with the well disposed; they are strong in the faith of humanity. The words with which he saluted me were—'You have lost no time, sir. You have felt that delay would be death. God will reward you.' This eulogy was bitter irony to me. I had not the courage to say I did not merit it. My error declined commendation.

"My first visit, which in idea I had intended for the theatre, was to my sister-in law. I found her in a miserable hut where the sun's rays could not penetrate. Near the bed of pain was a young girl, with large dark eyes, and eyebrows already well arched, with bright flaxen hair, whose capricious curls encircled a countenance bearing the impress of ingenuousness and intelligence, combined with that quiet resignation imparted by the habit of early suffering. How beautiful she was still! What eloquence was in those pale sufferings features!

"I looked upon her in silence. I began to comprehend that there was in childhood a mysterious attraction, a fascination capable of exercising irresistible empire even over hearts the most obstinately closed to the better and more humanizing sentiments of our nature.

longed to embrace this beautiful child; but neither avarice conjured up in my mind a most horrible idea. I said within me, if I allow myself to be moved, I am lost. I shall create duties without number, which, up to this time, I have sought by every means in my power to evade. I said to myself that I must endeavor to forget every trace of the hideous misery I had before my eyes. This idea struck me with terror. I drew back as a man draws back who thinks he sees an abyss beneath his feet.

"The good doctor could not comprehend the frightful selfishness which possessed me; he mistook my fear for pity. The hesitation of selfishness, seeking to fly from a spectacle of grief and pain, appeared to him an emotion of compassion; a melancholy smile played upon his lips, as, approaching me, and seizing my hand, he said, 'The sight of misfortune touches you, my friend. You are unaccustomed with the scenes of misery and distress we are daily called upon to alleviate and cure. But you are the only doctor needed by these poor creatures. Draw near, sir!' He led me to the bedside. Large drops of cold perspiration bedewed my forehead. Shame was grappling with my soul; my perverseness was my punishment.

"When the good woman perceived me so near her, she made a violent effort to assume a sitting posture. There was about her an expression of sorrow and pride; she would willingly have commanded, but dared not, and it was too great an effort to ask a favor of a man in whom she had no faith. She did not condescend to beg, but with a lean and withered finger, trembling with emotion, pointed to her daughter. 'See,' said she, in a hollow, heart rending voice; 'a poor child, who will soon be without a mother!'

"This short but energetic appeal did not unnerve me; I took care not to look upon the child, lest my obduracy should forsake me. I replied as coldly as I could, 'You must not give way to these despondting notions; you are young, you have a good physician. You must not despair.' Any other person would have added, 'You have a brother who only desires to make you forget the grief he has caused you;—rely upon him, he will be a father to your child.' But I did not say that; it had but one idea—it was to fly! I was the golden calf, how profitless are those of infamies!

"Whilst, undecided, I was meditating a shameful retreat, the little child did not cease to look upon me with eyes more surprised than frightened; she drew near to me, laid hold of my hard and pointing to the foot of the bed on which her mother was stretched, said to me, in the sweetest voice in the world, 'Sit down there, I cannot kiss you unless you take me upon your knees.'

"I seated myself, and of her own accord the child got upon my knees.

"The woman observing it, raised her eyes to heaven, and appeared to pray.

"As to me, I felt that the decisive moment of the struggle had arrived, and I sought to shield my heart in a case of triple steel. I considered within myself that to this woman and this child I owed nothing; that the painful price of my own toil was my own, legitimately mine; that the future was spread wide before me, strewn with gold; that to make any sacrifice was imprudence and folly; in a word, I found many excellent reasons for the love of self, most learnedly and logically deduced. My conviction properly strengthened, I looked up on the child and frowned. She also looked at me; her transparent and innocently unshrinking gaze sought, as it were, the avenue to my soul; one might have imagined she was seeking how to make a breach into the rampart of ice that guarded the hardness of heart I could muster. Then, slowly unlocked the small arms which were thrown in supple folds around my neck, and without saying a word, placed the child upon the ground. At this moment I saw depicted upon her expressive countenance a sensation of heart-breaking grief; then a tear, gliding slowly down her soft transparent skin, fell hot upon my trembling hand; I felt within me a sudden revulsion, my avarice and my brutality appeared to me in all their hideous truthfulness. I blushed for myself. Without seeking further to resist that instinct of benevolence of which every man possesses in his soul the germ, I resolved no longer to reason, but to content myself with feeling; and giving myself suddenly up to that happiness, so new to me, of being guided by my heart, I put my hands upon the head of the child, and exclaimed, 'Before God and before thy mother, who hear me, I promise to be thy father; and never, I swear it, shall daughter have been more tenderly cherished than I will cherish thee.'

"Ah! had you seen my sister-in-law as the words fell upon her ear; her eyes shone, her countenance, glistening with a strange lustre, seemed lit up with happiness, her breast heaved, and her mouth opened, doubtless to thank me, but the words came not. The doctor and myself were frightened, we thought she was about to die of joy, but joy kills not. The patient was soon enabled to breathe more freely; she could then cry, and said to me, 'Brother, I have judged you wrongfully.' She added I know not what else, for I would not listen. I think that if I would have allowed her she would have begged pardon of my brutality. I should have died of remorse.

"I was interrupted her by observing that she was very feeble, and would not wisely in preserving silence. The excellent doctor approved my advice, made out his prescription, and was leaving. I took him on one side, and, presenting him with my pocket book, said, 'Doctor, one more service. I am impatient till my sister leaves this place. I was never here before. I know not a living soul in the town. Will you engage, if to find me, as quickly as possible, apartments where we may see the sun, and breathe a little fresh air?'

"Willingly," replied the doctor; 'but the poor woman will not long enjoy these comforts.'

"Oh! doctor, even though she should enjoy them but for a day, it is something ill a life of misery and tears even one day of happiness.'

"The doctor accepted the commission. In the evening it was accomplished, and well accomplished.

"The next day we were installed in a comfortable house of unambitious appearance, admirably situated near the sea; there was nothing near it but the heavens, the green earth, and the water. There three months were passed; during which I cherished the hope of snatching my poor sister from the disease which consumed her; and how would it have been possible not to cherish this hope, resigned as she was!—There was ever a sweet smile upon her lips when she saw me forgetting my forty years and my gray hairs, becoming once more a child to please her to whom I had sworn to be as a father. Alas! my hopes were not destined to be realized. The combat between the invalid and disease had been waging too long, the sources of life were dried up, science and care were of no avail. My sister knew better than all of us that the last period was approaching; but she feared it not. If she spoke but seldom of it, it was that she did not wish to grieve her child.

"But the fatal moment came.

"It was a magnificent evening, the moon had risen above the trees in our little garden, and a mild air breathed softly in our faces. We were seated together, inhaling with delight the freshness of the evening, when I suddenly felt the hand of my sister pressed convulsively in mine. I turned shuddering towards her; celestial serenity was imprinted on her countenance.—'Brother,' said she, 'thanks to you, I have known what happiness is; I am going in peace. You will love my daughter! Adieu!'

"She ceased to speak; all was over.

"Shall I confess it? Death was here directed of his terrors; in the last words of the dying woman, in her pale smile, in the ray of hope which illuminated her dying countenance, there was a mystical beatitude, a majestic serenity; there was a sacred sight of oblivion, but the reflected glory of the coming life.

"From this period the daughter of my brother was mine. I have devoted myself entirely to her; her joys are my joys; her life is my life. Ah! what do I not owe her. 'Tis through her I am what I am. This tear, enshrined in my inmost heart, has been to it as a drop of dew to the still closed bud—it has caused it to blossom."

California Hens—The Rev. Walter Colton, the late Alcalde of Monterey, finding it difficult to procure eggs when required, either for love or money, bought some hens. We give his description of them:

"I purchased six hens of an Indian woman for $6 and a rooster for 50 cents. On asking the woman why she charged only half price for the rooster, she replied that the fellow laid no eggs, and as for his crowing, that did nobody any good. The habits of these hens are a little singular. They are perfectly tame, and are to be found in the house in the kitchen as in the coop. They never trouble themselves much about a nest, but deposit their eggs where it is most convenient; one takes a tea tray, another the ironing table, a third the oven, and there is one that gets into the cradle. She is not at all disturbed by the tossing of the little fellow, on whose premises she is intruding. Neither she or any of her feathered sisters cackle when they leave their nests. They don't seem to think that anything worth noticing an ado about has come to pass. The rooster, it is true, picks up a little, and perhaps feels a feather taller. But this is the vanity of the sex. There are a great many who crow over what others have done.

A goodly parson complained to an elderly lady of his congregation, that her daughter appeared to be wholly taken up with trifles and worldly finery, instead of fixing her mind on things above. "You are certainly mistaken, sir," said she, "I know that the girl appears to be all observer to what is taken up with worldly things, but you cannot judge correctly of the direction her mind really takes, as she is a little cross-eyed."

An Irish woman called at the grocer's the other day, and asked for a quart of vinegar. It was measured out, and she put it into a gallon jug. She then asked for another quart to be put in the same vessel. "And why not ask for half a gallon at once, and done with it?" asked the grocer. "Oh! bless your little bit of a soul," answered she, "it is for two persons."

Madam, said a child, my Sunday-school teacher tells me that the world is only a place in which God lets us live a little while, that we may prepare for a better world—but tho her, I see not any body preparing. I see you preparing to go to see the country—and aunt Eliza preparing to come here. But I don't see any one preparing to go to Heaven. If everybody wants to go there, why don't they try to get ready?

Jenny Lind is to arrive in New Orleans about the 1st of February, and remain there a few weeks. She then comes up the Mississippi, and visits St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

You have no business to have any business with other people's business; but mind your own business, and that is business enough.

Night keeps men alive without fire, candles, meat, drink, or clothing; all she asks is a bed. The poorest man is happy as a king as soon as he lies down, and, fortunately, he has to stand up only half his time.

A woman with one child is like a fox with four stockings: there is an eternal scratch about nothing.

To my mother from the Apennines.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

'Tis midnight the lone mountain on,
The east is flecked with cloudy bars,
And gliding through them one by one,
The moon walks up her path of stars—
The light upon her placid brow
Received from fountains unseen now.

And happiness is mine to-night,
Thus springing from an unseen fount;
And breast and brain are warm with light,
With midnight round me on the mount—
Its rays, like thine, fair Dian, flow
From far that western star below.

Dear mother! in thy love I live—
The life thou gav'st flows yet for thee;
And, sun-like, thou hast power to give
Life to the earth, air, sea, for me!
Though wandering, as this moon above,
I'm dark without thy constant love.

Drilling for all Nations.—Said Mr. Cobden, in his speech at Birmingham the other day:—"All the Continent is bristling with muskets and bayonets. There are bear this fact in mind—500,000 more armed men there, living in the daily exercise of drill, than there ever had been in the very height of Napoleon's wars; and the nations of the continent of Europe have, since the events of 1847, increased their debts by about £200,000,000 sterling."

All this drilling that is going on among Continental nations will very soon drill tremendous holes in their pockets.—*Punch.*

Preaching to the Point.—Passing along one Wednesday night—for evening at the South is our afternoon—to Montgomery, Alabama, I stopped in the Presbyterian lecture room, where a slave was preaching.

"My brederen," said he, 'God bress your souls, 'ligion am like de Alabama river. In spring comes fresh, an' bring in all de ole logs, slabs an' sticks, dat hab been lyin' on de bank, an' carryin' dem down in de current. Bymeby de water go down—den a log cotch here on dis island, den a slab gits cotched on de sho,' and de sticks on de bushes—an' dare dey be, with' vine an' dryin' till comes 'nother fresh, an' den dere come 'rival of 'ligion—dis ole sinner bro't in, dat ole backslider bro't back, an' all de folk seem comin', an' mighty good times.—But, bre'ren, God bress your souls, bymeby 'rival's gone—den dis ole sinner is stuck on dis ole sin, den dat ole backslider is cotched whar he was ah', on jus' such a rock; den one arter 'nother dat had got 'ligion lies all bog be shore, an' dare dey lie till nodder 'rival. Beloved brethren, God bress your souls, *deep in de current!*"

I thought his illustrations beautiful enough for a more elegant dress, and too true, alas! of others than his own race.—*Christian Herald.*

A Singular Coincidence.—Lord Morpeth, now the Earl of Carlisle, recently delivered a Lecture on America. It was chiefly his memorands o his tour through this country. Among other things he mentioned the following curious incident in Rochester:—

At Rochester an odd coincidence occurred to me—striking enough, I think, to be mentioned, though it only concerned myself. After the arrival of the railway cars, and the usual copious *meal of tea and meat* that ensues, I had been walking about the town, which dates only from 1812, and then contained 20,000 inhabitants, and as I was returning to the hotel, I saw the word "Theatre" written on a large wall. Wishing to see every thing in a new country, I climed up some steep stairs, into what was little better than a garret, where I found a rude theatre, and rude audience, consisting chiefly of boys, who took *delight in pelting one another.* There was something, however, at which I had a right to feel surprised: In a playbouse of strollers, at a town nearly 500 miles in the interior of America, which 30 years before had no existence—thus coming in the nearest chance, I saw upon the drop scene the most accurate representation of my own house, Naworth Castle, in Cumberland.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the recent melancholy accident in N. York, by the falling of six houses in Twenty-first street, concluded *their investigations yesterday*, in a verdict that "the deaths were caused by the culpable negligence of Wm. Thomas, Geo. Spencer, and Edward Plemmey, in erecting and superintending said buildings." They recommend also, that laws be passed regulating the erection of buildings, and they advise capitalists not to employ incompetent builders, &c. The whole subject will doubtless now be brought before the Grand Jury, *and lead to some greater security against* similar culpable accidents in future.

Morristown Statistics.—We learn from the Jerseyman that Morristown contains 2306 inhabitants, 402 dwelling houses, 503 families, 24 dry goods and grocery stores, 2 book stores, an apprentices' library, 2 printing offices, 12 lawyers, 8 carriage-makers' shops, 12 blacksmith shops, 1 foundry, 1 extensive machine shop, 7 churches, 3 hotels, 7 schools, 1 paper mill, 2 flour and 2 saw mills Among the Societies are one of free and accepted Masons, 2 of *Odd Fellows, and one Division of the Sons* of Temperance, numbering 160 members in good standing, the largest Division in New Jersey.—*Newark Daily.*

Negro Wit.—There is a tradition that one of the old Emigres, in Malden, Mass. had a slave who had been in his family until he was about 70 years old. Perceiving that these was not much more work left in the old man, the Emigre took him one day, and made him a somewhat pompous address, to the following effect:—"You have been a faithful servant to me *and my father before me. I have long been* thinking what I should do to reward your services. I give you your freedom! you are your own master; you are your own man." Upon this the old negro shook his grizzly head, and with a sly glance, showing that he saw through the master's intentions, quietly replied:—"No, no, massa! you eat de meat, and now you must pick de bone."

If you wish to carry home a shirt full of broken bones, just undertake to part an Irishman and his wife when they are exchanging smoothing irons with each other.

We learn that arrangements are nearly completed between the Erie and Paterson Railroads, whereby, in a short time, the cars for the former will be transported over the latter in Jersey City, instead of taking them to Piermont. The arrangements include the lease of both roads during the continuance of their charter; with the right to relay tracks 6 feet wide or anything else for the benefit of the Erie road. A large saving, it is estimated, will accrue to the Erie road by this arrangement, with a saving of time to passengers coming from the West. The Piermont end is to be left for freight only.—*Newark Daily.*

John Bodine, of Camden Co. who was ejected *from the Camden & Amboy R. R.* cars in July last, for refusing to pay his continuation of through fare from New York, has just recovered $200 of the company.

Dr. Jeremiah Dunn, Mayor of Princeton, on his return from Trenton last Tuesday evening was thrown from his sulkey, about 6 miles from Trenton and killed. He was found about 8 o'clock in such a position as to lead to the belief that his horse took fright and threw him out violently on his head.

A Fine Pig.—Farrington Barcalow, Esq., of this township, killed a hog last week, 18 months old, which weighed *six hundred and thirty eight* lbs when dressed. The animal was of uncommonly handsome proportions, with a short head, fine limbs, and thin skin, being of the species known as Khne's breed, in this neighborhood. No especial c re had been bestowed upon it, except during the last two months; and it would doubtless have attained to much larger size, had it been kept longer.—*Somerset Whig.*

Morristown, the Jerseyman says, has been lately infested with petty thieves, stealing from yards and clothes lines, all the wearing apparel they can lay their hands upon.

A meeting is to be held in Plainfield on Tuesday evening, to consider the expediency of establishing a Public Reading Room and Library in that place.

A valuable dog belonging to Ayres, Williams & Le berry, died on Tuesday, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. Before he was secured he attacked a little son of Mr Randolph Ross, who was bitten, but how *severely* we have not learned. The dog also ran through Main street, it is said, as far a Leesville, snapping at and biting all the dogs within his reach. Mr Charles Loder had a tussle with him, but succeeded in keeping the dog off without getting bitten, but he had a narrow escape.—*Rahway Advocate.*

It is estimated that the annual cost of intemperance is, in France, $360,000,000; in Great Britain, $195,000,000; in Sweden, $65,000,000; and in the United States $40,0 0 000; on all this in addition to the cost of prisons, *asylums, workhouses, etc., which are* rendered necessary by intoxicating drinks.

Strong Jail.—The editor of the Springfield (Ohio) Expositor says of the Jail in that place: "With all the sledge hammers and crow bars in the world, a man could not get out of it in less than five hundred years." This seems a strange time when one reflects that almost any man may get into it in five minutes.—*Oneida Herald.*

Dicken's 'Household Words' states that four millions, or one sixth of the population of Great Britain, depend on the cotton trade of America; and that *the price of cotton is more important* to them than the price of bread.

A late English paper states that a bass-viol has been constructed at Vienna, thirteen feet *high, provided with pedals to act upon the fin*ger-board. This, however, is nothing to the great violin in Germany, which is so large that it requires two horses to draw the bow, and one stroke produces a sound which vibrates six weeks—never the less!

Mr Latham, farmer, of Little Bolton, England, has a hen that has, within the last three hundred and sixty-seven days, laid three hundred and sixty-seven eggs, never having failed to yield her usual tribute to the household on any one successive day.

It is stated of Gen. Putnam that he planted in his native town in Windham county, Ct., a mile of apple trees in the highway, so that the poor might have apples as well as the rich.

It is a remarkable fact; that every man who has filled *the Gubernatorial Chair* of the State of New York, from the days of George Clinton to Washington Hunt, has been a lawyer.

In the city of London, within a circumfer*ence the radius of which does not exceed five* miles, there are never fewer than a million and a half of human beings; and if the great bell of St. Paul's were swung to the full pitch of its toe-in sound, more ears would hear it than could the loudest roar of Etna and Vesuvius.

The Rev. Walter Colton, Chaplain of the United States Navy, and widely known as an accomplished writer, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Wednesday. It is said that he has not been well since his return from California, where he officiated as Alcade of Monterey.

A Curiosity.—A colored woman in Cramford Co., Pa., who is 89 years old, it is said can see to pick up a needle in the dark, and in the day time cannot see across the room. So writes the Marshal upon his census schedules.

Letters from Morocco state that famine has again visited the empire. Great distress existed, and deaths were numerous

Getting Round the Law.—*The authorities of* San Francisco passed a law that all the barrooms should be closed at 12 o'clock at midnight. The keepers complied, shut at 12, and opened five minutes afterwards *for the next day*

Removal of a Snag from our River.—The obstruction on which the Steamboats Passaic and North America were sunk last summer, we learn was removed by Capt. Michael P. Nerney yesterday. It proved to be a large tree which had become imbedded in the sand, and has for some years past caused very serious difficulty in the navigation of the river.—*Newark Daily.*

Professor Forbes states the Irish to be taller on the average than either the English or the Scotch. Having measured a thousand of each nation—English, Irish and Scotch—he gives the followings as *average height* of each:—English, 68½ inches; Scotch, 64½; Irish, 70; and the age of each twenty-one years.

Small Debts.—No man, says the Boston Transcript, *who is able to pay*, ought ever to say to a poor man "call again" when the payment of a few dollars would make his creditor and family comfortable. This is sound morals. Delay in payment obliges the creditor to lose time in running after the money, which is equivalent to so much value deducted from the debt. Where the debt is of small amount, two or three errands after it would cost the creditor more than its whole value.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The Sabbath in the Sandwich Islands.—There is a Sunday law in the Hawaiian Kingdom almost identical with that in Massachusetts, and W. C. Parker, Marshal of the Islands, publicly advertises in the Honolulu Polynesian, that he shall strictly enforce the same.

NEW YORK, Jan 14.—The amount of specie in all our City Banks was counted to day, and *amounted to $7,405,537.*

A proposition is before the Legislature of Kentucky, to appropriate $5,000 each year, for five years, to be employed under the direction of the Kentucky Colonization Society, in removing the free blacks from that State, and colonizing them in Africa.

The Secretary of War orders that the commanding officer at each military post shall, if possible, annually cultivate a kitchen garden with the soldiers under his command, to enable him to supply the hospital and men with necessary vegetables throughout the year.

The Separation of Yucatan from Mexico.—Despatches through the telegraph from New Orleans, mention the fact that Yucatan has again separated itself from the Mexican Government. This is the fourth or fifth time that this Peninsular State has thrown off the authority of Mexico, and set up an independent Government for itself.

Our Post Office Department has just paid the British Government $187,000 for a balance due on international postage.

Lord Morpeth says, in his Lecture on *America, that "in New York everybody seems to eat* oysters all day long."

A young man in New York, employed on a lighter, received intelligence that he was the rightful owner of the sum of $5,000, and that his friends in Scotland stood ready to fork over on his appearance On the strength of this information he went on a spree, got drunk, fell overboard, and his heirs are now entitled to the money.

After copying an account of one of the "strange freaks of nature," which has been going the rounds of the papers, the veracious wag of the 'Two Worlds,' adds the following:

"Nature has played a far more curious freak in the orchard of one of our friends a New Rochelle. A Jerusalem cherry tree, under which *they have been in the habit of cleaning fish, has* this year borne three remarkably fine shad. He thinks of advertising this tree for exhibition."

Ali Right.—The scientific gentleman who expects to be able to raise colts from *horse* chestnuts, is in Troy, negociating with the proprietors of the horse-boat ferry.

Famine threatens the western highlands of Scotland. The people are without food.

The pail factory at Fairfield, Me., turns out 60,000 pails per annum.

Fifteen of the negroes on one steamboat died lately near Alexandria, La., of cholera.

There have been splendid crops of ice gathered in Massachusetts this season.

Large quantities of chestnuts are now imported into England from the continent.

In Persia a newspaper has been started—a new journal at the Navigator of Samoe Islands, and *The Dakotah Friend*, among the Indians of the Northwestern Territory.

Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament in London, es imated the cost at £700,000. Though now more nearly more than half finished, the cost has been £2,500,000.

Mr. Joseph Williams, of Liverpool, has invented an apparatus for the consumption of smoke, which saves 20 per cent. in coals. Several of the Flakstone steam-ets use this apparatus, which saves 12 tons of coal per day.

A Cork paper says, that among the passengers on board an emigrant ship bound from that port to New Orleans was a noted cock-fighter *named Dalton, who carried with him seventy-*two game cocks and fifty hens.

At Nashua a Canadian horse having slipped during the day at his work, when unharnessed *at evening immediately went of his own accord* to a blacksmith's shop.

There are six feet of snow in some parts of New Brunswick, and *eight* feet in others, rendering the traveling almost impossible.

The number of vessels of all classes wintering in Buffalo harbor is 103. The amount of tonnage is 3,307,223.

Mr. J. S. Cutts, of New York, has invented a knitting machine which produces a perfect stocking all ready for the foot.

In China a man condemned to death, may *procure* a substitute, which can easily be done for money.

They are making leather out of the hides of porpoises in Montreal.

Alabama *signifies, in the Italian language,* 'Here we rest.'

The Clergy of Mexico (Roman Catholic, of course) it is said on reliable authority, are in *receipt of a revenue more than three times as* large as the income of the government. They therefore hold the purse strings, and control the policy of the country.

Jerseymen, or rather New Brunswick folks, seem quite popular at Sacramento City, California. The Collector of Taxes, William Rowland, the Clerk of the Council, Thomas H. Pyatt, the President of the Council, James R. Hardenbergh, are all from this city. And besides the honor and glory, they pay most liberal salaries to all their officers. An Alderman, according to the Times of that city, receives $250 *per month, "besides $25 a day for looking at* the levee and sneezing at the sun."—*Predonian.*

The store of Mr Abraham Voorhees, at Cranberry, in this county, was broken into on the night of the 18th inst. and robbed of a number of articles of merchandize, amounting in value to $150 or more.—*Ib.*

Richard Broadhead, Democrat, has been chosen U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Daniel Sturgeon, democrat. Mr B. is a lawyer of very small practice, and very moderate talents, and has still less capacity as a Statesman. He is familiarly known at Easton, his place of residence, as "Our Dick."—*Ib.*

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American noticed the receipt at the port of London, of 100 casks of vinegar from Boston, and thinks that New England cider and vinegar carefully made will at no distant day, be largely imported into Europe. He states *that the English vinegar* contains poisonous chemicals, which are very injurious to the health and that the cider sold in London is not equal to the poorest kind made in this country.

A farmer who had, previous to the running of the boundary line, considered himself a citizen of Canada, but then discovered that he belonged to Vermont, declared himself highly satisfied with the change, because Canada was such a sickly place!

THE UNION

Plainfield, January 29, 1852.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Monday afternoon, Jan. 20.—The attendance was thin in both Houses. Nothing noteworthy was done, beyond the presentation of petitions.

Tuesday.—The inauguration of Gov Fort, was the great feature of the day. The ceremonies were quite imposing. The procession was about a quarter of a mile in length, including a number of military companies, from Newark and elsewhere. They escorted Gov. Fort from Kays Hotel to the State House, which was entirely filled with spectators, including some hundreds of ladies.

The ceremonies commenced with an invocation of the Divine blessing, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Presbyterian Church, when the usual oath of office was administered to the Governor elect, by Hon. Silas D. Caufield, the President of the Senate.

The great Seal of the State was then presented to him by Governor Haines, whose term of office thereupon expired During these proceedings, salutes were constantly fired outside the State House.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, Gov. Fort commenced reading his address, of which the following digest comprises the leading points.

The Governor's Address.

Chosen by the free suffrages of the people, I have appeared and taken the official oath. It is a time succeeding a great crisis in our National history. The present is a new era, in *our State affairs*; public opinion has been tending in a particular direction; laws should be equal in their operation upon all; our State is at present pr sperous: the cau e of *education* occupies a prominent place; education should be universal and free schools are necessary;—the revenue from public works should be applied to this object, and a tax should be raised to *supply the deficiency.*

The promotion of *Agriculture* depends on the diffusion of knowledge.

A matter next in importance is the *Equalization of Taxes*, which urgently claims our attention. Our present system is unjust. I recommend abolition of property qualifications.

Monopoly privileges should be replaced by general laws.

I entertain a conviction of the expediency of the personal liability of stockholders of banks. An act of homestead exemption would be dictated by a sound policy and due regard for the *happiness of many. I recommend the passage of* a statute limiting the hours of labor to ten.

Retrenchment in public expenditure is recommended, and he says, "I shall exercise the veto power when necessary."

Speculation in the public lands should be prohibited.

In furtherance of these views, he says, in conclusion, I solicit your co operation and the blessing of God.

The address occupied about three-quarters of an hour in its reading, and appeared to be entirely satisfactory to his party. It was frequently interrupted with applause, chiefly at his allu*sions to free schools, equal taxation, the prop*erty qualification, the anti-monopoly expressions, the liabilities of stockholders in incorporations, the homestead exemption, the veto the election of judges, the disapproval bills, &c.

After a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Morrell, Gov. Fort was escorted back to his lodgings.

The President laid before the Senate, a communication from Henry C. Cary, complaining that in the investigation of the affairs of the Joint Companies, the books were not submitted to his inspection, as promised—and that the Report of the Commissioners is a one-sided view. Laid on the table.

In Assembly, Mr. Boice introduced his bill for allowing struck juries at the discretion of the court.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.—In Senate, a bill was reported to incorporate the Rahway Savings Institution.

In Assembly.—A message from the Gover*nor was received, presenting the Annual Re*port of the State Directors of the Joint Companies, which was ordered to be printed.

The reduction of fare on the Camden & Amboy Road, it appears, has resulted in a large increase of business. The total amount of transit duties, on freight and passengers, paid to the State, on the year's business, is $96,566—about $8,000 more than last year.

Mr. Whitehead presented petitions for, and introduced a bill to charter another ferry between Elizabethport and New York.

Mr. Hoxsey reported a General Banking Law. Ordered to 3d reading.

The committee on unfinished business reported a large number of bills.

Petitions were presented for a railroad from Camden to Keyport, also for the extension of the Morris and Essex railroad.

Mr. Dunn, from the special committee on the subject, reported a bill to incorporate the Willow Grove Cemetery co. New Brunswick.

Mr. Carey's communication was referred to the committee on corporations, with instructions to print if they deem it expedient.

An abstract of the Report of the Superintendent of *common Schools was presented*, and 1500 copies ordered to be printed. Reports have been received from 170 of the 182 townships. There are 114,182 children in the State of whom 75,245 have wholly or in part, attended school during the past year. The amount appropriated to School Fund is $151,940,—which exceeds that of any previous year by $32,589. The report highly compliments the town superintendents in a body, and asserts that there has been much improvement made in the cause of education, and that the people are highly desirous of Free Schools.

Mr. Hinnelins moved to adjourn to Friday morning, to allow members to visit the House of Refuge. Agreed to.

Thursday, Jan. 23.—In Senate, in the morning, some bills were reported from committees, and the Senate adjourned to attend the meeting of the historical Society in the afternoon.

The Assembly was not in session, many of the members going to view the site of the House of Refuge, at Kingston, which has been *commenced in conformity to the act of last ses*sion, and some progress made in its erection.

Friday, Jan. 24.—In Senate.—A supplement to the General Banking Law was introduced.

In Assembly, the Joint Committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts, reported them correct, and moved their reference to the committee of Ways and Means.

Six railroad projects are now before the Le*gislature, most of them in the northern counties.* Both Houses adjourned to Monday after-oon.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamships Cherokee and Prometheus arrived at New York from Chagres, last Tuesday morning, with $2,000,000 in gold dust and a large number of passengers.

The Falcon arrived on Friday afternoon with the California mails, and 224 passengers. Among the latter was Gen. Darey, of Newark.

The news, which is two weeks later, contains nothing of very striking importance, though it is generally interesting and highly encouraging both commercially and politically.

A very rich lead mine had been discovered about 11 miles from Johnson's ranch.

An exceedingly rich silver placer has been discovered a few leagues from Monterey, where a company is *forming* to work the mine upon an extensive scale.

Importation of Sheep.—The Mexican barque Guaymas, from Mazatlan, arrived last night, *brought up 250 head of sheep, and any number* of live poultry. This, we believe, is the first large importation of live stock into this port, and we under-stand it is for a farm near the city.—*San Francisco Balance.*

All the Go.—Wooden shoes, high boots, India rubber coats and caps, and Chinese umbrellas, seem to be in fashion at the present time. —*Ib.*

Congress.

Monday, Jan. 20.—In Senate, the Cheap *Postage Bill from the House* was received, and referred to the Post Office Committee.

The Bill to pay the losses of Americans by the Fire on on the ocean, prac to 1848, was debated at length.

In the House, several propositions were made but no agreed upon.

Tuesday, Jan 21.—In the Senate, numerous petitions and reports were presented & referred

The debate on the French Spoliation Bill was resumed.

The House did nothing important.

Wednesday, Jan. 22 In Senate.—Mr. Seward presented a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Laid on the table.

Mr. Clay's resolution for the more effectual suppression of the African Slave rade was debated at length, and adopted, 35 to 9.

The House went into committee on the bill to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the present fiscal ye ir, but nothing was done with it. Mr. Houston made a speech in support of modifications of the Tariff.

Thursday, Jan. 23.—The French Spoliation bill, granting five millions to pay claims, was ordered to a final reading

In the House, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, reported a bill to give every head of a family 160 acres of the public land, provided they would cultivate it, and a long and fruitless debate ensued.

Friday, Jan. 24.—In Senate the French Spoliation bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill granting land to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Jackson Miss. to Mason, La. was debated. *Mr. Underwood moved* an amendment for a road from Louisville to St. Louis. After debate, the amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered engrossed.

The House went into committee of the whole and took up the private calendar. More than 40 bills were passed.

Saturday, Jan 25.—In Senate, Mr. Shields, from the majority of the Military committee, *reported resolutions* concerning the rank of Lieutenant General on Gen. Scott for his gallant services.

The House continued the consideration of private bills.

Charles L. Ross, son of Mr. Timothy Ross, of Rahway, pays a tax in San Francisco, of $2,470 *Only seven in that city pay a high*er tax. D. L. Ross, a brother of the above, is taxed $630.

A Great Fire in New Orleans last week resulted in the destruction of the splendid building known as St. Charles Hotel, a Presbyterian and a Methodist Church. Total loss about $800,000—but partially insured.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The *Am. steamship Arctic touched* at Halifax before noon, on Friday, being short of coal, about 13 days from Liverpool. She brings 35 passengers and a full freight of valuable goods.

She brings no news of the Atlantic.

From England nothing of special interest.

In France, the Ministry have resigned, and *the President has formed a new cabinet.*

Nothing important from the rest of Europe.

The Pacific sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday noon, with 35 passengers and *$225,000 in* specie.

Navigation between Buffalo and Detroit is uninterrupted, and boats are running daily.

Also between Newark and New York.

The work on the railroad across the Isthmus from Panama to Leman Bay, is pushed forward with great vigor. Upwards of 700 laborers had arrived within 40 days.

The dissensions of the democrats in Missouri have resulted in the election of a whig U. S. Senator from that State, Mr. Gryer, in place of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Benton has been a leading and influential Senator for thirty years past, and is now the best man the democrats have in that body. He will be missed.

Public Library and Reading Room.

The citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully invited to meet in the Lecture room of the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, to consider the expediency of an effort to establish a Public Library and Reading Room.

An address on the subject may be expected from Rev. Geo. Sheldon.

Charles H. Stillman,	Simeon J. Drake,
William Whittaker,	Randolph Dunham,
James Leonard,	Lucius Crandall,
Zachariah Webster,	Joel Dunn,
John D. Titsworth,	William Dunn,
Lewis Bond,	W. E. Perry,
Elston Marsh,	Lewis Craig,
Robert Anderson,	William M. Drake,
Daniel T. Hill,	Frazee Marsh.

The coalition between the Free Soilers and Democrats in the Massachusetts Legislature does not work perfectly. The Democrats have obtained the officers of Governor and Lieut. Governor, but the Free Soilers have not obtained that of U. S. Senator, as was agreed on.—Many ballotings have taken place, but Mr. Sumner lacks 4 or 5 votes of an election.

No news of the Atlantic, as we go to press.

"Possibly our sage western judges suffer unjust reproach at times," writes one who knows, "from the conduct of some among them; but having lived in their midst, I can bear witness to the truth of the following circumstances:—A farmer residing in this region, had remarked during the sittings of the circuit court, a part of his corn held to be beaten down in a regular track of ten or twelve paces in length, as if by the ranging of some animal to and fro. And the ranging of some animal to and fro. And, about the hour of adjournment, one of the judges cautiously approaching the spot. Arrived at the path, he commenced pacing it gravely up and down, with knit brow and air of cogitation, and at length, drawing a small chip from his pocket, he spat on the side of it, balanced it an instant on his finger, dipped it up in the air, and watching its descent intently, exclaimed as it fell: 'Wet for defendant—Dry for plaintiff!' then stopping down: 'Plaintiff has it!' The farmer avoided all litigation from that moment."

An Occurrence.—During the time of the Dorr war in Rhode Island, in which so much bloodshed was spilled in imagination, and one man killed in reality, a convention was called to devise measures to insure the public safety. The village of G——, in which our hero lived, determined to send a delegate; and as he could be spared from the village better than many others, he was chosen, by a unanimous vote.—Greatly he elated, and high did he poke up his hair, and pull up his dickey. 'S'pose they'll want a speech, won't they 'Squire?' said he, addressing the lawyer, as they came out of the caucus. 'Oh, yes, certainly, said he. 'Wal, I s'pose I'm able to give 'em thunder and lightnin', quoth our hero. Accordingly, he went to the convention. The main question before the meeting was—the expediency of *organizing* an army. The debate ran high, members waxed warm, until finally our hero felt it incumbent on him to 'extend his placid head above the waves,' and calm them down. Accordingly, he rose. 'Mr. President and Feller-Citizens. What's the use of all this ere debate 'bout organizin' and not organizin'? Mr. President, our feythers hev through the Reverlution with no music but a drum and fife. And what's the use of gittin' yer organs now? They won't make any better music, and are a good deal heavier to lug about.' It is needless to add, no more said about 'organization.' And the delegate from G—— returned home with the cognomen of 'organizer,' which he retained to the last day we knew him.

Majesty of the Law.—How imposing is the majesty of the law! how calm her dignity; how vast her power; how firm and tranquil is her reign! It is not by fleets and armies, by devastation and wrong, by oppression and blood, she maintains her way and executes her decrees. Sustained by justice, reason and the great inter sts of man, she but speaks, and is obeyed. Even those who do not approve, hesitate not to support her; and the individual upon whom her judgment falls, knows that submission is not only a duty he must perform, but, that the security and enjoyment of all that is dear to him depend upon it.—*Hopkinson.*

Labor rids us of three great evils—poverty, vice and ennui.

A Parsimonious Musician.—Handel was such a miser that at the very time he was in the receipt of $50 per night from the Opera, he was frequently known to wear a shirt for a month to save the expense of washing.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Couth Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

New York Prices Current, Jan. 25, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,81 to 5,15
Rye Flour	3,75 to 3,87
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,09 to 3,09
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,08
Rye,	,79 to ,80
Corn,	66 to ,70
Oats, Jersey,	45 to 47

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

A. Bonnell, $1,92; Ira Pruden, 2,19; Z. Webster, Esq. 2,00; E. Marsh, 2,00; David Coon, 2,00; P. Skillman, 1,20; Ass Pound, 1,22; E. W. Gilbert, Liberty Corner, 1,00; M. D. Cook, do. 1,00; Alex. Vermeule, New Brooklyn, 1,00; E. Lincoln, Esq. 1,00; Jos. Richards, Washington Valley, ,80; J. E. Vail, New Market, ,75; Silas Fritz, do. ,75; Geo. L. Runyeo, do. ,50; Webster & Marsh, ,70.

"I say, Duck, did you see it done?" "No! Ben, I was not an eye witness but an ear witness." "A near witness and not a sight witness. That's what I call a distinction without a difference.

Large Onion Crop.—A gentleman in Phelps, N. Y., says the Rural New Yorker, raised the last season from seventy rods of ground, one hundred and ninety bushels of onions, and one half of them would measure from ten to fourteen inches in circumference, and a great many from fourteen to sixteen inches.

The seed was planted on the 8th day of May.

Dr. Raphal, a distinguished Jew of Birmingham, thus states the opinion which the Jews have of Christ:

"While I and the Jews of the present day protest against being identified with the zealous who were concerned in the proceedings against Jesus of Nazareth, we are far from reviling his character or deriding his precepts, which are, indeed, for the most part, the precepts of Moses and the prophets. You have heard me style him 'the *Great Teacher of Nazareth*;' for that designation I and the Jews take to be his due."

MARRIED.

At Tioga Grove, Pa. on the 5th inst. Henry Sanderson, of New Brunswick, N. J. to Miss Mary S Myer, daughter of Wm. Myer, of Piscataway.

On the 20th inst. James Henry Williams, to Miss Sarah Jane Meeker, all of Rahway.

DIED.

Near this place, on Friday, 24th inst., Mary Frazee, widow of Morris Frazee, aged 95 years.

In New Brunswick, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Mary, wife of Miles C. Smith, Esq. aged 54.

In New Brunswick, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Matilda, widow of the late Daniel H. Disbrough, Esq. of Millstone, aged 68 years.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST
CARPET ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES,
Hiram Anderson's,
No. 99 Bowery, New York.
EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.
Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

Eng threeply carpets	8 & 9s	Floor oil cloths	3 to 4s
Ingrain do do	10 & 11s	Floor do 8 yds. wide	
Brussels carpets	10 & 12s	Eng. oil cloth 8 to 9s	
Tapestry do	9 & 11s	Tufted hearth rugs	20s
Venetian do	2, 3 & 4s	Axminster do	45s
Floor Mats	2 3 & 4s	Window shades	8 to 40s
Stair do, piece covers		Ch's mat ing	4-4 to 6-4
Common Carpets	3s to 4s	Cocoa Mat	5 & 10s
Eng. Druggets	3s 6d to 6s	Table Oil Cloth	3s

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, wind gall and ringbone, thoroughpin, saddle galls, or wire galls, poll evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG in Somerville by Culver Bacchus. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 28, 1851.

WANTED,
AT THE RAHWAY STEAM HUB FACTORY, **10,000** Feet of First Quality
Elm and White Oak Hub Timber,
For which the highest market price will be paid.
JOHN URMSTON.
Rahway, Jan. 18, 1850—3w*

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

New Goods.

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, war ranted, wound on an improved principle.
Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and at

Astonishingly Low Prices.

Both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited. M. F. CUSHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices. JONES & ROCHFORD,
Sept. 12, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO
Sept. 17 1850

Jenny Lind
Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, sold, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on the public to look at our stock of new Fall Goods, we have laid in, consisting of Men's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys do full assortments.
Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a or 3 part of the labor of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S
Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,
FOR CASH ONLY.
At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy extends to all classes as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy. It Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cents worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Dysentery, Dippepsia, Cholera Morbus, all Summer Fluxes, and all Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered is a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause,

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of a host of witnesses could but make the facts stronger. Truly—and that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy you remember the name)—and no other, and be his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be safe.

Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for CASH, at very low prices, and great profit to the purchaser. It is not put up on commission, but is the trash that floods the country. It cost me so much for that. To be sold in all villages

M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.
Dec. 24 1850.—6m.

BOOTH & FOSTER,
27 Courtlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unprecedented success, have determined that the ensuing season shall not stand as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1850. 3d 1y.

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American, English and French Printed Calicoes of every variety, Mouselin De Laines of all and Figured Lustres, Merinos, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Satin Vestings, both black and changeable; also a few of the famous *Jenny Lind Ties*, something entirely new style, together with a good assortment of Cloths, also Flannels, Comforters, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country St re.

We have all ojust received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, latest styles. Also a new stock of *Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,*

all of which will be sold cheap.

☞ Goods shown freely. HENRY A. CORY.
Oct. 31, 1850.

SOME more of those cheap Raisins at VAIL'S.

1000 POUNDS prime Cheese, for sale at VAIL'S

A FEW tubs of prime Butter, at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. per lb at VAIL'S

SEABURY'S fine white Soap, 8 cents per bar, at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Double Refined Saleratus VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Washing Powder, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW boxes of fresh Oranges and Lemons, at VAIL'S.

A FEW pounds of cheap Coffee, at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels of Fancy, Picnic, and Boston Crackers, at VAIL'S.

SOME of those fine city cured Hams left, and for sale at 10 cts. per lb. at VAIL'S.

SOME of that 9s. 6d. Tea, for sale at VAIL'S.

DRIED Beef, 1s. per lb., for sale at VAIL'S.

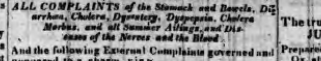
A FEW Cider Barrels for sale cheap at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels new crop Molasses, at VAIL'S.

100 SACKS of Wines Fine Salt, at VAIL'S.

2 WAGONS, and 1 set of Single Harness 1 Bear and 1 Ostrich Robe, for sale at VAIL'S.
Dec. 3, 1850.

Hope's Express.



For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systemetized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.
Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimere Satinetts, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, De Laines, Gloves, Shawls, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpet Rugs, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to induce a call and to all.

Sept. 23, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever, it also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have numbness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach or bowels, and cures the Cholera Morbus and every morbus. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for Dyspepsia that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.
Nov. 19, 1850.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY recent Act of Congress, Officers and Privates of the late war with Great Britain, Seamen and Marines in the service of the United States, and Militia, who were employed in the service of the United States in the war with Great Britain, with Mexico, or in case of death, widows or minor children of such officers and soldiers, are entitled to bounty land. Those who served sixty days, to 160 acres of land; those who served four months, to 80 acres; those who served one month to 40 acres. Those claims will be promptly prosecuted at the Pension Office, at the subscribers, residing in Plainfield.
Dec. 3. 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
PEPSIN!
The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Headache, Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely evolves from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *great solvent of the food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be an imperfect conversion of food into blood, and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill dead, or injured stomach produces the most fearful pains, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomachs of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by Cooks in making Calf's Foot Jelly, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will readily digest only one thousand times its own weight of milk, Baron Liebig states in one part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Dissolved stomachs produce the gastric juice. Rennet contains Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analagous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily obtained from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *perfectly digested, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 33, says: "Some great facts have enriches the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," says: "The administration of the Gastric Juice is of prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "it is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of digesting them. *The digestion of them is in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simm's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is digested as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Prof. Isaac Doughlass of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, says in his great work on Human Physiology, Notes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from an artificial one of his own, fully sustain, he says, digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestion."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases to the limits of a mere advertisement, but numerous certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only speedy and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to billious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and as a cure for Mercurial Disease, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Habitual Drunkenness.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly exced lent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold, state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Bulimia, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

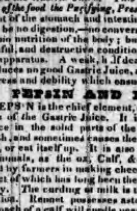
For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *takes the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to the Agent in Boston, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE PUCKER ESCULAPIUS, or, Every one his own Physician! Self edication, with upwards of a hundred engravings, on the Diseases of Females in every land and form, and misfortunations of the generative system,

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D.

The time has now arrived, it appears suffering from secret disease, need no more become the victim of quacks, as by the perspicuous contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general rules for private diseases, it fully explains the cause of mankind's early decline, and gives directions on marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail as five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, DR. W. YOUNG, No. 128 SPRUCE street, PHILADELPHIA, Postpaid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 128 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)
Dec 17 1850.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are liable to cause red the persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the tooth.

☞ All former operations with gold are healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth properly natured in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style from and warranted to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charges. Terms within the reach of all. Rooms at Laing's.

Where not in Plainfield on those days they may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, next to ad, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 228 Broad st., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Bedminster on Sundays.

S. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.
Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO
Humbug—something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Cyne's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plain field, also Cyne's American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing clothes, for, and not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it does not answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the articles is a trial; those who have tested them approve of it very much. Try this—yes, try both.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw lying on my shelves mid counters, some new and elegant plaids and figured De Laines, Silk and Worsted, Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and most splendid patterns, to which I call the attention of the ladies in most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 26, 1850. DANIEL SULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,
HAT MANUFACTURER
Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

IS prepared to furnish articles in his line of the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to business he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and solicits further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with an handsome and servicable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia and at the same price.

N. B Muskrat or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and to the best style.
Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!
HYCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.
No. 347 Broadway,
(Cor. Leonard st., N. Y.)

HAVE IN STORE and are prepared to serve their customers with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS

of the most elegant patterns and styles, including

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues,
Printed Jaconets and Cambrics,
Beautiful calicoes, Barages, Silks,

and indeed every thing adapted to the season, which added to their previous immense stock of every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

makes one of the

Largest, Most Varied and General Assortment in New York,

and giving their attention particularly to the

RETAIL BUSINESS,

being the only one in connection with their customers.

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them.

If any pains, and the market of this or any other town try, well enable them to do so. Their stock embraces

Every Thing Useful and Ornamental in the Dry Goods Way,

for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use, and are determined to be as at all times, to sell for supply every want that shall be safe to

Sit down and Select every Article

she desires, without the fatigue and perplexity of

RUNNING ABOUT TOWN,

to make up her assortment; and that too at a lower price than she would get them by promiscuous shopping.

Their Terms are Cash and only one Price,

from which they never vary and therefore the most inexperienced purchaser, or even a child, will buy just as cheap as the most expert shopper. In the selection of their Clerks they have spent pains or expense to obtain those who are thoroughly

EXPERIENCED, POLITE, AND ATTENTIVE,

enjoining the free exhibition of their goods, but

Never urging customers to buy.

In every department of their stock they keep

PLAIN LOW PRICED GOODS,

which they sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any store in any part of the city, as well as the

RICHER AND FINER QUALITIES

of which they mean their stock shall be

EQUAL TO ANY IN NEW YORK,

which will unmake amongst other articles

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,

and cashmere, woollen, and Thibet long and square Shawls.

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Laces and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Woolen Blankets and Quilts, Table, Piano, and Bedlist Covers;

and indeed a full and complete assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE WIFE

articles, of every variety and kind. Also a

Full Assortment of Mourning Goods,

together with a full and perfect assortment of gentlemens

Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats,
Silk and Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery,
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,

At prices far below the usual rates of Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

☞ Don't forget the name or number,

HYCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,
347 Broadway, between Leonard st.

Professor A. C. Barry's
TRICOPHEROUS
OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND—Endorsed by the First Professional talent in the United States, and is the discovery created by thousands of well known citizens, and at a price within the reach of all classes of every family, who cannot be without it, as the first standing in the vicinity, for speedily and wholly eradicating dandruff and everywhere in demand. Barry's Tricopherous may be relied upon by personally pronounced, and to be the most popular preparation for restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, and curing all diseased of the skin of the head and glands, which has ever been offered to the public either in this or any other country. It stands alone—" It has no brother or sister to be compared." A volume of authentic and unexceptionable testimonials of its value from the highest authority, as the record is impossible, for every body has used it or knows some one who has, and every one knows its value as a beautifier.

Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office, 137 Broadway, New York. For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Plainfield, N. J. and the principal druggists and fancy goods throughout the United States and Canada. Beware of the counterfeit sold at one dollar per bottle.
April 25, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,
A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public a period of FIFTEEN YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character for their benefits in many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 5. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1851. Whole number 733.

BY MILTON P. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

Leave	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 45 am	5 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M.
Somerville,	5	7	3 18
Bound Brook,	5 15	7 10	2 25
New Market,	5 30	7 30	2 35
Plainfield,	5 45	7 30	2 45
Scotch Plains,	6	7 55	3 50
Westfield,	6 30	7 45	3
Cranaville,	6 40	7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town		8 15	3 45
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30	8 30	4

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 1-4, P. M.

By the N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtland St., at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-4, P. M.

To the Nervous and Rheumatic.

Pains of all Kinds Instantly Eased!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

is the most powerful, speedy, and effectual antidote for all Nervous and Rheumatic affections that has yet been discovered; it is quicker than all other remedies in its operation. As soon as it is used, every other internal or external remedy, its beneficial effects are overwhelmed. It vanishes neither nausea nor sickness at stomach, but it stimulates those organs to healthy action. It does not lull to pain, but at once relieves it. It can be taken or applied by the most delicate female, and not the least effort in the person of life with the same happy results. Taken internally, in doses of from one to sixty drops, and bathing the affected parts, it will relieve the most acute and distressing pains more quickly than any other remedy in use.

RHEUMATISM

In one of those tormentors and painful affections that few persons are, ever so fortunate as to escape. Its farger or smaller joints, and the covering of gelid tissue that place in another. At one time we find it in the shoulder, then in the knee, next in the hip, then it will go on and successfully visiting every joint in the body. In the worst cases of Chronic Rheumatism, we have known one single application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to afford ease, and those who have suffered for years have been entirely cured by a few bottles. (For a pain in the side, see p. 14 of the pamphlet.

Eruptions of the Skin.

All Eruptions of the Skin, such as Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Rash, Tetter, Rites or Poisonous Insects, Itch, Barbers' and Bather's Itch, Chilblains, &c. &c. will be found a speed of all irritation; as soon as the READY RELIEF is applied there can be no doubt as to its use in matter of course.

Bleeding and Blind Piles

Are instantly cured, taking the READY RELIEF internally—and a sponging of the parts affected with a little proportion of Radways, and make a Cream of the Relief, by adding to it sweet Oil, and sound the parts affected.

Worms Ailments

The Dolorous—this dreadful complaint, which indicts so much pain on the sufferer, is speedily rids and by the use of the READY RELIEF, and in violent cases it will be well to take a tablespoonful of Dr. Hoff's Compound Pain-ine Mixture, and relief will follow in after minutes.

Asthma and Phthisic.

It gives immediate relief in cases of Asthma and Phthisic, by taking a teaspoonful in Molasses, and bathing the Breast and stomach faithfully with the pain-relieving Cream. Let the Asthmatic try it, and relief is found.

AFFECTIONS of the SPINE, And Contracted Tendons,

Weakness of the Joints and Muscles, Injuries by Falls and Accidents, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Old Wounds, &c. &c. RADWAY'S RELIEF is applied in a powerful manner to the parts affected, being well as all cases for pain from the first application.

COUGHS, COLDS,

Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup, Pain in the Stomach, Colic, &c. are speedily relieved by applying the READY RELIEF according to directions.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE

In 20 Minutes,

Attack in the Back, Pain and Soreness in the Back and Shoulders, Nervous Pains in the Head, Sick Headache, etc.

Its Superior Strength.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most economical medicine in use; it can be diluted with the most hugely quantities, both internally and externally. Cramps in the stomach, Colic, or Cholera Morbus, are relieved in few minutes, and cured entirely in fifteen or twenty. Also if you wish to make an ointment of it, for the cure of Sore Lips, Chapped Hands, Pimpler Eruptions, take a teaspoonful of the Relief, and mix with it one teaspoonful Oil, of some kind of Lard, and you will have a better ointment or salve than any other article now in use.

In fact this medicine, when reduced to two thirds its own strength, by adding so much spirits of wine, will give you a better Liniment than any now in use.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for Twenty-five Cents, a large bottles, by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

RADWAY & CO.,
Proprietors, 162 Fulton st. New York.

Agent for Plainfield,
Nov 12, 1850 M. F. CUSHING.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN.

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

THERE is no Store in Plainfield but what can afford to sell Goods 5 per cent cheaper for cash than they can for credit, and I am going to try it once, or keep my goods on the shelves. You can't can sell No. 1 Mackerel for 6d. per lb., Pork 6d., Hams 9d. and everything else in the same ratio; but I can't sell them as cheap if I have to wait six months or a year for my money and then not get it. Now I am going to sell for Cash, and am going to sell my goods lower than they have ever been offered before.

All those indebted to David L. Vail on book account, can save 5 per cent by settling immediately. Any man with a family can save $25 or $50 per year by paying cash for what he buys.

P. S.—Cash or Trade paid for Eggs, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hams, Shoulders &c., by DAVID L. VAIL.

Oct. 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs!

Fresh Assortment, and of the latest style.

A large lot D. BULLMORE.

Liver Complaint,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, &c. effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled by any other preparation in the United States as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and digestive glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal safe, certain and pleasant

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver diseases.*"

"The Feith Legion," published at Woodstock, Va. January 10, 1850 said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value.—Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by Dr. *Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of these Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The "*Philadelphia Democrat*," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor said, November 4th 3,

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 278 Race to 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for these medicines, and the accommodation of his numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a larger store. We wish him success in his new quarters; he is deserving of it. The Bitters are a good and safe remedy, and a medicin extract for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, which has yielded to a course of the Bitters. From Medicines of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use those bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many cases we could refer to. Those of our readers will recollect this advertisement, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and the preparing this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at the store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are numerous."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "*New York Weekly Messenger*," January 6, 1850,

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.*—Here is a preparation which the faculty assert, in the United States to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of empiricism, and the form of medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He especially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver, and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of the editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor's (Dr. C. M. Jackson) establishment, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

"It is solid—in that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about in the papers and then forgotten or after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Philadelphia public."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony *in its favor*, is, that there is more of it used in this city than of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proves that no sensible preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented to them in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, *after using it as directed*. It acts upon the liver, the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in all *bilious* complaints, for it is tumedicine. They can be administered to ten silent infants with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of the sick who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the marks of the genuine.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth, (late of 278 Race street,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

August 13, 1850

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, now selling off at L. B. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

PLASTER, Glen's Falls and Thomaston Lime, Water Cement, and Ceiling Lath, for sale by

April 30, 1850. P. M. FRENCH

From the Mother's Magazine.

Kind Words to the Erring.

As this is a magazine designed to aid the mother in all questions of domestic duty and obligation, to those who come within the reach of her influence, I wish here to relate an incident in the course of my own history which may be of use to others in similar circumstances.

In the pleasant village in which I resided, at the time of my narrative, there stood a low tenement under the shadow of an old mansion house, which was usually occupied by some poor family. It looked lonely and comfortless enough in the vicinity of large, substantial buildings surrounded with all the appliances of wealth, and filled with the good things of this life. But there it stood for many a year, the inhabitants moving in and coming out without exciting attention or inquiry. At length it was occupied by a family, consisting of an aged widow, her daughter, and two young children, taking with them, unhappily, a ruined reputation and its frequent attendant, poverty.

They had come from the outskirts of the parish and planted themselves down in our village—the abode of wealth, of good order, propriety, of even goodness, of piety, and just within reach of the church.

What was to be done? For some weeks no one noticed them, or thought it even safe to employ them, as was before customary with the occupants of this poor tenement. Yet there was something touching in the fact that the poor daughter, in her desolation, had ventured to approach so near with her helpless charge—that old woman her mother, and those two children her nieces. And for what purpose had she come hither to this central spot of light, and morality, and literature, and religion? Apparently, she was to gain a livelihood for these dependents, and by her single arm to give them bread and clothing.

It was a providential circumstance, that just at this time I was in want of a washerwoman, and in making inquiry the story of this poor girl was related—"But," added my informant, "you can not employ her; she is so dishonest nothing is safe within her reach."

"Poor thing! has she, then, in her despair been driven to this method of sustaining that trembling old woman and those children of misery? I think I will venture to employ her."

"Well, you may if you please; but I advise you to lock up your stores, and even your cellar. She is a cunning creature, and I would count every article you give her."

That day M. was sent for, and the next morning she made her appearance, looking strong and able to do a good day's work.

At the customary hour the bell for prayers summoned the family. M was particularly invited to be present. She sunk into a corner of the room; the Bible was read, and in the prayer that followed, her case was distinctly and tenderly remembered.

The stores were not locked up that day, nor the cellar door fastened, nor even the clothes counted. At night she was well paid, and had a bundle extra to take home to the old mother. Week after week she came. Nothing was lost. We left her alone in the kitchen hour after hour. She went down to the cellar for her soap when she pleased. She saw the well-filled barrels of meat, and sometimes a good large piece found its way into her bundle at night; but it was never stolen!

One day, as M. stood washing, I said, "Do you never go to meeting?"

"No, ma'am."

"And why not, M.?"

"Because I have nothing to wear."

"What do you need?"

"Oh, only a cloak. I could go if I had one. I have the materials, but can get no one to make it for me."

"Bring it to me, M., and you shall have it made."

The next Sabbath, in the pew nearest the door, sat the poor girl, with a warm cloak and hood.

Not long after this, I drew near to her one day and inquired into the welfare of her soul; for if the soul has cost the blood of the Son of God, is it not worth a *few poor words?* So I said, "M., do you ever think that you must die, and are you prepared for eternity?"

The poor creature stopped her washing and burst into a flood of tears.

"Oh, I am so wretched. I am such a sinner."

"And how long have you felt wretched, M.?"

"Ever since I first entered this house, ma'am. That prayer which your husband offered for me went to my heart. I thought, well, if the minister thinks I am worth praying for I ought and will pray for myself."

It was true, that the Holy Spirit had found a way to the heart of this child of sin, awaking hope in despair. It was not in vain that she had come to pitch her tent so near the dropsings of the sanctuary—that she had entered it and listened to the voice of mercy, which reaches from heaven to earth, which now extended to its hand to her, removing her heavy load of sin "as far as the east is from the west." It was not long before M. found rest and peace in Christ. Oh, yes, poor M. found it as easily as the Christian friends around her, who now looked kindly upon her, assisting her to bear the ills of life. "Just as easy for M. to lay her burden at his feet and bear a song away," as for any of us.

M. now had enough employment. There was food enough and clothing enough for all. The old grandmother had a nice rocking chair, which a kind neighbor supplied, and a warming to sit upon, and such a "lovely comfortable," she said it kept her so warm. The little girls were sent to school; one of them proving a fine scholar, M. determined to educate her! Yes, her five dollars worked out by daily labor would pay for the child at the Academy; and so to the Academy she went; and there she continued year after year, pursuing the same course with the best scholars in the village.

Anna grew up a tall, slender girl, and M looked upon her with delight and gratitude.—She was to be the pride and blessing of her old age, and repay her love and care. Every year added to the promise and prospects of he young girl, who was so nobly urging her way forward to usefulness and respectability.

But God had other purposes. Anna was cut down like a flower in the very bloom. A typhus fever laid her low; she lingered a week or two, and died.

It was a dreadful stroke to poor M. She was the next victim. She took the fever, and followed the child of her adoption and hard labor. The poor aged mother did not long survive, but left the world in peaceful hope of a better, through the redemption of Christ Jesus.

The little tenement was now closed up, but what riches of grace had visited its inhabitants!

It is easy to perceive that the instrumentalities in this case were very small. They cost nothing. A kind word, a prayer, a little rule, a little trust!

"No labors or watchings, no hunger or thirst, or cold, or nakedness." Kind words to the erring, how easy! Punctual payments to the poor laborer, how necessary! A watchful tenderness for the immortal soul for which *Christ died.* Let us not forget *a soul is so with a word! A soul is worth a prayer!*

This story is not even garnished, every syllable is true. The time is short Let us to-day look over our neighborhood to see if beneath the shadow of the church, the academy, the rich mansion, there may not be a lonely outcast for whom *Christ died!*

Sloped for Texas.

A Western Tale.

This is an answer given in some of the Western States when a gentleman has decamped from his wife, from his creditors, or from any other responsibility which he finds it troublesome to meet or to support. Among the curious instances of the application of this phrase is an adventure which happened to myself.

It is the boast of the bloods of the town of Rackinsack, Arkansas, that they are born with skins like alligators, and with strength like bears They work hard, and they *play* hard. Gaming is the recreation most indulged in, and the gaming houses of the western part of Arkansas have branded it with an unenviable notoriety.

One dark summer night, I lounged, as a mere spectator, the different rooms, watching the various games of hazard that were being played. Some of the players seemed to have *set* their very souls upon the stakes; their eyes were bloodshot, and fixed, from beneath their wrinkled brows, on the table, as if their everlasting weal or woe depended there upon the turning of the dice; while others—the finished blacklegs—assumed an indifferent and careless look, though the kind of tremulous agitation playing round their lips, but too plainly revealed a sort of habitual desperation. Three of the players looked the very counterparts of each other, not only in face, but expression; both the physical and moral likeness was indeed striking. The other player was a young man, a stranger, whom they call a 'green one,' in this and many other parts of the world. His eyes, his nose, his whole physiognomy, seemed to project, and to be capable of growing even still longer.

Fifty dollars more," he exclaimed with a deep drawn breath, as he threw down the stake.

Each of his opponents turned up his cards coolly and confidently; but the long visaged hero laid his stake before them, and, to the astonishment of the three professionals won.

"Horrah! the luck has turned, and I crow!" he cried out in an ecstacy, and pocketed the cash.

The worthy trio smiled at this, and recommenced play. The *green young* man displayed a bold but silent grin at his good fortune, and often took out his money to count it over, and see if each piece was good.

"Here are a hundred dollars more,' cried the sylvan youth, 'and I crow.'

"I take them,' said one of the trio. The youth won again, and 'crowed' louder this time than he did the first.

On went the game; stakes were lost and won. Gradually the roulette of the 'crower' dwindled down to a three or four dollars, or less. It was clear that the gentleman in black had been luring him on by that best of decoys, success at first.

"Let me see something for my money—Here's a stake of two dollars, and I crow!'—But he spoke now in a very faint treble indeed, and looked penitently at the cards.

Again the cards were shuffled, cut and dealt, and the 'plucked pigeon' staked his last dollar on the issue.

"The ace-t button on gabe's coat, and I cr—; so, I'll be hamstrung if I do!"

He lost this too, and, with as deep a curse as I ever heard, he rose from the green board.

The apartment was very spacious, and on the ground floor There was only this one gaming table in it, and not many lookers-on besides myself. Thinking the gaming was over, I turned to go out, but found the door locked, and the key gone. There was evidently something in its hand to her, removing her heavy load of sin "as far as the east is from the west." It was not long before M. found rest and peace in Christ. Oh, yes, poor M. found it as easily as the Christian friends around her, who now looked kindly upon her, assisting her to bear the ills of life. "Just as easy for M. to lay her burden at his feet and bear a song away," as for any of us.

M. now had enough employment. There was food enough and clothing enough for all. The old grandmother had a nice rocking chair, which a kind neighbor supplied, and a warming to sit upon, and such a "lovely comfortable," she said it kept her so warm. The little girls were sent to school; one of them proving a fine scholar, M. determined to educate her! Yes, her five dollars worked out by daily labor would pay for the child at the Academy; and so to the Academy she went; and there she continued year after year, pursuing the same course with the best scholars in the village.

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A very opprobrious epithet was now hurled at the latter. He, without more ado, knocked down the speaker at a blow, examined the table, which put out the lights, and, in the next instant, darted out of the window, while a bullet, fired from a pistol, cracked the pane of glass over his head. He had leaped into the small court-yard, with a wooden paling round it. The winners dashed toward the door, but found the 'green one' had secured it.

When the three worthies were convinced that the door would not yield to their efforts, and when they heard their 'victim' galloping away, they gave a laugh at the trick played them, and returned to the table.

'Strike a light, Bill, and let's pick up what notes have fallen. I have nearly the whole of them in my pocket.'

The light soon made its appearance.

'What! None on the floor? Capital! I think I must have them all in my pocket, then.' Saying which, he drew out the notes, and laid them on the table.

Fire and Furies! These are the forged notes! The rascal has whipped up the other heap!'

While all this was going on, I stepped toward the window, but had not stood there long, before I heard the clanking hoofs of a horse beyond the paling, and a shout wafted into the room—'Sloped for Texas!'

The worst part of the story remains to be told: it was my horse on which the rogue was now galloping off.

A Letter to Country Girls.

BY MRS. SWISSHELM.

Dear Girls:—It is a long time since I have written to you, and all this time you have been making your dresses, just as you used to do, with a long straight seam under the arm. No; it is not straight, but in the form of an inclined plane, or what carpenters call a bevel, and presses your dress into the shape of a funnel. You have all heard about the Greek Slave, and know it is a marble statue, to show a most perfect and beautiful form, and I wish you could all see it. The outside of the sides are two hollow curves, as graceful as the undulation between two waves, or the bend in a willow wand. Every one has a shape more or less like this, accordingly as she is more or less beautiful, graceful and natural; is it not singular that after the Creator has given you a form of beauty—of undulating outlines and graceful sweeping curves, you should set yourselves deliberately to work to manufacture yourselves into sharp angles, and straight stiff outlines, with as much pretension to grace than the sides of a Dutch churn? This you nearly all do, and you do it by the shape of that seam under your arm.

You sew it in a regular slope from the arm pit to the bottom of the waist, and then is as long as it can possibly be made. This makes the smallest part of your body below the ribs—that is, by consequence in the muscles and flesh where there are no bones to resist the force, and so *forced* the liver until it cannot act; and you grow yellow, bilious, nervous—ugly as sin, even in your faces. It is very strange that you can be so foolish—that any one can deliberately *ruin* their own health for the privilege of looking ugly. It does make me nervous to see a woman on the street with this tight place below her ribs, and her wagging like the lambs of a supple Jack!

I have grown so desperately disgusted with this way of making dresses, by seeing great, ugly, ignorant, vulgar girls, wandering among the pins and wash tubs, with their aprons strings drawn around below their ribs, and tied until they looked like a wool bag tied with a cord in the centre. It is very strange that any one having pretensions to gentility—to any nothing of good sense—would be caught dressed in a way that proclaims to every one her ignorance of the laws of physiology—of the rule of grace and symmetry, and of all taste for the painting and statuary of Greece and Rome. I never see a woman dressed so, but the first thought is—

Wonder if that woman can read?" It is a sign of ignorance, and *nothing* else can be pleaded in extenuation of such folly.

A Levity of Fa hion.—In the Edinburgh Review we find a queer story of a fashionable lady. Being in a watering place once with her daughters, it suddenly occurred to her that for the sake of example, she might as well go to church. Accordingly, one Sunday, her ladyship entered the chapel, most in request, attended by the young ladies, and having boldly marched up the aisle, asked the pew woman to give them the best seats for hearing the preacher.

'A private pew, if you please, with a curtain; let it be the warmest you have, with a stove in it; put the footman close by, that he may be in the way to open the door. I prefer, if you please, that pew lined with red cloth, it looks comfortable.'

'Madam,' said the startled pew woman, 'I am very sorry; but we have not a seat to give you.'

The lady paused, turned round to her daughters and said, as she walked out, with the complacency of a satisfied conscience—

'Well, my dears, at all events, *we have done the civil thing.*'

Balaam's Sword.—A Frenchman, who was exhibiting some sacred relics and other curiosities, produced among other things a sword, which he assured his visitors was that with which Balaam had when he would kill an ass! A spectator remarked that Balaam had no sword, but only wished for one. "Yer well, sir, in dat case he wished for it!"—*Am. Messenger.*

A correspondent of the Southern Presbyterian, says, "An observing traveller who has just returned from an extended tour through Europe, told me he had heard more profanity in one hour since his return to the United States, than during his whole journey through Europe."

The Editor of the Bangor (Me.) Mercury says that he knows two individuals, who are cousins, having the same name, whose fathers were brothers, whose mothers were sisters, and whose wives are sisters. He challenges the whole world for a similar collocation.

Good we might do.

We all might do good,
Where we often do ill,
There is always the way,
If we have but the will;
Though it be but a word
Kindly breathed or suppress,
It may guard off some pain,
Or give peace to some breast.

We all might do good
In a thousand small ways—
In forbearing to flatter,
Yet yielding due praise—
In spurning ill humor,
Reproving wrong done,
And treating but kindly
Each heart we have won.

We all might do good,
Whether lowly or great,
For the deed is not gauged
By the pause of estate;
If it be but a cup
Of cold water that's given,
Like "the widow's two mites,"
It is something for Heaven.

For the Plainfield Union

A Son of Temperance respectfully asks permission through the aid of your columns to say a few words in behalf of our young and rising generation, in this beautiful village, in regard to forming temperance habits while young. By organizing Juvenile Temperance Societies, in other places wonders have been accomplished, and it is becoming very popular as a means of doing good throughout our happy land There are at the present time over 100,000 boys in the United States belonging to these Juvenile Societies, and the good effected on their young minds is surprising. Youth is the time to form good or evil habits, as their minds are then more easily moulded, and open to good instruction if properly attended to; and I hope that parents in this place will take into consideration the vast amount of good that can be accomplished by having such a Society formed where their boys can spend their evenings, in learning good instruction, in temperance, virtue and honor—love, purity and fidelity, in preference to roving the streets, and seeking intemperance, disgrace and ruin. I do sincerely hope parents will take this subject into careful consideration. These Juvenile Orders are placed under the instruction of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. The charter costs five dollars, to organize.

If the inhabitants of the village think proper to have a Society organized, apply to R. Sprague, Member of the Grand Division of the State of New Jersey.

Plainfield, Feb. 1, 1851.

Phosphate of Lime.—On the property of the "New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company," about twelve miles from Dover, N. J., there has recently been discovered the only mine, it is supposed, of phosphate of lime that has any where been found in a mass. It occurs in a vein of rock, one side of which is gneiss, the other, serpentine. The vein of phosphate of lime is about six feet wide at the surface, broadening as it descends. It has been ascertained to extend two miles in length. A specimen has been analyzed by Dr. Antisell, of New York, who states it to contain ninety-three per cent. of pure phosphate of lime. It is, in fact, the same material as calcined bones, dissolving entirely in muriatic acid.

Gun at Sundown.—It is well known to our readers that it is the practice to give a morning and evening gun at the military station at West Point, the reports of which, unless a strong northerly wind prevail, are plainly heard in this village. A few days since, a gentleman on the Point took into his service a verdant son of the Emerald Isle. On the first day of his service he was startled by the report of the evening gun, as it reverberated through the Highlands, awakening the mountains slumbering echoes, and anxiously inquired of his employer the cause of the explosion, and was told that it was the "sundown gun." "Och, bless me," exclaimed Pat, "and does the sun make such a devil of a noise as that going down in this country?"—*Newberg Telegraph.*

We heard, the other day, of a queer method of deciding a matrimonial dispute. A husband and wife not living happily together, she ran away and left him. Not relishing over well the comforts of single blessedness, he married another, without divorce from his first wife.— With her he was living very peaceably, when the quondam "better half" came back to her allegiance, and claimed her rights. Here was a dilemma, but finally the husband hit upon a novel way of settling the claims of each. He proposed that they should fight, and promised to live with the victor. So at it they went, and scratched and strangled each other most unmercifully, the husband standing by and urging on the favored second with cries of— "Whip her, Hannah! Whip her, Hannah!"

At last, however, the zeal and strength of the first conquered, and the poor husband was accordingly obliged to resume his former love.

The above is a veritable fact, and occurred in this county.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

Quite a new branch of industry for poor and stout boys, in Paris, is the carrying of people across the streets on their backs, in muddy weather. With strong leather straps and stirrups, the rider is steadied in his seat, and with his hand on the shoulder of the biped beneath him, he makes a safe passage across the liquid Macadam. The inventive genius of the capital is busy at some contrivance of side-saddle, by which ladies, (who, in their present costume, cannot avail themselves of the facility,) may be enabled to take advantage of the same biped transportation.

B. F. Yard, Esq., Editor and publisher of the *Temperance Visitor*, at Trenton, has withdrawn from the cares and perplexities of editorial life. He has lost $2,000 in the effort to establish a temperance paper in New Jersey.

Metals, Iron &c. &c. in the United States.—Iron is the most abundant metallic mineral our country affords. Its value is ten times the value of the gold and silver, and one half the value of all the metals produced in the United States. Iron is found in every State in the Union.

The most valuable mine is one in Salisbury, Conn., which yields 3,000 tons annually. The mines in Dutchess and Columbia counties, in the State of New York, produce annually 20,000 tons of ore; Essex county 1500 tons; Clinton, 3,000; Franklin 600, St. Lawrence 2,000; amounting in all to more than 250,000. The value of the iron produced in the United States in 1835 was $5,000,000, in 1837, $7,700,000 In Ohio twelve hundred square miles are under laid with iron. A region explored in 1838 would furnish from sixty one miles long and six miles wide; a square mile would yield 13,000,000 tons of pig iron, so that this district would contain 1,560,000,000 tons. By taking from this region 400,000 tons annually, (a larger quantity than England produced previous to 1820,) it would last 2,700 years! as long a distance certainly as any man looks ahead. The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, and Virginia, possess inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. In Tennessee 100,000 tons are annually manufactured. Notwithstanding our great iron resources, more than one half of our cutlery, hardware, railroad iron, etc., is still imported from Great Britain.

American Products in London.—I am surprised to meet everywhere, even in London, with American articles of manufacture. American clocks I find in half the shops, and half of them are from Bristol in Connecticut. People here, where labor is so wretchedly cheap, are astonished at the cheapness of these clocks.— And they are marvellously so, when their taste and beauty are considered. American oversboes are hung up at every shoeshop window, and pegged boots, made by Americans in Manchester, are a common thing Wenham Lake ice, from the region of Boston, sells higher than any other in the world; and Indian bread, from American corn, is quite a common thing. I was surprised, not long since, while breakfasting with a distinguished family at the West End, to see before me a dish of genuine American hominy; and hominy and milk I found to be a very favorite dish with them. American cheese is also everywhere; so that England is a great market for our produce, and not only that—for some of our manufactures.—*Cor. N. Y. Organ.*

Boys Out after Nightfall.—I have been an observer, as I am a sympathizing lover of boys. I like to see them happy, cheerful, gleesome — I am not willing that they be cheated out of the rightful heritage of youth—indeed, I can hardly understand how a high toned useful man can be the ripened fruit of a boy who has not enjoyed a fair share of the glad privileges due to youth. But while I watch with a very jealous eye all rights and customs which entrench upon the proper rights of boys, I am equally apprehensive lest parents, who are not fore-thoughtful, and who have not habituated themselves to close observation upon this subject, permit their sons indulgences which are almost certain to result in their demoralization, if not in their total ruin; and among the habits which I have observed as tending most surely to ruin, I know of none more prominent than that of parents permitting their sons to be in the streets after nightfall. It is ruinous to their morals in all instances—they acquire under the cover of the night, an unhealthful and excited state of mind; bad, vulgar, immoral and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, a lawless and riotous bearing, indeed it is in the street after nightfall that boys principally receive that education of the bad and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men. Parents should in this particular have a most rigid and inflexible rule, that will never permit a son, under any circumstances, whatever, to go into the street after nightfall, with a view of engaging in out of door sports or meet other boys for social or chance occupation. A rigid rule of this kind, inexorably maintained, will soon deter boys there for such dangerous practices. Boys should be taught to have pleasure around the family centre table, in reading, in conversation, and in quiet amusements. Boys, gentlemen's sons are seen in the street after nightfall, behaving in a manner entirely destructive of all good morals Fathers and mothers, keep your boys at home at night, and see that you take pains to make your homes pleasant, attractive, and profitable to them; and, above all, with a view of their security from future destruction, let them not become, while forming their characters for life, so accustomed to disregard the moral sense of shame, as to openly violate the Sabbath day, indulging in street pastimes, during its day or evening hours.—*A True Friend of the Boys.*

The Frenchman's Revenge.—There are but few pleasing reminiscences of the time when business and credit were prostrated by the hurricane that swept over this country in "thirty seven"—when the banks suspended specie payments, and hard cash was a phenomenon. We recollect but one mirth provoking incident connected with the great panic, and that was the presentation of a hundred dollar bill at the counter of a city bank, by a Frenchman, with a demand for the specie.

'Monsieur,' said the fierce little Frenchman, 'will you pay zis bill? Vill you give me ze monnaie?'

'We cannot redeem it at present,' said the teller, in a very bland tone, 'we have suspended.'

'Suspende! Vot's dat? Hang by ze neck like one dam tieving dog? No sare! you don deceive me, sare! I will have ze l'argent, z gold, ze silvare, ze coppare!

'We cannot pay it now. We will redeem our notes when other banks redeem theirs.'

'When oder banks redeem theirs. By gar, ze oder banks say the same, sare. I will shoot you, sare, viz ze pistol, ze gun, ze cannon, sare!'

'You had b tter wait. You had better keep cool.'

'By gar, I will not wait—I will not keep cool I will have, by gar, *revenge!* Sacre!—Look here! I tear your paper note all in leetle piecle! I chew him! I stamp on him! You love your lame dam billet note! Dere sare—I am revenge! *Dam, by gar, revenge!*'

And having destroyed the note, looking full defiance at the cashier, tellers, and all hands, the little Frenchman walked out of the bank with the air of a Napoleon.

An Irishman, traveling in a street that was paved, was accosted by a dog with a threatening growl. The traveler attempted to pull up one of the paving stones to throw at him, but it was fast. "Arrah," said Paddy, "what a country is this, where *stones are tied and dogs let loose!*"

Luther on Housekeeping.—Martin Luther was wont to say: "Every one in wedlock should have the key to that belongs to him, or her, who is to make should provide, and the woman should save. In this way the woman can make her husband rich; but he can never make her so, for the penny saved is better than the penny earned. Prudence is the surest income."

These are plain truths in plain words. Poor Richard himself could not have expressed them better. Indeed, there seems in one sentence the original of one of Franklin's wise saws.— Perhaps it was a German proverb, before Luther was born. The penny saved is better than the penny earned: and hence says Poor Richard, "He that would thrive must ask his wife." If she is not disposed to aid him, he is but pouring water into a sieve; or the more he provides, the more she will waste. A very great proportion of the poverty in the world is occasioned by domestic mismanagement or negligence.— And, on the other hand, it is but justice to declare that the prudence of many wives saves those who are dependent upon idle and dissolute fathers from absolute starvation. Each must, as Luther declares, have his or her office, and diligently fill it; and their combined efforts can scarcely fail not only to keep a household above want, but to advance it to competence, if not to wealth.

Rev. President Nott, of Union College, now above 80 years old, is said to be in vigorous health, and in full possession of active labors.

The father of a young man who died from injuries received by the upsetting of a stage coach, in McLean county, Ohio, last summer, has recovered $15,000 damages from Messrs. Prink & Co. of Chicago, Ill., the proprietors of the coach.

No Liquor Selling in Vermont.—The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited absolutely, by an act of the Vermont Legislature, except for medical, chemical, and mechanical purposes.— The Selectmen of the several towns are the licensing board for their respective towns, and they may license no more than two persons in each.

Work's Worth.—The manufacture of watch springs affords an instance of an article raised in price from one halfpenny to the amount of 35,000 guineas. Thus, a pound of crude iron costs one halfpenny; it is converted into steel; that steel into watch springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only one tenth of a grain. Allowing nothing for waste, there are, in a pound weight, 7000 grains of therefore affords steel for 70,000 watch-springs, which, at half a guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.

According to the Minutes of the American Bible Society Convention, there are at this time about 1,100,000 members connected with what are denominated the evangelical churches in the Southern or slaveholding states, which is about one tenth of the entire population.

The city of Charleston has a population of 42 604. In 1840, it had 31 527.

The late King of Holland was thought to be the richest man in Europe; at his death he left behind £12,000,000 sterling. He accumulated this immense sum by means of trade; in fact, he was a trader, and used his empire in time of war to bring home cargoes of colonial produce to him; and as the freight cost him nothing, of course he could undersell the merchants, which caused great discontent.

The New York Tribune states that there are a thousand Billard Tables in that city open to the public use, many of them on Sunday as well as week days.

Valuable Washing Recipe.—Add one gill of alcohol to a gallon of soft soap, and mix intimately Apply the soap to the clothes in the usual way and let them soak some hours in the suds; then rinse out with very little labor of rubbing. We obtained the above from Mr. Cornish, steward of the Insane Hospital at Hartford, who says there is not an inmate of the establishment but what has reason enough to appreciate its value.

Frying Fresh Fish.—Never put them into cold fat. Let the lard, butter, or oil be first heated to a degree just short of burning, and then plunge in the fish—the greater the quantity of fat, and the quicker the fish are cooked, the better they will be, as they give off their own fat instead of absorbing that in which they are cooked.

A cotemporary thinks it very odd that whiskey punch should make the side walks so slippery.

A little girl recently described a butcher, as the man who wears his shirt outside.

A sharp country editor says that a boy in Boston has been arrested for charging a stranger half a dollar to go into the common to see the moon rise.

To keep eggs from spoiling, eat them while they are fresh. We have tried all kinds of methods, but this we think is the only one to be relied on 'in any climate.'

Dr. Franklin's father had 17 children. He was the 15th. His father died at the age of 89, and his mother at the age of 85, and neither were ever known to be sick.

Liquid Leather.—Dr. Berulard, of Larria, Germany, is said to have discovered a method of making leather out of certain refuse and waste of animal substances. He has established a manufactory near Vienna; no part of the process is explained; but it is stated that the substance is at one stage in a state of fluidity, and may then be cast into boots, shoes, &c.— Such a discovery is not improbable.

Some fishermen at Torquay caught a porpoise in the bay, and having brought it into the harbor, attached a rope to its tail and threw it overboard, when, to the amusement of many persons, it towed the boat about the harbor for some time.

A Jesuit College is being built in New York. It will be four stories high, and will accommodate about 200 students. The final cost will be about $50 000.

The packet ship, Daniel Webster, of Boston, has made her first passage to Liverpool in less than 15 days.

Population of New Hampshire, 317,997, an increase since 1840 of 33,423.

The Central Railroad Co. of N. J. advertise that the interest coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of that company, due Feb 1st, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of John T. Johnson, No. 5 Wall st. N. Y. or at the office of the company, Elizabethport.

The Duration of Human Life in England is, on an average, 15 or 16 years longer in the country than in the town, as shown in the registration of deaths in that country.

The Royal Standard of England is 90 feet long and 18 feet deep. It is strongly wrought fine silk, and cost $1000.

THE UNION

Plainfield, February 4, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Matters about Plainfield.

Public Library and Reading Room.

In pursuance of the call advertized, our citizens met in the Lecture room of the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening last, to consider the expediency of an effort to establish a Public Library and Reading Room in Plainfield. The weather was inclement in the extreme, nevertheless a respectable number were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Wm. E Perry, and organized by the appointment of Elston Marsh, Esq. Chairman, and Alfred Berry, Esq. Secretary

An interesting address on the subject was delivered by Rev. Geo Sheldon. It was then unanimously resolved that such an institution should be established. On motion of Zachariah Webster, Esq. it was unanimous'y voted to raise $3000 by a joint stock to be devoted to this object, which could then be sustained by yearly subscriptions. A committee of five was appointed to draw up a plan and draft a constitution to be submitted to a future meeting, which they are authorized to call for its consideration. A committee of seven was appointed to ascertain the amount of stock individuals would take, as also to secure a general interest therein.

Real Estate in Plainfield.—The store and dwelling house owned by Mr. Ira Pruden, between his store and that of Mr. Daniel Bullman, was sold last week for $2200. The lot is 28 feet front, and contains about an eighth of an acre. The building is very old and not large, its value being mostly in the land and situation. This shows the worth of real estate in our business centre. The purchasers are Messrs Alpheus F. Laing and Isaac Webster, now keeping store at Liberty Corner—which they have disposed of—and will open here in the Spring.

Another Operation.—Messrs. Abraham Runyon and Alfred Berry have purchased the stock of the Hardware, Tin and Stove Store of Mr. Jesse Vail, on the other side of Mr. Bullman's store—and pay $2200 a year rent for the building, comprising a large store and shop well fitted up, and as good a stand as can be found in the place.

☞ We have been appointed Agent from Washington to obtain Bounty Land Claims for those entitled to them in this section—but do not accept of the agency, because two others, E. Kirkpatrick, Esq. of Plainfield, and Daniel Cory, Esq. of Warrenville, advertise in our paper for the same business, making a sufficient number of agents for this region, and we do not wish to interfere with the business of our customers. We trust this will be a satisfactory answer to the parts at Washington, who sent us the agency.

☞ A new Post Office, called Warrenville, has been established in Warren township, Somerset county, and *Daniel Cory, Esq.* appointed Post Master It is located at the Post Master's residence, between Azariah Mundy's store and Mount Bethel.

D. Randolph Martin, son of *Asher Martin, Esq.* of Rahway, has been elected President of the Ocean Bank of New York city.

☞ From Sept. 1st, 1849 to Dec. 13, 1850, 15½ months, $31,000,155 in gold dust, were exported from San Francisco, according to the returns of the Custom House. By the same returns it appears that foreign importations into that port are four times as much as American.

Jenny Lind, it is said, will remain in the United States another year, giving concerts in the smaller cities and towns. She is expected at New York about the 1st of April, and will remain in that vicinity some three months.

The Asia sailed from New York for Liverpool, on Wednesday noon, with 73 passengers, and $272,573 in specie.

On Thursday night, Jan. 23d, the dwelling house of Mr. Bragdon, in George street, New Brunswick, was forcibly entered, and robbed of about $100 worth of clothing.

Mr. Isaac Harrison, of Harrison Township, the Burlington Gazette says, killed 28 hogs at the Sand Hills, a few days ago, their average weight being 503¼ lbs., and the aggregate 14,091 lbs.

The Hon. D. S. Kaufman, a democratic member of the House of Representatives, from Texas, died at Washington, last evening, of apoplexy.

Oregon.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller says that the emigration hither last season was greater than ever before, amounting to 10,000 souls. He says that the settlement of the territory is rapidly progressing, and it will soon become a State. The Indians of Puget's Sound and vicinity have recently held a grand council on the subject of their troubles with the emigrants.

The Census returns for the Southern District of New York were taken to Washington on Tuesday by Mr. Tallmage, the Marshall.— The manuscripts filled half a dozen boxes, and formed a load for a single horse.

We have a devil, says the Albany Knickerbocker, who would make an excellent politician. He is the biggest liar that ever walked, and tells a falsehood with the sheek of an auctioneer.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Monday afternoon, Jan. 27.—In Senate.—A motion that the Secretary of State appoint a person to fix the meridian line in the State House Yard was agreed to.

The bill to charter the Sussex and Warren R. R. Co. was passed, 13 to 0

In Assembly, several petitions were presented.

The bill to charter the Sussex and Warren R. R. Co. was ordered to a third reading.

Tuesday, Jan. 28—In Senate, the bill to facilitate the collection of taxes in Woodbridge township, was passed, 17 to 0.

In Assembly.—A petition was presented from 1200 citizens of Passaic to alter the License Laws, so that all may have the privilege of selling liquor.

Mr. Doughty from Joint Committee on State Prison accounts, presented a majority report, stating that the accounts were correct.

Mr. Himeline gave notice of a General Rail Road Law. Also, for the new county of Washington from parts of Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth.

The supplement to the charter of the Paterson and Hackensack Railroad was passed.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.—In Senate.—A bill was introduced to charter the Belvidere and Delaware Water Gap Railroad.

A petition was presented to appropriate $25,000 annually to the School Fund—and authorize the distribution of $30,000 annually by the Trustees.

In Assembly.—A bill was introduced to permit the free practice of law in this State

The bill to charter the Warren Co. Railroad was passed, 49 to 1,—which is designed to be a branch of the Central Railroad running through the southern part of Warren county.

A motion to print 1500 copies of Gov. Fort's inaugural address was agreed to.

The bills to charter the Willow Grove Cemetery, New Brunswick; and to extend the Morris and Essex R. R. were ordered to third reading.

Thursday, Jan. 30.—In Senate.—Dr. Craig presented a petition from Somerset for a Railroad from the Water Gap in the Central R. R.

A similar petition came from Warren co.

The bill to charter the Railway Savings Institution was passed.

The Corporation committee reported bills to charter the Belvidere and Water Gap Railroad, and the Warren Railroad.

In Assembly.—The bill to extend the Morris and Essex Railroad was passed.

A General Railroad Bill was introduced.

Mr. Boice gave notice of a bill for a Railroad from Newark to Bloomfield,

Friday, Jan. 31.—In Assembly,—Mr Whitehead introduced a bill to incorporate the Staten Island and Elizabethport Ferry Co.

A petition was presented to allow Seventh-Day Baptists to use Sunday for business—referred to special committee.

A Joint Meeting

Of the two houses was held to appoint U. S. Senator, and other officers, but adjourned without a ballot.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Congress.

Monday, Jan. 27.—In Senate.—Petitions were presented for a line of steamers to Africa. Also for a post road to Philadelphia and Brazil.

Tuesday.—The House debated the bill to give every head of a family, 160 acres of land, who would cultivate it.

Wednesday.—In Senate.—Mr. Hale presented petitions to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, Laid on the table.

The Cheap Postage Bill was reported by the committee with amendments, as follows: fixing the postage on single letters at 3 cents if prepaid, and at 5 cents if not prepaid; and the provisions exempting newspapers from postage for 30 miles, and the reduction of magazine postage one-half, were stricken out.

The bill to settle private land claims in California was debated.

In the House, the Deficiency Appropriation Bill was debated, especially an amendment increasing the Tariff. From this amendment the friends of the Tariff had sanguine expectations of modifications materially for the better. But it was ruled out of order by the Chair, and the House sustained the Chair by a vote of 103 to 87. The reduction but little disposition on the part of the House to make any alteration in the present tariff. The bill which was finally passed, appropriates $1,300,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Thursday, Jan. 30.—In Senate.—Mr Ewing reported a bill to incorporate the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to pay into the Treasury $150,000, surplus in their hands, to be added to the permanent endowment of the Institution.

Mr. Clay opposed Mr. Benton's Bill to settle private land claims in California.

The House, on Thursday and Friday were engaged on the bill to establish Branch Mints at San Francisco and New York.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—In Senate, numerous petitions were presented for a modification of the Tariff. Also for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

In the House, the death of Mr. Kaufman, member from Texas, was announced, and the House adjourned, after the usual resolutions were passed.

The Legislature—We begin to be fearful that this Legislature will prove another stumbling block in the way of real reform, and that we shall have to chronicle only broken pledges on the part of the Democracy. Every species of special legislation appears to find favor, while the General Laws are shoved aside as unceremoniously as if they were asked for *only by poor people.* Well, we have never been over confident of Locofoco professions, and the delay of a year is after all of but slight importance. The Whigs will come into power under wiser counsels and they will accomplish the beneficial legislation of the State. To them after all must the people of New Jersey look for that careful and considerate action, which will redound to the welfare of the State, and the comfort of its citizens. Still we must say that we are surprised at the conduct of some members of the Legislature as to the courses they have deemed it proper to pursue. Men who were loudest in profession of attachment to reform measures, are as silent as if some powerful influence had suddenly muzzled them. From the course of the majority we can give our readers no definite hope of the passage of a liberal Homestead Exemption, or a Homestead Exemption, or any of the proposed General Laws; and accordingly those who have voted for Dr. Fort on such grounds can reflect upon the differences between Locofoco professions and practice.—*Newark Mercury.*

The column on Bunker Hill can never obtain credit—it has no *capital.*

From Monday morning N. Y. papers.

Nothing had been heard of the steamship Canada when we went to press this morning. She is now in her sixteenth day from Liverpool. As she is one of the fastest of the Cunard line, it is not improbable that she has met with some accident. Great anxiety prevails regarding her arrival, as it is expected she br ngs news of the Atlantic.

Joint Meeting.—On Thursday Evening the democratic members of our Legislature had a caucus to agree upon the officers to be elected the next day in Joint Meeting, when the following were agreed upon:

U S Senator—John R. Thompson, Secretary and large stockholder in the great Monopoly —after 43 ballotings!

State Treasurer—R. M. Smith, Mercer.

Keeper of State Prison—Wm. B. Vanderveer, of Dover.

Inspectors of the State Prison—Samuel W. Ray, Joseph Hammit, Charles Parker, Wm. A. Benjamin, Samuel Woodey;

Before the meeting however it was ascertained that some of the democrats would not vote for Thompson and as they had but 2 majority on Joint Ballot, they could not elect him. Consequently they adjourned the Joint Meeting without taking a vote.

☞ Last Thursday was the coldest day of the season thus far. The mercury in the ther mometer was down to 10°.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.—Louisville, Ky Jan. 30.—The steamboat John Adams sunk yesterday at 3 o'clock, A M. at island 80 in the Mississippi river, in 5 minutes. Her cabin parted from the hull, floated off and grounded. She had nearly 200 passengers, and a valuable cargo Nearly 150 passengers were drowned. She was nearly new.

A meeting of the working men of Upper Rahway was held on the 27th ult, at which an association was organized for furnishing its members with such articles as they consume daily at lower rates, than they can buy them at the stores.

Among the recent importations into Southampton, were 13 cases of Egyptian eggs. bro't by a steamer from Alexandria.

Mrs. C. M. Kirkland writes from England, for Sartain's Magazine, concerning the Queen, "that she is well understood to be a person of very limited intellect, not wholly sane at present, and liable to complete aberration as she grows older."

In Ireland, human labor can be obtained for two cents per day. Not enough to feed a clever sized fly upon.

Mayhew, in his book on "Popular Education," says that one of the most effectual methods of warding off a cold, when exposed by wet feet or otherwise, is to take frequently deep inhalations of air.

Women's Rights—Old Gentleman.—Say, boy, what's the reason your mother don't sew a patch on your trowsers behind there, and mend you out with a trifle cleaner face?

Boy.—Cos she aint got no time.

Old Gentleman.—Aint got no time? What's the reason she aint?

Boy.—She's busy getting up resolutions for the Woman's Rights Convention as she hasn't got a minute to spare for nothin' else.

[Exit Old Gentleman, profoundly musing on "Woman's Rights," and the rapid strides of human progress, and wondering what on earth people would be getting at next.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Couah Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Cuter, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Calf after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by I. S. Houghton, M. D No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint Constipation, and Debility curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current. Feb. 1, 1851.	
Wheat Flour,	$4 81 to 5,12
Rye Flour	3,87 to 4,00
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,09 to 3,12
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,08
Rye,	,79 to ,80
Corn,	66 to ,70
Oats, Jersey.	47 to 49

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

E. W. Gilbert, Millington, $3,07; S. S. Hartwell, Esq. Somerville, $3,00; F. DeCamp, Mount Pleasant, $,50; John Grierson, 1,50 Silas Fritz, New Market, 1,00; L. Lincoln' Esq. 1,00; Benj. Stelle, jr. 1,00; *Wm.* Sutton, ,88; Jos. E. Vail, New Market, ,74; G M. Angleman, ,52.

MARRIED.

In this place, Jan. 30th, by Rev. Wm. Whitaker, James M. Dunn, son of Mr. Jefferson Dunn, of New Brooklyn, to Miss Martha Baker, of Plainfield.

On the 22d Jan. by Rev. J. T. English, Mr. Francis Runyon to Miss Clarissa Cross, all of Liberty Corner

At Westfield, Dec. 11th George M. Marsh to Hetty C. Pierson.

DIED.

In Rahway, Jan. 24th, Alonzon Crego, Esq. aged 30 years.

In New Brunswick, Jan. 27th, David Marsh, aged about 37. Same day, Mrs. Cheesman Ackerman, of inflamation of the bowels.

At Connecticut Farms, Jan. 20, John A. Winans, aged 27.

Timothy Seed.

FOR sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, *Jr.*

Plainfield Feb. 5, 1851.—3w.

About one million of francs per day is coined in gold at the mint at Paris

Bounty Land and Pension Claims.

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812 and of the various Indian Wars since 1790, as of the Mexican War, whether enlisted, drafted, hired as substitutes or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, their widows and minor children. These who have served 2 months are entitled to receive a land warrant for 160 acres; those who have been engaged in the service 4 months, one for 80 acres; and those who have served 1 month, one for 40 acres. Said warrants can be laid on land in any State or Territory in the Union, Washington and the United States, that is in the market By a late act of the Adjutant General, and a circular of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is made the duty of the claimants or their attorneys, to make direct application to the department at Washington.

In view of this necessity the subscriber has entered into a arrangement with an agent there, which will enable him to attend to the business promptly, immediately and cheaply, for it who may favor him with their business DANIEL CORY. Warrenville, Feb. 1, 1851.—3m.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen so many splendid goods sold at so cheap and low a rate. Sheawls, Silk Velvet, Bonnets, De Laines, Poplins, Plaids, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. I. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st. Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES,

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

Rag ingrain carpets	5 & 9s	Floor oil cloths	2 to 4s
Ten wire do do	10 & 11s	Floor do 5-4 do. wide	5 to 8s
Brussels carpets	10 & 12s	Eng. oil cloth	6 to 9s
Tapestry do	9 & 12s	Tufted hearth rugs	20s
Venetian do	2, 3 & 4s	Antimacar do	4s
Floor Mats	2 3 & 4s	Window shades	8 to 40s
Table & piano covers	cheap	Ch'k matting	4-4 to 6-4s
Bonnet Carpets	3 & 4s	Floor Rugs	5, 6 & 10s
Lng. Druggets	3-4 6d to 6s	Table Oil Cloth	3s

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28. 1851.

MOUNT'S

Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, each or splints, sandgall and ringbone, thoroughpin, saddle galls, fistulous sore, poll evil, and all diseases of horses where an inflammation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG In Somerville by Culver Bascabow. In Bridgewater by all the drug stores—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

March. The preparation is also an excellent remedy for sprains and rheumatic affections, to man as well as horse.

Jan. 28, 1851.

WANTED,

AT THE RAHWAY STEAM HUB FACTORY, 10,000 Feet of First Quality

Elm and White Oak Hub Timber,

for which the highest market price will be paid.

JOHN CORNELISON.

Rahway, Jan. 18, 1850—3w.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the new store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Sutler, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to show to their friends and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH,
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

New Goods

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, war'ted, wound on an improved principle.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, at short notice.

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction They pat ronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices. JONES & ROCHFORD.

Sept. 12, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17 1850

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17, 1850.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have laid in, consisting of Mo'n's Fancy and Common Prints, Ginghams, &c., Long Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

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Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Talk about Taking out Goods

LOCK HERE!

TEA, 18d. per lb., Raisins 10d., best Coffee 1s., 8 lb Sugar 4d. a 1s., Mackerel 5d. per lb., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, currants, Calicoes, warranted last colors for 6d. a yard, besides all the Boot and Shoes, Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Candle, Effervescing Compound and Labor Saving Soap, Tin and Pewter, &c. &c., innumerable. These articles we have to sell (and cheap enough we think) for the ready money.

P. M. FRENCH.

May 28, 1850

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Healing Economy. It Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty cents worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Affairs, and Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS,

from whatever cause.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as he the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of a host of witnesses could not make the facts stronger. Only send for DE CIPLET'S Remedy—(remember the name)—and no other, and let his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be sa ed.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for Cash, at very low prices, and great profit to the seller. Do not put off, but call at once, in the rush that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages.

J. DE CIPLET,

Principal Office, 41 Courtland Street, N. Y.

Dec. 24. 1850.—6m.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular Establishment, in its one-price-of-their-title system, alleged sales, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics and low prices offered for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is a department of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable style of goods in the country, and at the lowest prices.

The proprietors trust lest the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will also be consulted in its bestowal.

New York Nov. 16th, 1850. d3 ly

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American English and French Prints—Ginghams of every variety. Mouselin De Laines Plain and Figured Lustres, Merinoe, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Silk Cravats, both black and changeable; also a few of the famous *Jenny Lind* Scarfs, something entirely new. Also, we have a good assortment of Cloths, also Flannels, Comforters, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country Store.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, in test styles. Also a new stock of

Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,

all of which will be retailed as cheap

☞ Goods shown freely.

HENRY A. CORY.

Oct. 21. 1850.

SOME more of those cheap Raisins at VAIL'S.

1000 POUNDS prime Cheese, for sale at VAIL'S

A FEW tubs of prime Butter, at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per lb at VAIL'S

SEABURY'S fine white Soap, 8 cents per bar, at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Double Refined Saleratus, for sale at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Washing Powder, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW boxes of fresh Oranges and Lemons, at VAIL'S.

A FEW pounds of cheap Coffee, at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels of Fancy, Picnic, and Boston Crackers, at VAIL'S.

SOME of those fine city cured Hams left, and for sale at 10 cts. per lb. at VAIL'S.

SOME of that 2s. 6d. Tea, for sale at VAIL'S.

DRIED Beef, 1s. per lb., for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW Cider Barrels for sale cheap at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels new crop Molasses, at VAIL'S.

100 SACKS of Wines Fine Salt, at VAIL'S.

2 WAGONS, and 1 set of Single Harness 1 Bear and 1 Ostrich Robe, for sale at VAIL'S.

Dec. 3, 1850.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield,
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systemnized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimers Satinetts, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, De Laines, Oleons, Shawls, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpet Bags, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to purchase in each and to sell.

P. M. FRENCH.

Sept. 23. 1850.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well in the stomach thereby imparting fresh Life to the Blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have a weakness in the Back, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholera morbus. Surprised that this excellent stay and medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for Dyspepsia that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.

Nov. 19, 1850.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Officers and Privates in the late Regular, Volunteer, Militia, and Rangers in the war of 1812 with England and the Indians wars since 1790, as well as the war with Mexico, or in case of death, widows or minor children, of such officers and soldiers, are entitled to bounty land; those who served 14 days, to 160 acres; those who served four months, to 80 acres; those who served one month to 40 acres. These claims will be promptly attended to for a proper consideration, by the subscriber. DANIEL CORY.

Dec. 3 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Cuter.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by I. S. Houghton, M. D No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

It Itself a transpotential of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health. This fluid is called by Physiologists the *Gastric Juice*, *the Solvent of the food, the Purifying, Preserving and Sweetening* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion, no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but there will be acrid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or injured stomach produces no gastric juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensues.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, *or great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and in the stomachs of other animals. It is itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the curdled milk found in the young lamb the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The standard of a calf's stomach will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that "the part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Dissensed stomachs put into a gill of Gastric Juice, produce Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid may be made of the Gastric Juice, mixed with water, and from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, *will be digested in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Powlers & Wells, New York, page 36, says: "Gastric juice is a powerful and peculiar solvent of putrefaction. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira."

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia." And he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in Paris, was himself severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "it is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, incarcerated in water tight boxes, and filled with the gastric juice of various kinds of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric juice itself."

Dr. Jessop Dunglison, of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, discusses more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, in the case of Alexis St. Martin, who had human stomach and from and sale are well known. "In all cases," he says, digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestion."

PEPSIN CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to state the details of cases, but a trial of this advertisement—but all unsolicited certificate—have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These cures readily all degrees of cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly needful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers, and other drags upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles. *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. As matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose removes all the distressing symptoms*, and only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make them good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excel lent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Drowsiness, Dizziness, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in fusion of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. Those powders contain just the same quantity of the bottles, *but twice the quantity for the price*, and will be sent by mail, free of Postage, for the Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. I. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

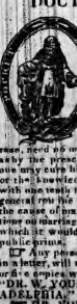
Six Powders for One Dollar. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of I. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by all reputable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or Every one his own Physician! with explanation, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases in every hope and form, and manhood, the generative system.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, at numerous suffering from secret disease, need no more be the victims of quackery, as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or change in the habits of life, from intimate friend, with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general routine of private disease, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage, and many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending to me by five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address "DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street, PHILADELPHIA." Post-paid.

☞ DR. W. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described below at his residence, as above, or at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 3o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit *Plainfield* professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month hereafter.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a natural state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is especially so in order to have proper operations performed in season, before the teeth become decayed beyond recovery, as connected that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All improved operations with gold on healthy teeth for the Lowest Prices.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style to suit gumsores to enhance every purpose represented and to give satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Laing's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at the rooms of his brother-in-law, Walter Bowne, Esq. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at Rahway, over No. 225 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

WM. S. LAING, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 24, 1850.—1y

Rumbug—something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers in this and the adjoining towns, that he has received the entire stock of Crane's Patent Compound Steam Mixture, for Plastering, and for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, war in not to injure clothes, and for all the purposes represented. Money will be refunded to those who find it cold and finding it not to answer the purposes intended. Also, a large assortment of Fancy articles in a family these who have treated them approve to one much. Try me—yes, try both

Those who wish a fine shave and raised moustache, will find it very convenient to call at the subscriber's, where they can buy the Razor and Razor Strop, with directions for using, for 50 cents.

N. B. Medicine or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 27. 1850—1y

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(One Square North of St. N. Y.)

HAVE IN STORE and are prepared to serve their customers with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS

of the most elegant patterns and styles, including

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues,
Printed Jaconets and Cambrics,
Beautiful calicoes, Barages, Silks,

and indeed every thing adapted to the season, which added to their present stock will constitute one of every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

makes one of the

Largest, Most Varied and General Assortment in New York,

and giving their attention particularly to the

RETAIL BUSINESS,

being themselves in constant communication with their customers.

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them.

If any name, and the quarter of this or any other town it, well continue them to do so Their stock embraces

Every Thing Useful and Ornamental in the Dry Goods Way;

or either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use, and at prices to suit all at all times, to so far supply every want that a daily visit will

Set about and Select every Article

the desires, without the fatigue and perplexity of

RUNNING ABOUT TOWN.

To make up the assortment, and that too at a lower price than she would get them by promiscuous shopping.

Their Terms are Cash and only one Price,

from which they never vary and therefore the most inexperienced purchaser, or even a child, will buy just as well as the most expert shopper. In the selection of their Clerks they spare pains or expense to obtain those who are thoroughly

EXPERIENCED, POLITE, AND ATTENTIVE,

enjoining the free exhibition of their goods, but

Never urging customers to buy.

In every department of their stock they keep

PLAIN LOW PRICED GOODS,

which they sell as cheap as they can be purchased by any house in any part of the city, as well as the

RICHER AND FINER QUALITIES

of which they mean their stock shall be

EQUAL TO ANY IN NEW YORK,

which will be made amongst other articles

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,

and cashmere, woollen, and Thibet long and square shawls

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Woolen Blankets and Quilts, Table, Piano, and Toilet Covers;

and indeed a full and complete assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE WIFE

articles, of every variety and kind. Also a

Full Assortment of Mourning Goods;

together with a full and perfect assortment of gentlemen

Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats,
Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery,
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERLS, VESTINGS,
&c. &c. &c.

All prices far below the usual rates of Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

☞ Don't forget the name or number,

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,
347 Broadway, corner Leonard st.

Professor A. C. Barry's *TRICOPHEROUS,*

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND—Endorsed by the first Professional talent in the United States, as efficacy attested by thousands of the most well known citizens of all parts of the Union, and well known citizens of this place who have used it within the last 6 months, standing in the community as superior and widely different purposes and every where recommended.

Tricopherous may be finally pronounced, as the most unmistakable evidence, the best, the cheapest, the only true and reliable preparation for restoring and beautifying the hair, thereby arresting scurf and dandruff, and curing all diseases of the skin the muscles and glands, which have a tendency to the public either in the old world or the new. It stands unrivalled. It has no brother and is the first and last effort of its inventor. Additional proof is not its value accompanies every bottle, and therefore the record is impossible, for every purchaser adds one more to the legion of witnesses arrayed in its behalf.

Sold in large bottles price 25 cents, at the principal store of Broadway New York. For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Plainfield, N. J. and the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. Beware of the counterfeits sold at one dollar per bottle.

April 25, 1850.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—Saleratus, Washing Powder, Shaving Soap, Cleaning Powder, Soft Soap, Extract of Soap, Pearline, Soap Powder, Soap Stone, Soap Stone Powder, Soap Stone Crayons, Soap Stone Pencils, Soap Stone Slates, Soap Stone Pencil Holders, Soap Stone Pencil Sharpeners, Soap Stone Pencil Erasers, Soap Stone Pencil Boxes, Soap Stone Pencil Cases, Soap Stone Pencil Sets

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of FIFTEEN YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character, after all the deceptive inventions of the day are utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently restored that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a painful blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their mild, innocuous and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.

Pills of this character, and medicaments which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither Mercury, Arsenic or Antimony, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its course from the heart to every part of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible:—

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; **Flatulency**, **Loss of Appetite**, **Heartburn**, **Headache**, **Rheumatism**, **Tic-Douloureux**, **Anxiety**, **Languor**, and **Melancholy**, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without irritating them, will gently purge leave the bowels costive within two days.

Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by reducing the blood to a regular circulation, through its pervious and pertinent channels, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Rheumatism** speedily in three weeks, and **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also **Worms**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will collect in them, till if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores,** by the merest purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and **Head Complaints**, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disfiguring cutaneous complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. **Common Colds** and **Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. A well-known gentleman in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS; nor that he tried in vain almost every remedy within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only incurable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

CONSUMPTION AND LUNG AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—the cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and **Diseases of Females**—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—**KIDNEY COMPLAINTS**, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. **Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints** of all kinds, **Spasms of the Heart, Painter's Colic,** are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have already been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORISED AGENT.

Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT 336 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's apparel, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by

June 19, 1850. P. M FRENCH.

FINE Lot of Prime Cheese Just Received; also a good assortment of Sugars for preserving fruits, For Sale Low by D. VAIL.

Now Ladies,

Is the time to retain a beautiful

Oriental Luxuriant Head of Hair!

Or easily Leave for Dresses; also,

A splendid Bandeau all wool and silk. Call at

May 14, 1849. D HULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath.

$4 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—Our Triumphant 4 dose Taste Dose 4 dose—One bottle contains 64 doses less Twenty-One Days. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

BRANDRETH'S PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same medicinal strength as that put up in the small bottles.

The great and unparalleled success of BRANDRETH'S PILLS and BRANDRETH'S PURIFYING EXTRACT, as Family Medicines, may in some measure be understood from the following facts: First, that they are not only patronized, as is generally the case with Quack Medicines, by the ignorant and credulous, but those of intelligence and education, and of the highest standing in society, have become their most ardent friends and supporters. Secondly, that they have attained their unprecedented popularity without the aid of Certificates, Puffing, or Newspaper Notoriety, which, as is well known, is generally resorted to by Quack Medicine venders, to give their nostrums notoriety. Thirdly, that the sale of Brandreth's Pills and Brandreth's Purifying Extract is constantly increasing, and has been for many years past, and is now greater than the sale of any other Medicine in the known world. Fourthly, that the sale of Brandreth's Pills and Brandreth's Purifying Extract is constantly increasing, and has been for many years past, and is now greater than the sale of any other Medicine in the known world. Fifthly, that the sale of Brandreth's Pills and Brandreth's Purifying Extract is constantly increasing, and has been for many years past, and is now greater than the sale of any other Medicine in the known world.

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Dandelion Barks,

Are all strongly, powerfully, and beneficially represented in each of these medicines; and in some instances be understood from the following facts: First, that it not only purifies, as is generally the case with the Extract or Decoction of the First Essence of

Roots, Barks, and Vegetables,

But Secondly, it creates a healthy action in the system, and thereby removes the morbid matter which is the cause of disease. Thirdly, this Purifier also possesses the medical efficacy and healing virtues of many of the

Roots, Barks, and Vegetables,

Its Powerful properties of which are greatly increased in the Purifying Extract, and hence it is the best Purifier of the Blood, Liver, Lungs, and Stomach, that has ever been offered to the public. Fourthly, that the sale of Brandreth's Pills and Brandreth's Purifying Extract is constantly increasing, and has been for many years past, and is now greater than the sale of any other Medicine in the known world. Fifthly, that the sale of Brandreth's Pills and Brandreth's Purifying Extract is constantly increasing, and has been for many years past, and is now greater than the sale of any other Medicine in the known world.

Sold by the Proprietor, Dr. B. Brandreth, New York, and by Druggists generally, throughout the United States.

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANDRETH'S PURIFIER

has more efficacy, and cures more lasting blood diseases, than TEN Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

If, then, ONE BOTTLE of PURIFIER sells for ONE DOLLAR, *One Bottle of Sarsaparilla should sell for TEN DOLLARS.*

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. S. Hazen of Shoe, Cheese Co., N. Y., who was cured of Rheumatism in 1846, by Brandreth's Pills, and of Scrofula in 1847, by the Brandreth Extract in the City of New York, on the 20th of December, 1849, under the following circumstances:

A person in the City of New York had manufactured and vended a medicine for the cure of Scrofula, which he represented to contain Sarsaparilla, of the genuine medicine, and was accused by the Court of Chancery, under the Chancellorship of the City of New York, and was restrained by the Court to J. S. Bonsfoy, Esq., as Master, as counsel for Lawyers, to sell the medicine in the possession of the defendant, for the purpose of damages, that the Proprietors of Brandreth's Medicine had in consequence of the defendant's sale of the medicine, which was represented as Sarsaparilla, when in fact it contained no Sarsaparilla, and therefore, was not entitled to damages. The Master, Mr. Bonsfoy, decided that the medicine was not Sarsaparilla, and that it was worse than useless in regard to the FACTS as published, and his decision was sustained by the Chancellor.

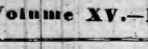
Mr. HAZEN said, I am well acquainted with Brant's Purifying Extract—have used it in my family—have sold it in my store—have seen it sold by others—have seen it recommended by several gentlemen—they all said that I could not find a better article—I have seen it sold by others—have seen it sold by others—have seen it sold by others—

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 6. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1851. Whole number 734.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.



Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

Leave	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	5 45 and	5 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M
Somerville,	5	7	2 15
Round Brook,	5 15	7 10	2 25
New Market,	5 30	7 20	2 35
Plainfield,	5 45	7 30	2 45
Scotch Plains.	6	7 35	2 50
Westfield,	6 30	7 45	3
Crasseville,	6 40	7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town,		8 15	3 45
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30	8 30	

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 1-4, P. M.

By the N.J. Railroad, foot of Courtland St., at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

To the Nervous and Rheumatic.

Pains of all Kinds instantly Eased!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is an external remedy, which differs so essentially from all others, that it requires a few words of explanation to convince the afflicted of its superiority. It is not only a remedy which instantly relieves all pain, but it is the only remedy which will cure the most violent pain, whether of the head, face, limbs, or body, in from one to twenty minutes. It is the only remedy which will relieve pain, whether in the head, heart, or in the joints, in the hip, that will go on steadily curing, and not leave the patient in a worse condition than it found him. In short, it is the only remedy which will relieve pain, and at the same time cure the disease. Other remedies relieve pain, but they do not cure the disease. Other remedies cure disease, but they do not relieve pain. This remedy does both. It relieves pain and cures disease. Other remedies do neither. Other remedies are to-day in use, and have been for years, which

Expressive Quotations.

A surfeit of the sweetest things,
The deepest loathing to the stomach brings.
Shakspeare.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And clothes the mountain in its azure hue.
Campbell.

Lean abstinence, pale grief, and haggard care;
The dire attendants of forlorn despair.
Pultison.

O what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practise to deceive!
Scott.

O, there is a sweetness in beauty's close,
Like the perfume scenting the withered rose!
Percival.

All habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas.
Dryden.

With easy freedom and a gay address,
A pressing lover seldom wants success.
Rowe.

Absence not long enough to root out quite
All love, increases love at second sight.
T. May.

The body sins not; 'tis the will
That makes the action good or ill.
Herrick.

For every want, that stimulates the breast,
Becomes a source of pleasure when redress'd.
Goldsmith.

The visions of my youth are past,
Too bright, too beautiful to last.
Bryant.

Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.
Pope.

Like the stained web, that whitens in the sun,
Grow pure by being purely shone upon.
Moore.

None but an author knows an author's cares,
Or Fancy's fondness for the child she bears
Cowper.

Most men, till by experience made sager,
Will back their own opinion with a wager.
Byron.

'Tis in books the chief
Of all perfection, to be plain and brief.
Butler.

For the Plainfield Union

Judges.—In THE UNION, of Jan. 28th, Mr. Editor, you give an anecdote of a Western Judge, who decided his cases by the toss of a chip. This *modus operandi* alarmed an observing farmer, who "avoided all litigation from that moment." Allow me to relate in correlation, one obtained from high authority.

Napoleon, while framing the code, scrutinized all judicial returns. He found the decisions of one magistrate unreversed for years. Anxious to learn the secret of his correctness, he was ordered to present himself and explain.

You are the best judge in France. How is it? said Napoleon.

Sire, I listen with attention to the statements of counsel.

Good, said Napoleon.

I mark well the evidence, and hear without prejudice, the arguments. When they are closed, I endeavor to form my opinion. If any difficulty create a doubt of right, I address the throne of Grace to direct my understanding.

Admirable! said Napoleon. But if you still doubt?

Then I take two dice, throw three times for plaintiff and three times for defendant. The highest number takes it.

An ample experience would induce me to prefer the "dice judge," or the "chip judge," to some more learned judge, elected by *a party* for they had before their eyes 'the fear of God.' Lord Mansfield thought a Chancery suit a fair subject of a bet. The same may be said of modern *law suits*. For success in a trial you require 1st, A good purse. 2d, A good counsel. 3d, Good evidence. 4th, A good lawyer. 5th, A good judge. 6th, A good jury. 7th, Last not least, good luck.

O. K.

Important Discovery.—We learn from the Hannibal Democrat that Mr. White, of that place, has succeeded in constructing a furnace by which glass is manufactured with no other fuel than anthracite coal. The result is so completely satisfactory that Mr. J. M. Brookfield, the proprietor of the Glass Works, has dismissed all his wood choppers, intending as soon as the fires are extinguished for the coming season, to rebuild his furnaces upon Mr. W.'s plan. Anthracite coal has never heretofore been used in any part of the world in the manufacture of glass.

Three weeks ago a den of juvenile thieves was found under the terminus of the London and South Western Railway, in the York Road, Lambeth, England. The young rogues, the oldest of whom was aged sixteen, had forced a small hole in the brick work of one of the arches, by which they gained entrance to a sort of *cavern*. The place was ingeniously fitted up, and contained a portable fireplace, cooking apparatus, and nearly everything for domestic use. A place to keep the victuals in was sunk in the ground, and secured from dirt by a lid similar to the iron grating over the area vaults in the public streets. By fastening boards and canvass to the cave they succeeded in keeping out the weather, whilst a quantity of straw served the gang for a bed. Five of the inmates of this apartment were sent to prison.

Oliver S. Halsted, Esq., of California, the Washington Republic says, was a minister on the 31st ultimo, an Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States

Some French stock-jobbers, last summer, employed swallows taken from their nests at Lyons, and carried to Paris, to convey intelligence to Lyons of the fluctuations in prices. The birds returned to their nests with remarkable speed. Other speculators, however, discovering the trick, caused all the swallows that appeared at Lons Lyons to be shot.

New Orleans—its Business Prospects.—The New Orleans Delta, in a recent article opposing the rebuilding of the St. Charles Hotel, holds the following language: The times are evil in New Orleans; there is no denying that on all sides decay is visible; real property has ceased to be desirable; labor will not command living wages. Our mechanics have been pressed down on all sides; the encouragement that is their due is withheld; our shopkeepers are overborne by taxes, heavy in amount and innumerable in form; our commission merchants have their best efforts paralyzed for the want of reasonable bank facilities to meet the accruing obligations of the season. It behooves us all, then, to discard pride, prejudice and senseless love of display, and inquire whether the present is not capable of amelioration; and whether it is not better, more patriotic, that forty should live in comfort, than that one should acquire a princely fortune, and that one too, holding no fellowship with us.

No One Prays for Me.—Whilst a meeting of much interest was going on in a certain country town in Virginia, Mr. K., a pious young man, selected a young lawyer who was a noted scorner, and made him the subject of special prayer. About two days afterwards, the young lawyer came to the house where the pastor was. I myself was in the house at the time, but being particularly engaged, I requested the pastor to speak to him. "Oh," says he, "he is not serious." "Yes," I replied, "he must be or he would not come here." "I know him better than you do," said the pastor, "he is a scorner. There is no hope of him." The young lawyer was permitted to depart, I believe, without a single religious remark having been made to him. Several months after, he was often under awakening influences, and a few days afterwards he professed conversion.

Perhaps two weeks after that, this young lawyer was riding along the road on his way to a protracted meeting about to be held in an adjacent county. Before he reached the place, he fell in with another man, Mr. P., going to the same meeting. Religious conversation was introduced, the hopefully converted sinner spoke quite freely of the change of views or feelings, which he had experienced, and ascribed them, under God, to the prayers of his friend, Mr. K., who selected him as the subject of special prayer. "Ah," said Mr. P., "I had friends once who used to pray for me; but I have been so careless, so wicked, they don't think it worth while to pray for me now. They have all given me up. There is not one, I suppose, on earth *who remembers me in prayer.*"

"O, yes," replied the young lawyer, "there is one I know." "Who is it?" quickly inquired Mr. P. "The very *same who prayed* for me has made you the subject of special prayer." "Is it possible!" said Mr. P., and throwing himself back, he had well nigh fallen from the horse upon which he was riding.—From that moment he waked up to the claims of his undying soul. A few days after, with great joy, he was telling to all around what a dear Saviour he had found! Blessed be God, like effectual fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much.—*Evangelist.*

The Locusts of the Salt Lake.—The shores of the Salt Lake are infested by a sort of insect pest, which claims a vile resemblance to the locust of the Syrian Dead Sea. Wingless, dumpy, black, swollen-headed, with bulging eyes in cases like goggles, mounted upon legs of steel wire and clock-springs, and with a general personal appearance that justified the Mormons in comparing him to a cross of the Spider and Buffalo, the Deseret Cricket comes down from the mountains at a certain season of the year in voracious and desolating myriads. It was just at that season that the first crops of the new settlers were in the full glory of their youthful green. The assailants could not be repulsed. The Mormons, after their fashion, prayed and fought, and fought and prayed, but to no purpose. The "Black Philistines" moved their way even with the ground, leaving it as if touched with an acid or burnt by fire.

But an unlooked-for ally came to the rescue. Vast armies of bright birds, before strangers to the valley, hastened across the lake from some unknown quarter and gorged themselves upon the well-fasted enemy. They were snow white, with their little heads and clear dark eyes, and little feet, and long wings that arched in flight like an angel's. At first, the Mormons thought they were new enemies to plague them; but when they found them hostile only to the locusts, they were careful not to molest them in their friendly office, and to this end declared a heavy fine against all who should kill or annoy them with fire-arms. The gulls soon grew to be tame as the poultry, and the delighted little children learned to call them their pigeons.—They disappeared every evening beyond the lake; but, returning with sunrise, continued their welcome visitings till the crickets were all exhausted.

This curious incident occurred the following year, with this variation, that in 1849 the gulls came earlier, and saved the wheat crop from all harm whatever.—*Marysville Herald.*

Emigrants for Liberia.—The N. O. Picayune states that a vessel is now fitting out at that port preparatory to her departure for Liberia, with about 150 free people of color, who are from several of the western States and Louisiana State Agricultural Society.

The Mexican Government has contracted for the construction of five revenue schooners in New York.

The present number of slaves in the Union amounts to nearly three millions. In 1840 the number was less than two millions and a half.

A few Sundays since, a care-worn, wretched looking individual attended church in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. He was a stranger. When the collection was taken up, he gave a dime, around which was wrapped a piece of paper. Upon this was written—"This is the last of four thousand dollars left me by my father!—ruin and its effects."

In Gloucester, Mass., John Davis obtained a judgment of nine dollars and costs against David Chandler and wife, the damage being that the latter had made certain dresses belonging to the plaintiff's wife and daughters in an unworkmanlike manner.

The editor of the Exeter (N. H.) News Letter chronicles the death of a cat, (Tom Grimalkin) at Stratham, aged twenty-seven years and seven months.

The Small Pox is said to have raged to an alarming extent at Lamberton, in Burlington County in consequence of which business there has suffered considerably.

A new bank in Ocean County, with $50,000 capital, is said to have been organized under the General Banking law. It is to be located at Bergen Iron works.

Rev. John Pierpont, it is reported, will be the Massachusetts Commissioner to the World's Fair at London, and is to be paid $3000 for his expenses.

Good Speed.—The Rochester Advertiser of Jan. 30, says that the locomotive "Seymour," Wm. Hart, engineer, drew a train over the railroad from Syracuse, on the day before, in a little better time than we have ever known it to be made. The trial of speed commenced at the station three miles west of Syracuse. From that place, Mr. Hart ran to Rochester, 87 miles inside of three hours. Deducting 40 minutes at stations, makes the running time 2 h. 20 m. or at the rate of a mile in a minute and 53 seconds for the whole distance.

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has been lecturing at Buffalo, on the slavery question. His plan is to devote the income from the public lands to the shipment of the surplus negroes to Africa.

The Chief of the Montreal Police recently seized 798 loaves of bread of light weight, and distributed the same among the charities of the city, according to the law in such cases.

Dennis Maher, tried at the present term of the Albany County Court for the seduction of a young woman, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Auburn State Prison.

The Swiss Government have forwarded a beautiful stone from the Alps to be placed in the National Monument to Washington.

Foreign Convicts.—A Dutchman was arrested in New York on Thursday, who states that he and four others, had been sent from one of the prisons in Germany by the heads of the Department, who paid their passage ($80) and despatched them to this country by the ship "Liberty." Steps have been taken to arrest the other men and also the captain who landed them in the U. States.

Lowering Seneca Lake.—The Geneva Gazette says that in order to prevent the damage which is now done to the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, and also to private property, occasioned by the high water and heavy gales, the Canal Commissioners propose to lower the level of Seneca Lake, by removing the obstructions at the outlet.

The Fugitive Slaves in Canada.—A letter in the Boston Liberator, states that there exists great distress there among the large number of blacks recently emigrated from the United States. They are in need of food, clothing, and other absolute necessaries of life. Money is also needed to pay expenses incurred by their emigration.

The Royal Lioness belonging to Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie, at Cincinnati, gave birth a few days since, to three whelps, the first ever born west of the Alleghanies.

The Cherokee National Council has imposed a heavy tax on all free negroes and mulattoes residing in the Nation.

Mr. Chatfield, the British Agent in Central America, the New York Herald says, has been recalled. If he is, the troubles in that country will probably cease.

The ferry boat Oneida, running between Williamsburgh and N. Y., took fire yesterday morning and burned to the water's edge.

There is now in Janesville, Wisconsin, a woolen factory, which has turned out, in about fifteen months, five thousand yards of tweed, cashmeres, etc, of a quality fully equal to those produced in the Eastern States. The wool of Wisconsin is of a very superior quality.

When the immense shoal of herrings set into Loch Swipin, Skye, on a recent occasion the boats were all absent. An old man, who observed them enter, tied a net to his horse's tail, and having swam him into the bay was rewarded in half an hour with four barrels of herrings.

The *Charleston Courier* gives a statement of the net proceeds of the Charity Concert given by Jenny Lind in that city, amounting to $5,000. The donations are given to institutions that depend alone on contributions, and will reach and relieve those of the poverty-stricken who are truly deserving.

The remains of Daniel O'Connell are held in pledge by the proprietors of the burial ground where they are at present, they having never been reimbursed for the expenses of removing them from Genoa where he died.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta states, that while travelling overland to California, he conversed with a man who paid $100 for a pint of water.

The settlement and cultivation of the Island of Juan Fernandez is a project which has been commenced by several influential capitalists at Valparaiso.

The sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited by statute in Connecticut. It is absolute unless such liquors are to be used for medical, chemical, and mechanical purposes.

Lord Brougham, the distinguished orator of England, the Richmond *Enquirer* makes out is nearly related to the descendants of Patrick Henry, the great Orator of Virginia. Patrick Henry's mother was Sarah Winston. His father was John Henry, of Aberdeen, Scotland;—John Henry's mother was Jane Robertson, sister to the William Robertson, the historian, and Brougham is descended from the same stock.

It is said that the United States now constitute not only the largest producer, but the largest consumer of cotton; our production has advanced with such rapid strides, that we distance all competitors; the cotton goods worn by our people exceed the amount used by Great Britain and all her dependencies in the four quarters of the globe.—The demands of our manufacturers have increased with much greater rapidity than those of any country in the world.

John Vanhoser lives in the county of Jefferson, Tennessee, and he voted for Gen Washington for the Presidency. He is in the 122d year of his age. Recently one of his daughters, a lady of fifty years of age, paid him a visit, and found the old gentleman in his usual health.

Gov. Fort, the State Gazette has learned from unquestionable sources, a Whig and Locofoco, has labored earnestly to promote the election of *Jos. R. Thomson* to the Senate.—Burrah for the Anti-Monopoly Governor!

The Second Municipality of New Orleans have voted $2,500 to Daniel Webster as a retaining fee, to secure his services in maintaining the rights of the city to the estate of John McDonough.

The whigs of the Indiana Constitutional convention have recommended Gen. Scott as the whig candidate for the Presidency.

A returned California dog has made his appearance at his old home, to Burlington, Ia.—He was the property of a Mr. Pearson, who came home by steamer; and it is supposed that the dog, having been left behind, took the inland direct route home, and made the overland route

THE UNION

Plainfield, February 11, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

☞ We are indebted to C. Boice, Esq. Member of Assembly, for State documents.

Also, to Hon. Mr. Dayton, U. S. Senator, for similar favors. They will please accept of our thanks.

Building Lots in Newark.—A number of lots were sold at auction on the 1st inst. upon Kinney st. a little south of Broad, also on Mulberry st. all in the South Ward. The prices realized varied from $15 to $25 per foot front. The lots were from 110 to 150 feet deep. The aggregate sales amounted to over $10,000.

Had these lots been on Broad street, the prices must have ranged far higher—for large as Newark has become, by far the largest portion of its business is yet done on one street. That Market Street in the neighborhood of Broad, is quite a business street for a short distance but as a whole it cannot be named in the same day with Broad Street. So will it ever be with Plainfield, in our opinion. Main or Front St. will always be the business street of the place. Cherry street is our Market st. and in the vicinity of Main st. will be a place of business, but not far. Lots on Main st. in this place, within 10 rods of our office, would now bring more than the highest price above named, and more than double of the lowest.

Gov. Fort sent into our State Senate, Tuesday last, the following nominations for confirmation:—Secretary of State, Ths. S. Allaire.

Clerk in Chancery, Daniel B. Bodine.

Judges in the Court of Errors, William N. Shinn, John Cassedy.

The Senate have not yet acted on these nominations. It is supposed that the first and last will be acceptable to the democracy—but the other two are near relatives of the Governor, and Mr. Bodine is appointed in place of Mr. Van Arsdale, of Newark, a popular democrat, very recently appointed by Gov. Haines.

Progress and Politics.—Under this caption, The Tribune of 29th ult. observes,—"The WESTERN TEXAN, *has before us!*"

A frank acknowledgment, brother Horace. Never mind. Pick your flint and try it again. Take a fair start and fear no danger.

Counterfeit Dimes are in circulation in New England, dated 1847 and 1848. They have not the circlet of stars about the figure of Liberty, as the genuine have.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Empire City arrived at New York from Chagres, on Friday afternoon.

She brings a full list of passengers, and $1,050 000 in gold dust. The news from San Francisco is to Jan. 1st, two weeks later.

The Georgia arrived on Saturday morning, with the mails, 365 passengers, and $800,000 in gold dust.

The steamer Pacific arrived at New Orleans Feb 6th, from Chagres, with 270 passengers.

The mines continued to yield well, and many new discoveries had been made.

Many murders have recently taken place.

The Custom House at Monterey has been robbed of $500,000.

The general news from California is not important. Commercial affairs are steady but not active.

Congress.

Monday, Feb. 3.—The funeral of Mr. Embree took place from the Hall of the House.—The President, Cabinet, Supreme Court Judges, Gen. Scott, and others attended.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—In Senate.—A petition was presented for the value of a slave hired by the Quartermaster of U. S. A. who escaped.—Referred to committee.

A petition was presented for the acquisition of Cuba by the United States.

The Finance committee reported a bill to amend the Tariff. It provides for the valuation of goods imported at the place exported from, and the appointment of four travelling appraisers by the President and Senate, on a salary of $2,500 each, and travelling expenses. This will make the valuation uniform in all the ports and prevent not a little cheating. The bill passed.

In the House.—The bill to establish Branch Mints at New York and San Francisco was debated at length, and on Wednesday was laid on the table, 107 to 92.

Thursday, Feb. 6.—In the House, notice was given of a bill to establish a Branch Mint at San Francisco.

In Senate.—Mr. Benton's claim for Missouri of 2 per cent. on public land sales in that State was opposed by Mr. Clay, and negatived, 6 to 30.

Friday, Feb 7.—The House went into committee of the whole to establish a Board of accounts, to consist of three commissioners at $4000 each per annum. Their decision on claims referred to them to be final. An attorney to represent the United States, and clerks are to be appointed.

In Senate.—Mr. Winthrop, Senator from Massachusetts, presented the credentials of Robert Rantoul, elected in his place for the three weeks remaining of this session, and vacated his seat.

The U. S. Mail steamship Franklin sailed from New York for Havre, Saturday noon, with 51 passengers and $188,000 in specie.

The postage on a letter carried to Yuba River, California, by express, is only two dollars!

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Feb. 3.—In Senate, no quorum in the morning. In the afternoon, petitions were presented for a State Agricultural, for a Savings Bank in New Brunswick, &c.

The reports of the committee on State Prison were discussed, the majority report adopted by a party vote, 9 to 8, and 300 copies of each in connection ordered printed.

In Assembly.—P. M. 28 members absent.

Petitions presented for Camden and Keyport R. R. and against the appointment of a State Agriculturist. One was presented against the exorbitant prices of the N. J. R. R.; the inconvenience of not being able to stop at proper places; not having suitable arrangements at stopping places; against running cars on Sunday; complaining of the danger on the Newark and N. Y. turnpike; of the high price on the Ferry, and asking the repeal of the exclusive right of the N. J. R. to build bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack.

Tuesday, Feb 4.—In Senate.—The bill to charter the Belvidere and Water Gap Railroad passed, 19 to 0.

In Assembly.—Mr. Doughty introduced a bill for the equalization of taxes, providing a poll tax of $1 on each male over 21, except Revolutionary soldiers, and those who by poverty are unable to pay. All personal estate, including money, bonds, mortgages, goods, chattels, &c. whether owned by individuals or corporations—also real estate, houses, lands, gardens, quarries, &c. shall be taxed, except U. S. and State, county and township property, the property of churches, schools and charitable institutions, also property exempt from execution.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for taxes, passed, 49 to 3.

The Judiciary committee reported the bill to abolish the Freehold Qualification.

A bill was introduced to charter the Camden and Keyport Railroad. Also for the new Elizabethport and New York Ferry Co.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—In Senate.—The Corporation committee reported a bill for the extension of the Morris and Essex R. R.

The committee reported respecting the block for the Washington Monument. The Report of the Princeton Theological Seminary was presented.

The Warren County Railroad bill was taken up, and Dr. Craig moved to strike out the clause making the company liable to township and county taxes.

Mr Whitehead defended the motion. Messrs. Zabriskie and Satterthwaite opposed it. The clause was stricken out and the bill ordered to a third reading.

In Assembly.—The Educational committee reported the School bill, increasing the annual appropriation from $30,000 to $40,000, and to be distributed in proportion to the number of inhabitants by the last census, rather than according to taxation as heretofore. The townships are authorized to raise money not exceeding $4 per scholar for free schools.

A bill respecting turnpikes was debated, as amended and lost.

Thursday, Feb. 6.—In Senate.—The bill to charter the Willow Grove Cemetery of New Brunswick; also to extend the Morris and Essex Railroad, were passed.

The Apportionment of the Members of Assembly according to the late census was referred to a Special Committee.

In Assembly.—The bill to charter the Sussex and Western Railroad was passed, 39 to 1.

A petition was presented for the election of Judges by the people.

Mr. Boice inquired if the House would entertain it. The constitution provided for this, and the House should not change it. Mr. Brown hoped it would be referred. The Speaker decided this order.

The extension of the Morris and Essex R.R. came up on the amendment of the Senate, striking out their liability for county and township taxes. Mr. Hervey opposed the Senate's amendment. Mr. Boice also supported it, and the amendment was concurred in, 39 to 19.

Friday, Feb. 7.—In Assembly.—The bill to charter another ferry to between Elizabethport and New York was passed.

Also to abolish the freehold qualification, 48 to 11.

Mr. Doughty, of Somerville, presented a remonstrance against the exemption law, the signers declaring they witness with sorrow false philanthropy and fanaticism in the land, and praying the Legislature not to pass a law invalidating the solution of contracts.

In Senate.—Dr. Craig presented a petition of John Van Zant for repeal of the laws ofering town of Warren to vote by ballot.

Several bills were passed, of no interest to the people in this section.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday afternoon.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The Cunard steamship Canada, which left Liverpool Jan. 15th, arrived at Halifax Feb. 3d. The news is not of striking importance. The markets generally were dull, cotton having declined 1-8d to 1-4d; breadstuffs were declining somewhat, and the money market was not quite so easy as at the last accounts.

The screw steamer Nautilus, between Cork and London, was lost in the night in a severe gale. Nine lives were lost.

The Baltimore ship Franconia was wrecked off Heligoland, on the 11th ult. The cargo of tobacco, captain, chief mate, and 11 hands lost.

The English general news is of trifling interest.

France.—Louis Napoleon appears to have gained, for the time being, a complete mastery over Gen. Changarnier and the National Assembly.

Denmark and the Duchies.—The news from the Duchies is that the Holsteiners have made an unconditional surrender to the King of Denmark, through the instrumentality of the Prussian and Austrian commissioners. The army has been disbanded and the chief members of the Standholderate have retired to Hamburg.

The Canada arrived at Boston last Wednesday morning. She reports that for 36 hours previous to her arrival at Halifax, she was among fields of ice, which damaged her fleets, &c.—and experienced very heavy weather during the whole passage. She brings one of the largest cargoes of English and French goods ever brought to that port.

The U. S. mail steamship Arctic sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday noon, with 33 passengers and $150,000 in specie.

Not a single death occurred at Atkinson, N. Hampshire, last year. The population is six hundred.

He who saith there is no such thing as an honest man, you may be sure he is a knave.

It was Bonaparte who said, speaking of family quarrels—" Our dirty linen should be privately washed."

Precocious Genius.—A Scotch paper tells us of a pensive urchin, who said to his instructress —" Aunty, what comes o' a' the auld moons?" "Dead, laddie, I'm no very sure," was the tardy reply: "they'll make clip them doon and mak' stars o' them."

One of the Texas papers says there is no winter in the vicinity of Austin nearer than two miles, and the people are obliged to swim their horses across the river to get it.

Pigeons.—Pigeons.—Ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands of pigeons are seen wending their way from the South until they reach the Lake shore, when they would suddenly perform a summerset, and turn back in the direction they came. The mild weather of the last few days has no doubt deceived them, and when they get in sight of the snows of Canada, they turn back It is said that millions are found dead on the shows of the Province.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, Jan. 22.*

A number of the tribes of Western Indians propose to contribute a block of stone to the National Monument. It is to be taken from the celebrated " Starred Rock," in Illinois.—The following is the inscription, as already decided upon—" This step the red man gives to the pale face, to build him a path to a better hunting ground."

WHOOPING COUGH.

D. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonde ful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current, Feb. 8, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,81 to 5.12
Rye Flour	3,87 to 4,00
Indian Meal,	3,00 to 3,12
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,08
Rye,	,79 to ,80
Corn,	66 to ,68
Oats, Jersey,	47 to 49

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Whittaker, $2,71; Thos. Stead, 1,50; Randolph Dunham, 1,50; Jeptha B. Runyon, New Market, 1,50; John S. Mallette, Washington Valley, 1,27; L. M. Force, 1,25; J. Thomas, 1,25; Benj Steele, jr. 1,00; Jonathon Ryno, 1,00; M. Vermeule, ,50.

MARRIED.

Jan. 30, Wm. Maddle to Mary M Shipman, both of Elizabethtown.

Jan 29, Joseph A. Righter, to Jane Wade, both of Springfield.

On the 31 inst. John Daggan to Miss Frances, daughter of Mr Wm. Robinson, all of N. Brunswick.

On the 1st inst. James Hoger to Mary Perdun, both of Dunham's Corner.

Jan 28th, Augustus Voorhees, of New Brunswick, to Maria Voorhees, of Three-Mile Run.

Jan 28th, Ephraim Runyon, of Unionto wn, to Miss Rachel W. Hammell, of Milt n.

On the 5th inst Augustus C. Laing to Miss Mary Squire, both of Rahway.

DIED.

On the 3d inst. at Elizabethtown, Ezra Darby, Esq coun-ellor at law, aged 38.

VALENTINES!

A LARGE and Splendid Assortment, Just opened, and for sale at the lowest rates by

Feb. 10, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

For Sale,

A very fine yoke of working Cattle, 5 years old, and a pair of Steers 2 years old. Apply to

EDWARD ROCHE.

Green Valley Feb. 11, 1851.—1w

Professor A. C. Barry's

TRICOPHEROUS,

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND.—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and integuments, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c., &c. This preparation, "where is one word as full." The first Journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their families and nurseries, agree with one accord, that, for imparting vigour, gloss, luxuriance, and curl the hair eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing contusions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice. In cheapness as well as efficacy, Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense sales of the article have enabled the inventor to supply it retail at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than the price of any other preparation now in use The scientific treatise on the hair and skin (embracing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament) in which each bottle is packed is alone worth the money.

Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office, 197 Broadway, New York.

Also for sale by the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Plainfield, N. J. Feb. 11, 1851.

Timothy Seed.

FOR sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, Jr.

Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—9w.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Cant, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with taken in exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & Co.

Sept. 17 1850.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods—that we have just in, consisting of Men's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' &c., Boys do fall assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

CARPETS, entirely new designs, A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLEN

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

58 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article they may use, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.

Silks and Satins for Bonnets.

Crapes, Crape Lisse, Turletons and Illusion laces

Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.

Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.

Embroidered Crape Collars, Cuffs and chemisettes.

Embroidered Edgings and Insertings. Swiss and Muslin.

Thread, Brussels, Valenciens, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.

Embroidered, Reverse and plain linen Cambric Hdkfs

Gloves and Mitts, K.d. Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.

Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs.

Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.

Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods

French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All which is to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb. 10, 1851.—6m.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold so quick—Long Shawls, Silk Velvet, Morinoes, De Laines, Parasols, Pelisses, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Satinets and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. I. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Mansion, Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

Ing three-ply carpets	3 & 9s	Floor oil cloths	3 to 4s
In ser-in do	10 & 11s	Floor do 8 yds wide	
Brussels carpets	10 & 12s	Eng. oil cloth	6 to 9s
Venetian do	9 & 12s	Painted lenetta rugs	20s
Venetian do	2, 3 & 4s	Axminster do	42s
Floor Mats	2 3 & 4s	Window shades	8 to 40s
Table & piano covers cheap		Ch'k matting	4-10c6-4s
Common rugs	2 to 4s	Table Cloths	6, 8 & 9s
Rug Druggets	3, 6d to 6s	Table Oil Cloth	3s

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

MOUNT'S

Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains such as rupture, windgall &c. and ringbone, thorough-pin, splint, spavin, or wind galls, poll evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. ALPHEUS CARS, in Somerville by Culver Bacon-haw. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for stirring and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 28, 1851.

WANTED,

AT THE RAHWAY STEAM HUB FACTORY, 10,000 Feet of Good Quality Elm and White Oak Hub Timber.

For which the highest market price will be paid.

JOHN CRESTON.

Rahway, Jany. 18, 1850—3w*

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, and recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have their call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.

J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and at

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a great part of the labor of washing, for sale by

M F CUSHING.

New Goods.

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, warranted, wound on an improved principle.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices.

JONES & ROCHFORD.

Sept. 19, 1850. 138 Fast Street, NEW YORK.

Talk about Taking out Goods

LOOK HERE!

TEA, 18d. per lb., Raisins 10d., best Coffee 1s. a 1s Sugar 4d. a 1b., Mackerel 5d. a 1b., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, first rate Calicoes, warranted not colors for 6d. a yard, besides all the Best and Shoes, Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Cradle, Effervescing Compound and Labor Saving Soap, Tea and Potatoes, &c. &c., innumerable. These articles we have to sell (and cheap enough we think) for the ready money.

P. M. FRENCH.

Sept. 19, 1850

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S

Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY.

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy. It Restores Health at a Saving of Twenty-five per cent. It will convince the Rich and Poor, that as is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it in a comparatively short time:

ALL the COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Aillings, and Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings, Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause,

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. Certificates, and a host of witnesses could not make the facts stronger. Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—remember the name)—and no other, and let the signature (at 12, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be safe.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can and will on the offer for the true Medicine. I have had only for Cash, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages.

J. M. DE CIPLET,

Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

ROOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assert with truth, that it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and styl. of its fabrics as has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Aided to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling that assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York Nov 16th, 1850. 43 ly.

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American, English and French Prints—Ginghams of every variety. Muslin de Laines, Fancy and Figured Lustres, Merinoe, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also.

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Silk Trade, both in Satin and Velvet. Also a few of the famous *Jenny Lind Ties*, something entirely new style, together with a good assortment of Cloths, also Flannels, Cumberlands, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country St re.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, in neat styles. Also a new stock of *Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,*

all of which will be sold cheap

☞ Goods shown freely. HENRY A. CORY.

Oct. 21, 1850.

SOME more of those cheap Raisins at VAIL'S.

1000 POUNDS prime Cheese, for sale at VAIL'S

A FEW tubs of prime Butter, at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d per lb. at VAIL'S

SEABURY'S fine white Soap, 8 cents per bar, at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Double Refined Saleratus for sale at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Washing Powder, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW Boxes of fresh Oranges and Lemons, at VAIL'S.

A FEW pounds of cheap Coffee, at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels of Fancy, Picnic, and Boston Crackers, at VAIL'S.

SOME of those fine city cured Hams left, and for sale at 10 cts. per lb. at VAIL'S.

SOME of that 2s. 6d. Tea, for sale at VAIL'S.

DRIED Beef, 1s. per lb., for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW Cider Barrels for sale cheap at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels new crop Molasses, at VAIL'S.

SACKS of Wise's Fine Salt, at VAIL'S.

WAGONS, and 1 set of Single Harness, 1 Bear and 1 Ostrich Robe, for sale at VAIL'S.

Dec. 3, 1850.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 12 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, P. M. at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.

A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimeres Satinetts, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, De Laines, Oleotas, Shawls, Gingham, Carpets, Carpet Rugs, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles together with the attention of obliging clerks, we trust will be sufficient inducement to purchase each and all.

P. M. FRENCH.

Sept. 23, 1850.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy to use for those who have numbness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures all dysentery and diarrhea morbus. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for children and persons under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the *Balm of Life.* This remedy is allowed to be the best one for *Dyspepsia* that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield,

Nov. 19, 1850. M. F. CUSHING.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Officers and Privates whether of Regulars, Volunteers, Rangers or Militia, who have served in the war of 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, as well as the war with Mexico, or in case of death, widows or minor children, of such officers and soldiers, are entitled to a Bounty Land; those who served four months, to 160 acres; those who served four months, to 80 acres;—those who served one month or 40 acres. These claims will be promptly attended to for a proper compensation. Apply or address by sending in Printed.

Dec. 3, 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health. Next to the *Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines.* Without it there will be no digestion—no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a painful, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill dieted, or injured stomach produces a good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN *is the chief element, or great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes a digestion of the stomach itself, or satisfies it up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curd nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that "One part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs by giving them the Gastric Juice, from Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, page 281, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid might be prepared, which would completely resemble in its action the Gastric Juice, may be readily procured from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 651, states: "Some years ago, an artificial Digestive Fluid was prepared by Schwann, which was found capable of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "the diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of Medicine in Europe, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "it is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, possess the same digestive powers as their own gastric juice, obtained from the living animal. Beef, mutton, fowls and eggs, are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, *curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption,* supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone, of cases where all desperate cases, and where others were not only cured and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for persons who are habitually bilious, Nervous, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the use of wine, and other spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is one form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how long they may be, *Pepsin in Rennet Relief in single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms,* and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow as a matter of course. Particularly useful in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Mental Depression, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain the digestive matter of *Five Pounds of Roast Beef for the same price,* and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for one Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eight Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

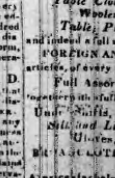
Six Powders in a box. Every bottle, large and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or, Every man his own Physician! 300 edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases in every shape and form, and malformations of the generative system.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D.

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become the victims of quackery, as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or the least change in their diet. Secresy is secured, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general remedies of private disease, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on the consequences of indiscretion in youth, which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending to any five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street, PHILADELPHIA.

DR. W. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Dec 17, 1850.

Bounty Land and Pension Claims

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812 and to the widows and minor children of such, of the Mexican War, whether enlisted, drafted, hired as substitutes or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, to their widows and minor children. Those who have served four months are entitled to receive a land warrant for 160 acres; those who have been engaged in the service 4 months, and for 90 days, for 80 acres; those who have served 1 month, one for 40 acres. Said warrants are assignable by law, in any State or Territory in the Union, belonging to the United States, that is in the market. By a letter of the Adjutant General, and a circular of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is made the duty of the Governors of their Districts, to make direct application to the Commissioner at Washington.

In view of this necessity the subscriber has entered into the agency at present noticed, by which he will enable him, to obtain Land Warrants and Pensions, immediately and cheaply, for all who may avail themselves of their business DANIEL CORY.

Warrenville, Feb. 1, 1851.—3m.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and prepare their mouths in a proper manner, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often exceedingly painful, and even the unconscious of it until it is too late to save them.

All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 20 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from 4 single teeth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style and guaranteed to answer every purpose recommended using the entire satisfaction, or no charge, Terms—Cash. Rooms at Lamb's Hotel.

Whoever in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his rooms, or in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad Street, every Monday and Tuesday; at Scotch Plains at 224 Broad St., on Thursday's Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. C. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—6m.

NO

Humbug—something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has sold the sole agency for the sale of Grover & Baker's celebrated Family Sewing Machine, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, for cleaning fine or coarse articles in washing, warranted to be perfectly harmless, and to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this soap and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles to the public is a trial, as hundreds there appears have proved. Try one—yes, try both.

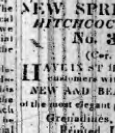
Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw them on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured Delaines, Merinoes, Worsteds all Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and many colored, Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is called as I have not room to describe them.

Plainfield, Sept. 23, 1850. DANIEL SULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.



IS prepared to furnish articles in his line of the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as issued, and will be happy to call and wait on orders—he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and see assured that they can be provided with as handsome a hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Old Silk Hats made to order at short notice and in the best style.

Sept. 21, 1850.—1y.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 317 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

HAVE IN STORE and are prepared to serve their customers with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS

of the most elegant patterns and styles, including Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Printed Jaconets and Cambrics, Beautiful calicoes, Barages, Silks, and indeed every thing adapted to the season, which added to their previous immense stock of every kind of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

embrace one of the

Largest, Most Varied and General Assortment in New York,

and giving their attention particularly to the RETAIL BUSINESS,

being themselves in constant communication with their customers.

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them.

Many persons, and the market of this or any other town may well consider them to do so Their stock embraces

Every Thing Useful and Ornamental in the Dry Goods Way,

or either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use, and is considered to be able at all times, to so far supply every want that a Lady shall be able to

Sit down and Select every Article

he desires, without the fatigue and perplexity of RUNNING ABOUT TOWN,

and knowing the assortment and fashion as they will, she can also safely get them by personal shopping.

Their Terms are Cash and only one Price,

from which they never vary and therefore the most inexperienced purchaser, or even a child, will buy just as cheap as the most expert shopper. In the selection of their Goods they spare no pains or expense to obtain those who are the most eligible

EXPERIENCED, POLITE, AND ATTENTIVE,

enjoining the free exhibition of their goods, but

Never urging customers to buy.

In every department of their stock they keep

PLAIN LOW PRICED GOODS,

which they sell as cheap as they can be put based in any store in any part of the city, as well as the

HIGHER AND FINER QUALITIES

of which either mean their stock shall be

EQUAL TO ANY IN NEW YORK,

which will include among other articles

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,

and cashmere, woollen, and Thibet long and square Shawls.

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Linen and Muslin Skettings and Shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Woolen Blankets and Quilts, Table, Piano, and Toilet Covers;

and indeed a full and complete assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE WIFE articles, of every variety and kind. Also a

Full Assortment of Mourning Goods,

together with stuff and perfect assortment of Gentlemen Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, *Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs,* Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery,

BLACK CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c.,

A price ticket below the usual rates of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

☞ Don't forget the name nor number.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,

317 Broadway, corner Leonard St.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the counter than you could be on sale.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of **FIFTEEN YEARS**, and during that time have established a high character for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of well-attested instances, they have even rescued sufferers from their very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently restored that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their sanity.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the **LIFE MEDICINES** are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither **Mercury**, nor **Antimony**, nor **Arsenic**, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of the extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation it is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæculent matter which in the circumstance of the small intestines. Other medicines may partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of ills, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** is to cleanse the blood, and the blood-vessels; and by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the purity of the circulating system. The upon the regularity of the circulating system. The blood, rolled, takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by its food entirely from the clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid **Biliousness**, Loss or Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Rheumatism, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a mild aperient, and without irritation; all evident purge leaves the bowels costive within two days.

Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the always acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular condition, through the healthful process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Influenza** completely in three weeks, and **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also **Worms**, by dislodging from the linings of the intestines the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs (from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion), and which, if not removed, become hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, **Ulcers**, and **Inveterate Sores**, by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and Foul Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a perfect purification in the clearness of the skin. **Common Colds** and **Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of twenty-six years; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed with the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and was entirely cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject on a return of the disorder; but by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. Being a Pure and Vegetable, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. **Nervous Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Spasms in the Heart, Painter's Colic**, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become injured by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORIZED AGENT.

Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT
326 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's apparel, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by
June 18, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

A FINE Lot of Prime Cheese Just Received; also a good assortment of Sugars for preserving fruits, For Sale Low by D. VAIL.

Now Ladies,

let us time to get some beautiful
Organdy Lawns for Dresses at also,
Some splendid Barages, all wool and silk. Call at
May 13, 1849. D. BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber.
June 18, 1849. P. M. FRENCH.

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64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—One Teaspoonful a Dose—Three Doses a Day—One Bottle lasts a Month—64 Doses in a Bottle for Twenty-Five Days.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

BRANT'S

PURIFYING EXTRACT

A QUART BOTTLE, and is of the same medicinal strength and efficacy as the Pint Bottles.

The Purifier now Sarsaparilla, and all other preparations, may in some cases be understood to derive their medicinal virtues from Sarsaparilla, but in very few instances, or perhaps of its combination, the PURE EXTRACT of

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock,
Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

have been thoroughly, warm powerfully concentrated, and larger proportion of each of these ingredients than is contained in any other Purifier of the day, and in addition to the above Extract of Sarsaparilla,

But Brant's Purifier also possesses the medical properties of the following various of several other

Roots, Barks, and Vegetables,

as PURIFYING properties of which are greatly superior to Sarsaparilla, and when these are compounded with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry, and Sassafras Barks, renders the medicine far more correct, and makes Brant's Purifier of the Blood in the world. So true is this, that to have every bottle of Brant's Purifier, for

Only One Tablespoonful, three times a Day.

But it is not so with Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its combination it being so much weaker, that it cannot be considered the Dose of Sarsaparilla less to be **Two, Three, or More Tablespoonfuls**, three times a day, before any effect can be perceived; and as a bottle of Sarsaparilla only holds sixty-four tablespoonfuls, it can be seen at a glance, that in every bottle of Brant's, they will use up a bottle of this

Four, Five, or Six Days,

which show that a bottle of **Brant's Purifier**, will last from **Twelve to Sixteen Days**, being a bottle of Brant's Purifier, and of its daily medical efficacy (in small doses) for as PURIFYING and HEALING as the daily Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks, and other PURIFIERS is worth **Three, Four, or Five times** more than a bottle of the **Extract of Sarsaparilla**, and consequently Brant's Purifier is the cheapest, as well as the best medicine ever offered to the public, and the only one that is entitled to notice between the medical efficacy of BRANT'S PURIFIER and SARSAPARILLA.

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANT'S PURIFIER

has more efficacy, and cures more impure blood disease, than

TEN Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

If, then, ONE BOTTLE of PURIFIER sells for ONE DOLLAR, One Bottle of Sarsaparilla must be sold for TEN DOLLARS.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. B. Hascall of Rose, Oneida Co., N. Y., was cured of Scrofula in 1846, which had been running on his neck and breast for Seven Years in the Bethesda County in the City of New York, and by the Physicians of the Institution was pronounced incurable.

A person in the City of New York, by the name of Dr. Brant's Indian Medicine, in imitation of the genuine medicine, called Dr. Brant's Indian Purifier, was manufactured and vended a

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 7. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1851. Whole number 735.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

Leave	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 45, and	5 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M
Somerville,	7	7 15	3 15
Bonnell Brook,	8 15	7 10	2 25
New Market,	8 30	7 20	2 35
Plainfield,	8 45	7 30	2 45
Scotch Plains,	6	7 35	2 50
Westfield,	6 30	7 45	3
Cranaville,	6 40	7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town	8 15	8 15	12 45
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30	8 30	

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 1-4, P. M.

By the N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtland St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-4, P. M.

Liver Complaint,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin Pains in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., and every form of Nervous Complaint, Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled by any other preparation in the United States, and in many cases after skilful physicians had the case attended to, many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the Liver and lesser glands, correcting the most disordered powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs they are, without safe, certain and pleasant

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken of the *Dyspepsia and Liver diseases*."

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va. January 10, 1850 said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE!"

"We have several times refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer a child of Mr. Abraham Crabill of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after these, he purchased a bottle of his distressing malady, though it was hardly expected of his distressing malady, though it was hardly expected of his recovery, he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German paper of Philadelphia. The editor said; November 24th

"Again we call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 278 Race to 120 Arch 8 feet, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increase and demand for this medicine, and the experience had in compounding them remedies, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a larger store. We wish success to him in his new quarters; he is deserving of it. The Bitters is without doubt the best remedy ever offered to the afflicted, as testimonials of all good character can show."

A sudden case of Cure in Dutchess has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted with his Medical skill the diff rent schools of medicine with no benefit, and was induced to use those bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will consider this trustworthy, and should they have any such complaints to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses her original unpublished receipts of Dr. Hoofland, and the ingredients of all good medicines are common."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman with great re ognition and literary attainments, said in the "New York Weekly Messenger," January 1, 1850

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.*—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending and the reason is obvious. It is not a quack prescription furnished by some of the most celebrated phy sicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher William Hoofland, Professor in the University of Jena, Privat Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of humbug, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and author may be considered safe and sure. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Debility, Vertige, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, or the Liver, and its dependencies. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of the editors speak of its effects from their own and private experience. Under these circumstances we feel ourselves justified only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor's (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

PUBLIC EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States the editor says of

DR. HOOFLANDS GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, it will be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of that day, that are noised about for a brief period and then left forgotten after they have done irreparable injury to the constitution, but of one long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself.

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony in its favor*, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than any other nostrum now before the public, which can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, in any form, after trying it as directed, it acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—its effect is immediate. They can be administered in females infants with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which is so necessary to the confidence to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the marks of the genuine.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the same blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth (late of 278 Race street,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

August 13, 1850.

Grent Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices. The new selling off at. I. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

PLASTER, Glen's Falls and Thomaston Lime, Water Cement, and Ceiling Lath, *for sale by*

April 30: 1850. P. M. FRENCH

Lilly Lincoln, and "Cousin Bruin"

A SKETCH.

Lilly Lincoln was a sunny little being—full of merriment and roguery, as her dancing, mischievous blue eyes, and dimpled smiling mouth plainly testified. Her very curls seemed to laugh, as they fell playfully down regardless of comb or pin, over her white neck, out of clear, sheer sympathy with their merry little mistress. Then her figure was petite and gracefully as a fairy's—and her feet and hands would have set a sculptor "raring." "Old Uncle Icnabod," when he came to sell butter and eggs to Mr. Lincoln, always said;

"Bless her heart, she is a perfect pieter sunbeam," and tho' one day Lilly stepped stealthily behind him and tied a long yellow ribbon to the end of his queue, and tho' he wore it out into the street to the infinite amusement of sundry dirty faced urchins, yet the very next time he came he brought a basket of delicious peaches to the saucy maiden, and his "bless your Heart" was as fervent as ever.

Lilly was Mrs. Lincoln's only child—her darling—and she watched her budding forth into womanhood with her rare beauty, with all a mother's love and care. Mr. Lincoln had been one of the "merchant princes," in a large city; but died a bankrupt—and without a murmur had his wife, all unused as she was to struggle with the cold world, gone forth from the beautiful home, where she had long dwelt so happily, to toil for her daily bread.

At the recommendation of a few friends she opened a boarding house, in the pleasant little town of Maynardville. A wealthy gentleman immediately took rooms there, and by his frank though gentle and unobtrusive manners soon won the esteem and confidence of the widow. His advice was of great service to her, and ere long she found her affairs were in a more prosperous condition than she had ever dared hope to see them.

Robert Lester was indeed a rough specimen of humanity. Lilly always persisted in calling him 'Cousin Bruin." She was his pet and plaything as long as he remained a child, but when he saw her growing day by day more and more lovely—more and more womanly; the mud which he had cherished in his heart blossomed forth, and she became as it were his inner life—his hope. Not that he ever dreamed that the radiant young maiden would ever become his wife! Ah, no! Robert Lester had not the fault of pride, (which is rather a peculiar fault with his sex generally.) He was many years her senior, and the glass into which he looked, it must be confessed with a sigh, reflected not a very handsome face, and a face without one redeeming feature, save a pair of large dark eyes, through which his great generous heart looked forth most eloquently. Then he would turn sadly away and murmur: "Lilly is not for me—but I will love her star off, ever as a child might love a pure, bright star."

Lilly was fast completing her seventeenth year, when Clarence Norton came down to Maynardsville, for the double purpose of catching fish and killing birds. Whether he had any intention of killing or wounding hearts, we will not pass out on his expedition, I cannot tell; but after a certain glimpse of a sweet young face, thro' the open door of Mrs. Lincoln's parlor, as he ascended her stairs, and entered the pleasant room which had been provided for him, sure I am, that he passed one whole hour before his mirror, previous to entering that same little parlor, arranging his cravat and hair in the most approved style. Whatever fault poor "Cousin Bruin" might find with the gifts of nature, Clarence Norton was decidedly not one of the ugly ones. He was not so very much above the common height, but he had been so much flattered and caressed in the crowded city saloons where his presence was always eagerly sought. Besides Mr. Clarence Norton was the only child of a "millionaire," so that I dare venture to say if he had been ever so ugly, he would have had just as many "dear friends," and flatterers, as diminished in this world's affection! Lilly Lincoln however, looked a little vexed when her mother introduced to her notice, our young Adonis, for Mr. Lester was just reading to her a new poem, which he had procured as soon as it was published, for her particular benefit.—But Clarence Norton knew how to make himself agreeable, and Lilly was soon chatting as gaily with him, as though they were old friends, —while "Cousin Bruin" retreated to a corner, and apparently deeply interested in his book, read on, only glanced now and then anxiously towards him, met his large, dark eyes fixed upon herself. She spoke several times to him, but he answered her in monosyllables—and the poor child knew that the tears were filling her eyes—she was so sad, because "Dear Cousin Bruin," was angry at something. Lilly found a moment after tea, to ask him, what she had done to offend him, and then Mr. Lester felt so ashamed of himself that he laughed and answered "nothing," and was very agreeable for the remainder of the evening. Then Lilly made him quite happy as he arose to leave the room by saying, "I was walking on the border of the Lake this afternoon and I saw some most beautiful wild flowers, hanging over the rock, of course just beyond my reach. Will you not go with me to morrow and get them?" Mr. Lester gave a very willing assent, as he took the little circle good night—"Approve to the Lake; you could not have chosen a better place for fishing than Maynardsville," remarked Mrs. Lincoln. "It has become quite a fashionable place of resort for the young gentlemen from the city, within a few years past." "Yes, I have heard several of my friends speak of it, indeed I should not have come here had it not been upon their recommendation," answered Mr. Norton. He did not add that he had heard much said of Lilly Lincoln and her beauty.—"Do Ladies ever fish here, Miss Lincoln?" he continued. Lilly held up both her small white hands in mock astonishment.

"Fish!" she exclaimed, "why two or three summers since I went with Mr. Lester down to the Lake, with a hook and line, in defiance of all the established rules of Maynardsville etiquette. I had one bite, or nibble, and that was all, but I enjoyed the sport very much."

"Well, did you never go again?" "Never, never," said Lilly in the same comically grave tone. "When we returned home, I found three widows and two old maids in the parlor, giving poor mamma such a lecture for allowing her daughter to be so forward. I found what was the matter and retreated, but I have never dared to touch a fine since—indeed, you may not believe me, but the sight of a fresh fish always makes me shudder. Good evening," and with a merry laugh Lilly left the room.

When Lilly entered the breakfast room the next morning, she found a bequet of the wildest flowers, lying by her plate on the table. "Who am I to thank?" she asked looking at Mr Lester. "I did not get them for you Lilly," he answered turning to the window—

"Then you were so kind, Mr. Norton, and I thank you very much, both for the beautiful blossoms themselves and for saving Mr. Lester the trouble of procuring them." He was a silly whim of mine to be anxious to have them."

"It is never a trouble, dear Lilly, to give you pleasure," whispered poor "Cousin Bruin," to a reproachful tone. "I know it, will you not forgive me?" and Lilly handed him the fairest blossom from her bequet. It was not in the power of any one to be offended with dear, darling little Lilly five minutes, she had such a winning way of begging forgiveness; and so Mr. Lester drove away the frown from his brow, and the ill humor from his heart and tried to be agreeable. And so days and weeks passed rapidly on, each bringing some new cause for trouble and anxiety to "Cousin Bruin," who noticed with deep regret and sorrow the turn affairs were taking. Clarence Norton had become a great favorite with the ladies—indeed one could not help feeling interested in him. His manners were at once frank and agreeable, and his disposition appeared to be very amiable —his person, we have before remarked, was very prepossessing. While Robert Lester passed his mornings in his office among his books and papers, Mr. Norton was busily engaged at the Lake—in the woods, or perhaps riding on horseback with Lilly, for a companion,—and while Lester's afternoons were devoted to charitable visits, Norton sat in Mrs. Lincoln's pleasant vine clad parlor, and read aloud to the ladies as they sewed.

Lester, I have said, was deeply grieved at the attachment which seemed to exist between the two young people. He noticed often when he entered the room, Lilly would start quickly, and turn towards the door, and altho' the bright smile did not fade from her lips, when she saw that it was only "Cousin Bruin," yet he felt that she had hoped to see another than himself.

Mrs. Lincoln confided all her hopes and wishes to Mr. Lester. "Charles Norton seemed to be a very amiable young man—he was certainly handsome, accomplished, wealthy, and of a very respectable family; and though she had never been honored the subject to Lilly, she had no doubt that she had a strong regard for the young man." Mrs. Lester listened attentively to the communications of the anxious mother, but professed himself utterly unable to advise or judge in the matter. Secretly he wished in the bottom of his heart, that Mr. Norton was in Jericho.

One evening, Lilly was going to sail on "the Lake," with Norton. Mr. Lester's face looked like a small thunder cloud, but he said nothing, for Mrs. Lincoln was accompanying them.

It was a lovely evening. The moonbeams kissed the gentle ripples of the Lake; and the cold, pure stars shone brightly on its bosom, as the little party rowed away from the shore — The "silvery treble laughter' of Lilly's glad voice trembled on the air, and Clarence shared in her gaiety, while Mrs. Lincoln seemed happy in seeing the happiness of her darling.

There was one more figure to be seen, walking to and fro, in the shadow of the willow trees. Pale and sad looked even his broad breast, and his face was very pale and sad, contrasting strangely with those that had just entered the little skiff. His dark eyes were fixed earnestly upon the boat, as it skimmed like a swallow over the water; and when the sound of music came stealing to his ear, he stooped forward to listen.

Clarence was singing an Italian love song; and Robert Lester, for the watcher on the bank was no other than he, clenched his hands together till they were as white as marble. "Fool that I am!" he exclaimed at length, and turned hastily towards home.

Still a presage of evil seemed to bind him to the spot, and once again he turned towards the boat. She seemed to be about midways of the Lake, and Clarence had laid down his oar for a moment.

A snowy hand was dashing the white spray up into the air,—and then down fell the pearly drops upon the bright curls of the young maiden —a moment more Lilly Lincoln had lost her balance and fallen into the water.

"Save her, save her," shrieked Mrs. Lincoln in agony and fell senseless from her seat.

In an instant, Robert Lester was in the water and swimming out towards the sinking girl. Not a sound escaped his lips, but every muscle was exerted to its utmost power, and as Lilly for the last time appeared, he seized her and called to Norton for aid. The young gentleman had at the selfsame moment during the whole transaction. Now he leaned over the boat, side, "I will take Miss Lincoln into the boat, she is perfectly insensible, but you must swim for the shore. We shall capsize if you are taken in. Hand me the lady," but before the last words had escaped him Lilly was in the boat. Lester had murmured, "thank Heaven she is safe," and was swimming towards the shore.—A desperate struggle it was—and when at length he touched the land, his head whirled, and his senses were gone.

When consciousness returned, he had been taken home and laid upon a sofa, and he heard Lilly say in a faint low voice—"Mother, who saved my life?"

"Mr. Lester," was the reply. "Thank God," exclaimed Lilly, weakly but fervently, and all was darkness and silence again.

A severe brain fever was the consequence of his exertion, the physician said, and for days and weeks his reason was shattered from its throne. He is delirious he raved constantly of Lilly, and Charles Norton, until at length Mrs. Lincoln discovered that her old friend loved her daughter.

The leaves had put on the brilliant dress of Autumn, and the air was cool and bracing when Lester arose from his sick bed, but several weeks more passed no ere he was able to leave his room, and he on a sofa in the parlor. Then, however, Lilly made the time pass rapidly away—for she was ever ready to sing or read to him by the hour together. The first day on which he walked down into the parlor, she stood waiting at the door for him. She took his thin hand in both of hers, and as she looked up into his pale sad face, sobbed, 'and all this was to save my life, dear cousin Robert." Lilly had not the be ft to say "Bruin"—but she did not know how his heart bounded, as she spoke his name, or he might have said, "Mr. Lester." "I can never, never thank you as I ought," she continued after he had seated himself in the large easy chair before the grate—and then Lilly fell into a reverie—and 'Cousin Bruin' sat and watched her bright face, now saddened and flushed with excitement and the traces of tears

"A penny for your thoughts," he exclaimed gaily after a few minutes. Lilly flushed very deeply, but did not speak. 'Where is Clarence Norton?' he asked at length. "He has gone home" answered Lilly fervently.

"Will it content marry him, Lilly?'

"Never, never, while I live," and Lilly looked as much terrify as possible—and then—and then—this is not known exactly what followed, but I do know that when the birds came back, and the leaves grew green upon the trees, and it was the glad spring time again that then, our precious Lilly Lincoln's name was written "Lilly Lester," in the Records.

So that after all, that "bright pure star," was willing to fall into the keeping of even such a rough child of nature as was dear honest 'Cousin Bruin."

The Jews of the Present Day.—Whether it be in pecuniary ability and financial tact, or in the higher walks of learning, or in military prowess, or in political or diplomatic skill, the Jews are not wanting in men thoroughly furnished for every emergency. The Minister of Finance in Russia is a Jew. The Minister, Senor Mendizabel, of Spain, is a Jew. The late President of the French council, Marshal Soult, was a Jew. In the first Jesuits were Jews. No great intellectual movement in Europe has taken place in which Jews have not greatly participated. So it has been in the late revolutionary struggles in Europe. Indeed, not a small share of human activity is this day kept in motion by Jews. The mighty reformation now preparing in Germany is developing itself under the auspices of Jews.

The daily political press of Europe is very much under the dominion of Jews. As literary contributors to it, they influence almost every leading continental paper; in Germany alone, they have the exclusive control of fifteen public journals. An intelligent writer speaks of the "magic power" of their present intellectual influence in Europe.

"For better or for worse they are on the move. Every month brings tidings of a change. Old chains are being severed. Old opinions, associations, and observances are being broken up. The ashes of Rabinnical Judaism is fall. They must now either be piloted to the haven of truth, or borne along for the time by every wind that blows, be at length stranded on the shores of Infidelity."

Scene at the Tremont House.

Dining Room—Yankee at table eating Dinner. Superintendent [coming forward.]—Anything the matter here, Thomas? Anything wrong sir?

Waiter.—He says the soup isn't clean, please sir.

Yankee.—That's a certain lie. I didn't say that—I didn't say 'twant clean—I didn't say anything about yer soup at all, only that I seen jacket feller hadn't poked a hair of his head in my face afore I began to eat. I shan't pay in advance. He had more'n forty things charged on it—more'n I could eat in ten fortnights. Had a lot I wine charged, when I belong to the Sons. What I don't I'll pay for when the work's done. This here was recommended to me as a first-rate tavern.

Superintendent.—My dear sir, that was only 50 cts for bill of fare, designed simply to indicate what dishes may be called for. Our prices for dinner are uniform.

Yankee.—The deuce it is—well, the fact is, I didn't mean anything agin your soup. What I was agitin' to say was this, that the soup wan't so clean as I had seen, for, yer see, when I was travellin' in Pennsylvany, they had some soup at one tavern, so clean that ef yer should dip a white cambric handkercher into't 'twouldn't grease it.

Waiter.—Superintendent and linen jacket feller' amid great laughter from the company.

A gentleman, once upon a time, entered a small shop in which vegetables were kept for sale, and inquired of the proprietor if he had any 'onions?'

"Onions, onions," repeated the puzzled vegetable dealer, "onions!—no, sir, I believe not."

After the gentleman had left, the perplexed vegetable man scratched his head for a moment, then, as if struck with a sudden solution of the mystery, exclaimed—"*wonder if the ignorant fool didn't mean ingons!*"

Working miracles with worsted—such as blown rivers with orange-colored shores, or yellow Daniels sleeping among green lions, with sapphire colored tails, is one of the modern accomplishments of young ladies. So says the Albany Dutchman.

As a general thing, the less a man reads the more loquacious he is. Put a dozen ignoramuses in a room, and they will struggle all night about the "constitutionality of a cow tail."

The Flag of our Union.

A song for our banner!
The watchword recall,
That gave the Republic her station;
United we stand,
Divided we fall!
It made and preserves us a nation.
The union of lakes,
The union of lands,
The union of States none can sever;
The union of hearts,
The union of hands;
And the Flag of our Union forever!

In his infinite wisdom,
What God has designed,
And armed with republic in thunder;
Not all the earth's despots
And factions combined,
Have the power to conquer or sunder.
The union of lakes,
The union of lands,
The union of States none can sever;
The union of hearts,
The union of hands,
And the Flag of our Union forever!

The Census of the U. S.—The Washington Globe, in a review of the census of the U. S. as far as ascertained, says that the results are curious, and sometimes startling. Ten years ago, Wisconsin had a population of 31,000, and now it has 305,000! Iowa, of 43,000, now 175,000! The greatest absolute increase has been in the State of Ohio, now 2,150,000, in 1840, 1,620,000. The greatest relative increase has been in Wisconsin. California we regard as an exceptional case, otherwise she shows the greatest relative increase of more than two thousand per cent. in two years. Her population is now not much under 200,000, probably. The smallest absolute increase has been in Delaware.—The smallest relative increase has been in Vermont, now 314,332, in 1840, 291,218. The slave States show a population of about 9,600,000, in round numbers; in 1840, it was 7,222,000. There are in all 20,000,000 of whites in round numbers; about 300,000 free persons of color, and 3,000,000 slaves. The population of the District of Columbia was, in 1840, 33,745; it is now 64,000—showing a considerable increase, and this, we presume, is exclusive of the portion retroceded to Virginia about one-third as regards territory, but much less as regards population.

Crime in South Carolina—and its Punishment.—The *National Anti-slavery Standard* describes a late case of an elderly man, of quiet and retiring manners, named Elijah W. Harris, a native of Dunbarton, N. H., who had been in South Carolina some eighteen months, gaining a living as a country schoolmaster. He had always been opposed to the abolitionists at home, and while in Carolina had ever maintained a discreet silence on the subject of slavery. But *on the 9th of January, he was arrested near* Clinton, Barnwell District, by a warrant from Justice Robertson, on a charge of the Committee of Safety, composed of some of the chief citizens of the place, that he had violated some law in regard to the agitation of slavery. His trunk was seized and searched, and in it was found a pamphlet which some friend in his native place had sent him, and which he had been wicked enough not to burn without reading, containing a late sermon of Rev Mr. Putnam of Dunbarton. This evidence, he was informed, was enough to hang him, but as an act of mercy they would only require that he should leave the State, first taking his choice between a public whipping on the bare back, and a coat of tar and feathers. Protesting his innocence, but appealing in vain to any consideration which could move the hearts of the infuriated slave holders, he chose the latter as the least painful. He was then, in presence of a large concourse of the delighted people, stripped to the waist, and thoroughly besmeared with tar and covered with feathers, and required to leave the next morning. He had not the opportunity to have collected his dues, nor was he allowed to go a few miles for his baggage. "To the victors belong the spoils." This is pacification. Surely, "the schoolmaster is abroad" in Carolina. Mr H. arrived in this city on the 17th, on his way to his native hills, where we hope he will find the solace of public sympathy.—*The Independent.*

Wonderful Sheep Story.—Our morning contemporaries have been seeing of late in their attempts to manufacture items of interest, a host of sheep stories. We can relate one that has just come to our knowledge, which is worth telling. *Two sheep belonging to Wm. Drum, Esq. of* Webster, strayed from the fold on the night of a heavy snow storm in December, and were buried in a snow drift, where they remained *forty two days*, and were taken out alive last week. Mr. D. missed the sheep, but supposing they had perished, he made no search for them.—Last week, while crossing his farm, he saw two dark spots in the snow, which led him to suppose that his sheep were buried there. He made a hole through the crust of the snow with his foot, and found his sheep not dead as he expected, but alive. They were some distance from each other, and wore rather a lean appearance from fasting over 40 days. They had eaten the roots of the grass for some distance around them, and this was all course their only subsistence. They were returned to the fold, and are now apparently as *as good health as their mates. We have heard of sheep being buried beneath the* snow 30 days, but the instance we have noticed, being more than double that period, is truly wonderful.—*Roch. Adv. Feb.* 4.

Ploughing in Egypt.—An American traveller writes from Egypt: "To-day I saw a buffalo and camel yoked together, ploughing near the river. I have seen two cows drawing by the horns in Belgium, an ass and a cow in Switzerland, but this team exceeded all others for ludicrous effect. A pole full twelve feet long is *laid across their necks, they being all of nine* feet apart; in the middle a rope is made fast, attached to the apology for a plough. Our friends at the agricultural warehouses in Quincy Market would be astonished, were they present, to see how a furrow can be turned up with such a strangely ora ked stick, and about as well as it could be done with one of their beautiful, costly patent ploughs."

In my situation a lie, the amount of one's happiness will, probably, be found to bear, in the long run, a pretty exact ratio to the heartiness with which we perform our duty.

Removal of Hurl Gate Rocks.—The River and Harbor Bill now before Congress, contains an item of thirty thousand dollars for the removal of Hurl Gate rocks, and Mr. Mallefert is waiting at New Haven for the passage of the bill. Should Congress fail to pass this bill before the 4th of March, measures will be taken for the removal of Pot Rock by private subscription. Since this matter has been pending in Congress, it is said that more property has been lost upon the Hurl Gate rocks, than the amount asked by Mr. Mallefert for removing Pot Rock, Ways Reef and the Frying Pan, to the depth of twenty four feet below low water mark.

Land Marks Gone.—A captain of a vessel, who arrived at New Orleans a few days after the St. Charles Hotel had burned down, and *who accidentally had not heard of the great* conflagration, was making his way from his ship down Common-st, late the other night, which was dark and hazy, when he became, like the weather, rather mystified. Meeting a Charley, said he, "Halloa, watchman, where's St. Charles-st?" "The next street," replied Charley, and the captain kept on until he came to it, when looking around him and not seeing the St. Charles Hotel, he said to himself, "Well, by George, if the print hasn't moved off the town. This can't be New Orleans; the darn place must have moved, for the land marks are all gone."

A new way to catch a Thief!—The citizens of Metuchen had fine sport on Wednesday last, in pursuit after a thief. On the forenoon of that day, a stranger stopped into the railroad ticket office *at that place and seated himself* quietly by the side of the stove. Shortly after, Mr. Rigby, the agent, was called out of the office for a few minutes when the stranger stepped up to and broke open the money drawer, pocketed its contents and made tracks for parts unknown. On the return of Mr. Rigby the robbery was discovered, when several citizens, accompanied by a valuable dog, the property of Mr. Samuel Dunham, started in pursuit of the thief. They had not proceeded far before the gentleman was spied making his way to a swamp, when the dog, who apparently knew what was going on, started off at full speed and soon brought the thief to a "stand still." The pursuers came up, placed him in custody and marched the offender back to Metuchin and took from him the stolen property, which amounted to some four or five dollars. Of course, the thief is *now where the dog or dogs will not dis*turb him.—*Rahway Republican.*

Property and Religion.—Property is comparatively worthless when not sealed by the presence of a moral and religious community. *I have just been handed estimates by an intelli*gent citizen of this place respecting the value of lands in two adjoining counties. The natural advantages are the same, the proximity to market is the same, and yet in one land is worth ten dollars per acre, and in the other twenty.—The cause of the difference is the religious character of the early settlers.

Said the eccentric Horace Bushnell to a hardware merchant in Cincinnati, in the vicinity of which he was building a church; "What do you suppose real estate was worth in Sodom?" "Ah," said he, "I see what you are after. You are building a church in the neighborhood of my farm. You are welcome to some glass and a keg of nails." Such was the language of true philosophy and a wise economy. We cannot afford to do without the *means* of intellectual and religious education.

Remarkable Dreams.—The Boston papers relate a circumstance, which, if true, is evidence that dreams are sometimes important and reliable. A Miss Wise dreamed that her brother was horribly mangled and killed. The dream was so vivid that she could not sleep, but was plagued in the deepest distress. A few days after she received a telegraphic dispatch which stated that her brother had been killed at the very hour her dream awakened her, on a railroad near Eastchatton New York. Another dream verified was that of Mr. Colton, of the firm of Colton and Fuller, dry goods dealers. Colton dreamed, twice in the same night, that their store was being robbed and awoke his partner, who told him he was a fool and had better go to sleep. The next morning it was ascertained that burglars had carried away *fifteen hundred dollars worth of goods.* These circumstances to our mind that of W. S. Deverna, late manager of the Chatham Theatre. It will be remembered that he killed his wife a few nights before the accident occurred which deprived him of life, he dreamed that he was killed in that way, and so powerful was the impression it made upon his mind that he awoke his wife and expressed his conviction of the fact that he would soon suddenly die. These facts we give for what they are worth. The reader is at liberty to reflect upon them and become either sceptical or superstitious.

True to the Letter.—Who can fail, remarks the Alexandria Gazette, to notice the calm, consistent and faithful course of the President and his Cabinet, in their administration of the affairs of the Government? So "clear in their *great office," are they, that we really hear or* see very little, if any objection, even from the political opponents of the president, to his public conduct. We seem hardly ever to have had a better President, or an abler Cabinet. It is a Whig administration, whose acts and aims are for the good of the country and not the mere benefit of party.

Munster Potato.—Our neighbor of the Tribune, received by the steamer Georgia, the most remarkable specimen of the potato, tribe which has ever been seen in this city. It was raised by Mr. Henry Fuller, on his farm near Portland, Oregon, and by him forwarded to Messrs. Crane and Rice, of the California Courier, who have transmitted it for presentation to the American Institute in the city. After a voyage of 7,000 miles, it is as fresh and sound as if just dug from the earth. The circumference of this monster potato is 23½ inches, and its weight 3½ pounds. We should like to see this beaten on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains.

Jenny Lind, after fulfilling professional engagements at New Orleans, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, will return to New York. She is expected to arrive there about the 10th of April, and Castle Garden is being elegantly fitted up for the occasion of her reappearance. The *great tenor, Salvi, has been engaged to assist* her in several grand concerts in New York.

He that changes often his trade makes soup in a basket.

The wit and knowledge of a child is by far more frequently at fault than the simple instinct of *women.*

Strawberries.—The Danbury (Ct.) Times has received specimens of this fruit grown since the 1st of January in that town. They are of the monthly variety and when the plants are placed under cover and protected from the frost during the winter as in the present instance, they will yield their fruit at the return of each month.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention have adopted an amendment that "no license for traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils resulting therefrom." The vote stood yeas 57, nays 38.

At nearly all the Methodist churches in Newark great interest is manifested on the subject of religion, and numerous conversions are noted. The Altars of the respective churches are crowded nightly, and the meetings are of the most interesting character.

We understand from the Hunterdon Gazette that the stores of Jonas Thatcher, Esq., and of Messrs. L. M. Prevost & Son, of Frenchtown, in that county, were broken open on Friday night last and robbed of a trifling amount each. The burglar escaped, although shot at by one of the clerks.

A huge hog made his triumphal entry into Mt. Holly, the Burlington Gazette says, on the 8th inst. in a large carriage drawn by 8 splendid white horses. He is of enormous size, and so fat he cannot see, nor hardly stand. He is exhibited gratis.

An eloquent reformer, a Catholic priest, Father Gavazzi, has been lecturing in London, on the corruptions of the Papacy. Gavazzi lectures in Italian, his language is most passionate and powerful, and his figure is strikingly noble. He has fearlessly attacked the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman, and although a warm Catholic, he urges the necessity of a thorough reform in the church of Rome.

More Building Lots in Newark.—About 100 lots, part of the farm lately owned by Jos. C. Wallace, were sold at auction on the 8th inst. at which there was a large attendance, the weather, however, was unpleasant. 70 lots were sold at an average of $100 each, fronting on Bank, Bruce, Newton, Murria, Hunterdon, Bergen, Camden and Cabinet streets, each being 25 feet front by 100 in depth.

A block of marble will be soon on its way to the United States, obtained by the Swiss Government from the Alps, to take its place in the Washington Monument. It is of the description so much *admired by the old Romans.*—Beautiful thought! to behold the mountains of Switzerland contributing to perpetuate the honest fame of the immortal Father and Founder of our country.

A very handsome close carriage, is about to be *presented to Mr. Webster* by several gentlemen, the execution of which has been intrusted to Messrs. Wood, Tomlinson & Co., who have just received it from their factory at Bridgeport, and are now putting the finishing touches to it at their show rooms, No. 410 Broadway.

The Boston Journal states, that fourteen ships are about to be built in Medford, Mass. Fifty-six cars, loaded with ship timber, arrived at that town last Monday.

Within a single generation, one small church in Vermont, has contributed to the benefit of *others, five ministers, six deacons, many school* teachers, and twice its present number of members.

A new kind of leather has been recently introduced in Canada. It is manufactured from the skin of the porpoise, and said to be of the most excellent quality, as well as beautiful as it is, while it is perfectly strong and tough. A specimen was exhibited at a recent industrial exhibition in Montreal.

Gold can be obtained faster, and far more surely, by agricultural pursuits near the mouth of the Columbia, than in the mines of California. The potatoes grown on one acre, with very little cultivation, on Clatsap Plains, were sold in the ground this fall for eighteen hundred dollars. The numerous vessels which will enter Baker's Bay, must be supplied with provisions, and the thousands who will seek the gold mines must be fed. Oregon is Nature's preparation to supply these wants.

The *London Times*, in speaking of the American census, says, "that from what has already appeared, the returns will exhibit an instance of material and industrial development unparalleled in the annals of nations;" and concludes an article on the subject, by the direct assertion, "that ten years hence, the population of America will exceed that of the British isles."

On the person of a man named Ridge, who was lately examined at Hutton Garden, (England,) for picking a gentleman's pocket, was found a Bible. On being asked how he came by it, he answered that he was in his leisure hours partial to reading the Scriptures when he could meet with them, and he stole the book *on account of the morals contained in it.* He was committed for trial.

An effort is now being made in Upper Rahway to erect a Town Hall. We learn from the Republican that a meeting was held one evening last week to raise money for the purpose.

By a recent act of Parliament, the English Government has made itself responsible for all moneys paid into the savings banks by depositors.

Leather Cloth.—A new article of boots and shoes has just come up in England. It is called the Panna-Cor um, or leather cloth, and was invented by a person named Hall. The material is cotton, but has the mass and general appearance of leather, and receives a polish from ordinary blacking and in the same way. It is used only for the upper, the sole being leather. It is said to be as durable as leather, *never cracks or splits, and possesses the advan*tage of not drawing the foot.

Since, 1815, there have been at least forty millions of Bibles printed by the several Bible Societies throughout the world.

Re-Election of Senator Cass.—Gen. Cass has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, from Michigan, for the full term from the 4th of March next.

There are in Hindostan, twenty six newspapers in the native language. They are printed by means of lithography.

A singular and fatal result, arising from the habit of smoking, occurred the other day, to a young gentleman, named Ramshaw, who died in consequence of injuries received by being thrown from his horse. A spark fell upon his horses back, from a cigar which the rider was smoking, and the animal became ungovernable, and at length pitched the smoker over his head.

According to Boerhave, the healthiest children are born in January, February and March.

Of 1000 children fed by the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses, 500 die.

THE UNION

Plainfield, February 18, 1851

Agents.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Library and Reading Room.

The friends of this object will meet in the Second Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening the 18th inst at half past six o'clock, to hear reports from the several committees appointed to prepare a constitution, plan of organization, &c. *Citizens generally are respectfully* invited to attend.

Addresses may be expected from Theodore Runyon, Esq., of Newark, and the Rev. Mr. Sheldon of this place.

ELSTON MARSH,
LEWIS BOND,
C. H. STILLMAN,
W. E. PERRY,
JOEL DUNN.
} Committee.

U. S Senator.—It will be seen in the proceedings in our Legislature that no Senator has been elected. The democratic caucus withdrew Thompson's name and substituted that of Commodore Stockton. We should suppose he was as objectionable to the democracy as the other, but the monopolists hoped to get the votes of enough whigs to elect him. They have got two, and may get two more next Wednesday for great is the power of the monopoly and money. We shall see.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends, comprising the districts of Shrewsbury, Hardwick, Rahway and Plainfield, commenced their stated meeting in this place last Wednesday. *Both branches of the Society met on* the same day.

Meetings according to the form and usages of the Society, were held at a Hall in Market street, Newark; also the Advertiser every Saturday a portion of last year: and they are to be resumed under the direction of the New York Quarterly Meeting, early in the Spring.

The recent publication of Henry C. Carey, the great anti-monopolist, of Burlington, in this State, entitled "Harmony of Interests," is highly commended in Blackwood's Magazine, of Edinburgh. The writer says, "we can safely recommend his remarkable work to all who wish to investigate the causes of the progress and decline of industrial communities."

His argument in favor of a Protective Tariff is deemed on this side of the Atlantic, as absolutely unanswerable. The Free Traders dare not even attempt it.

The Passaic is clear of ice at Newark, and navigation is resumed, probably for the season.

The Massachusetts Legislature have not as *yet been able to elect a U. S. Senator, and have* further postponed the matter two weeks.

Ditto, New York. Ditto, New Jersey.

The British Mail steamship Canada sailed from New York on Wednesday afternoon with 63 passengers for Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax.

Messrs. Hitchcock & Leadbeater, 847 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, New York, advertise a large stock of Spring Dry Goods of every style and quality, to suit the wants and tastes of all. We have many times been into their store, and judging from the throng of customers and the large number of fully occupied clerks, we suppose it is one of the most popular stores in New York—a popularity obtained by the good quality, great variety, and low price of their goods. Those of our readers who trade in New York cannot do better in the city than at the above store.

A public meeting at the Court House in Butler county, Ohio, Jan. 25th, nominated Gen. Scott for President of the United States, and named Ex-Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, as their *first choice for Vice President.*

Jenny Lind met with immense success in N. Orleans. The proceeds of the first two concerts were over $40,000.

More Steamboat Disasters.—The magnificent steamer Autocrat, from New Orleans for Memphis, with a heavy freight and passengers, came in collision, on the 9th inst. with the steamer Magnolia coming down. The Autocrat sunk immediately, and it is supposed over 30 persons *were lost—also the boat and cargo.*

The steamer Ogilby, bound for New Orleans sunk with 700 bales of cotton on board. The boat and cargo a total loss.

Mr. J. H. Stillman, of New York, died at New Orleans on the 8th inst. having been on board of the Anglo Norman with his cousin, Alfred Stillman, at the time of the dreadful explosion, and his injuries caused his death.

The small pox and scarlet fever appear to be prevalent in N. Y. city.

An Old Horse.—George Young, of Grand Rapids, states, in the "Michigan Farmer," that he owns a horse which is forty-five years old. He says he bought the animal in 1835, and that his age was then stated to be fifteen years; that he drove him in a buggy and rode him in Albany, for six years, and that for the last nineteen years he has been one of a farm team; that he has still the appearance of a colt, that in 1848 he drove him 240 miles in four days. About nineteen years ago his teeth became so uneven that he could not grind hay well, and his owner had them filed down, since which "he has been able to feed with the youngest horses."

Dickens's "Dombey & Son" has been translated into Russian at St. Petersburg.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Feb. 10.—In Senate.—The President presented the Librarian's report, which shows a larger increase in volumes than in any preceding year.

In Assembly, a bill was reported to erect the county of Union from Burlington and Ocean.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.—In Assembly.—The bill to extend the Morris and Essex Railroad passed, 44 to 5. It has now passed both Houses.

Mr. Whitehead, from the minority of the committee on the House of Refuge, reported in favor of that institution. After debate, 1000 copies of both the majority and minority reports were ordered printed, and Feb. 20th appointed to consider the subject.

A good amount of business was transacted in both Houses, but not of interest in this section.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.—In Senate, the bills to charter the Rahway Savings Bank, and the New Brunswick Savings Bank, passed, without opposition.

In Assembly.—Mr. Boice introduced a bill to incorporate the Newark and Bloomfield R. R. The supplement to the Newark Plank Road Co. allowing them to build bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, passed, 31 to 21.

Thursday, Feb. 13.—The Senate passed the bill to charter the Sussex and Warren R. R. Co.

The Assembly passed the bill to charter the Belvidere and Water Gap Railroad, 45 to 5.

Also, several other special acts, of only local interest.

Friday, Feb 14.—The Senate passed the bill to charter the Belvidere and Water Gap R. R. The Craig gave notice of a supplement to the medical laws.

The Assembly repealed voting by ballot in Millstone.

Petitions were presented for Land Reform; referred to a special committee.

Joint Meeting.

Was held in the afternoon to choose Senator, and State officers.

On the 1st ballot for Senator, W. L. Dayton, received, 37 votes; Robert F. Stockton, 26; H. A. Ford, 4; Wm. Wright, 1; two whigs from West Jersey having gone over to Stockton.

The election of Senator was then passed by, no chance having been made—and endeavored to choose a State Treasurer, with a similar fruitless result.

Sixth Ballot for State Treasurer—Smith 38, Mairs 36, Scattering 3. No choice.

Second Ballot for Superintendent of State Prisons—Velderveer 38, Geddis 37, Fox 3, Mills 3. No choice.

Joint meeting at 10 o'clock adjourned to Saturday morning.

Saturday, Feb. 15.—Joint Meeting after a few ineffectual ballotings, *adjourned to Wed*nesday morning—not having elected a single officer.

In Senate, Dr. Craig reported a supplement to the medical law.

Congress.

Monday, Feb. 10.—In Senate.—Petitions were presented from the Virginia Legislature and Constitutional Convention, for a line of steamers to Africa, and stated that they expressed the feeling of their constituents.

*Mr. Gaith's resolution to discontinue the exist*ence of absolutely useless offices in the Pacific ports was adopted.

The House continued the day closely in debating the bill to establish a Board of Accounts.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.—In Senate.—A petition was received from the corporate authorities of Washington, in favor of colonizing free negroes by a line of steamers to Africa.

2500 copies of the report on deepening the mouth of the Mississippi were ordered printed.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution directing enquiry into the expediency of reducing the standard weight of silver coin; adopted.

The Deficiency Bill passed.

The House has spent the bill to establish a Board of Accounts, 100 to 96.

Wednesday, Feb 12.—The Senate passed the bill granting 10,000,000 acres of public land to the Indigent Insane.

The Joint resolution conferring the rank of Lieutenant General upon Gen. Scott, was debated, and ordered engrossed, 32 to 20.

The House closed out their time in debating the Ritchie printing contracts, without a result.

Thursday, Feb. 13.—The bill creating the rank of Lieut. General passed the House.

Friday, Feb. 14.—The Senate spent the day in speeches on the River and Harbor Bill, but no vote was taken.

George Pharaoh, convicted at Westchester, Pa., of the murder of Miss Sharpless, the school teacher, was on the 13th inst sentenced to be hung. He has made a full confession of his guilt, and says that his only object in committing the murder was for the purpose of obtaining *the lady's gold watch.*

The population of the State of Indiana, as completed at the Census office, is 990,268.

Mr. Benton's Paper.—The Globe, it is said, will be discontinued to make room for a new *paper, which is to be the organ of Mr. Benton,* of which Blair is to be the editor.

The Electric Telegraph as a mercantile adventure, has failed, it is said, in England, in consequence of the competence of the population, and the speed of mails.

The N. B. Freedonian gives the particulars of the murder of Mr. Digby R. Smith, formerly of that place. Dr. Zarinsky, a Pole, and a young Englishman, at San Jose, California. They were murdered in a house of Mr. Smith, about 30 miles from Pueblo, and afterwards the house *set on fire and consumed.*

A fire in New Brunswick, on Sunday morning, 9th inst. consumed a small building occupied as a kitchen, with a store and dwelling in front of it. The store was occupied by Messrs. Towle & Co., who were insured.

Burglaries have become an almost nightly occurrence in Newark.

The N. Y. Sun says that a large quantity of jewelry and trinkets have been collected by the ladies of one town in Cuba, by ladies who are in favor of the independence of that island, and sent to the Cuban Junta in this country.

The Slave Trade.—A correspondent of the *New York Express*, writing from Havana, states that during a recent period of four weeks, fourteen hundred slaves had been imported into Cuba from Africa. This is in violation of the existing treaty with England and the United States, in respect to the slave trade, and the writer adds that it is done with the knowledge and connivance of the Captain General.

The Cherokee National Council has imposed a heavy tax on all free negroes and mulattoes residing in the Nation.

Two Weeks Later from Europe.

The Atlantic safe at York!

The Africa, arrived at New York on Saturday evening, 14 days and 9 hours from Liverpool. She brought the joyful intelligence of the safety of the Atlantic.

The Atlantic when 9 days out, being about 1400 miles from New York, and the same from Cork, her main shaft broke. The wind being ahead, she put about, and arrived safely at Cork, in 16 days, Jan. 22 The Africa brings her mails and passengers.

In England the abolition of the window tax is pretty certain to be accomplished.

In France, the President has triumphed over the Assembly. Public opinion supports him in the dismissal of Gen. Changarnier.

In Germany the restoration of the old League, and the old order of things is probable.

In Italy we have the reported desire of the Pope to abandon his triple crown, and seek peace in the quiet of a cloister.

The Key of the Bastile, presented by Lafayette to Washington, yet hangs in the hall at Mount Vernon.

The total number of alien passengers who arrived at New York during the month of January, was about 15,000.

WHOOPING COUGH.

D. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Natural Digestion, or the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current, Feb. 15, 1851.		
Wheat Flour,	$4,50	to 5,00
Rye Flour	3,87	to 3,88
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,22	to 3,23
Grain—Wheat,	1,09	to 1,10
Rye,	,75	to ,76
Corn,	66	to ,68
Oats, Jersey,	47	to ,49

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jacob, Shidwell, $5,00; C. F. Miller, Esq Starkville, Mississippi, $,50; Jacob Tingley 2,00; Lewis Webster, 1,00; J. Thomas, 1,75; Harvey-A Bird, 1,50; John C. Moore, 2,25; Benj Sielle jr 1,00; John Grierson, 1,00 Saml. Frazee, 1,50; Saml. Manning, 1,00 Abm. Frazee, 1,00; L. Lincoln, Esq. 1,00; Widow Pound, 1,00; Wm. Morse, ,75; Rev G. Sheldon, ,75; Reuben Dunn, ,63; George Gilmore, ,50; Mary C. F. Randolph, ,50.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. William Shackenburg to Ann Donnelly both of Rahway.

On the 11th inst. David A. Hayes, Esq. of Newark, to Caroline D. Hays, daughter of Isaac Davis, dec'd, of Burlington county.

DIED.

In this place, on Wednesday the 5th inst., Abraham Parker, in the 83d year of his age.

In this place, on Friday last, Mr. Theodore Vermule, aged about 33 years.

Suddenly at his residence near Rahway, Jan. 10th, William Connett, in his 77th year.

At Elizabethtown, on the 2d inst. Sarah wife of Nathaniel Williams, aged 34 years.

At Lyons Farms, Jan. 30, David Dawson, aged 67 years.

At Elizabethtown, 10th inst. Belcher Woodruff, in the 77st year of his age.

At Elizabeth-port, on the 8th inst. of consumption, Ogden Smith, aged 47 years

In Elizabethtown, 7th inst. Elizabeth, wife of James Irvin aged 39 years.

At San Francisco, California, Dec. 1, George F., of Elizabethtown, son of Jonathan Woodruff, aged 28 years.

On the 9th inst of Anopleyx. Moses Wilcox, of New Brunswick, in his 85th year.

VALENTINES!

A LARGE and Splendid Assortment, Just opened, and for sale at the lowest rates, by

Feb. 19, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

For Sale,

A very fine yoke of working Cattle, 5 years old, and a pair of Steers 3 years old. At a good Cow. Apply to EDWARD ROCHE.

Green Valley Feb. 11, 1851.—1w

Timothy and Clover Seed.

TO Sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, Jr.

Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—3w.

Lost.

A VERY large and heavy Buffalo Skin, lined with green, red, purple, black and white worsted plaid, and bound with carpet binding. The loser will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber at New Market. WILLIAM VAIL.

Feb. 14, 1851.—2w

WANTED,

A THIRTY-TWO FEET TIMBER HUB FACTORY. 20,000 Feet of First Quality Elm and White Oak Hub Timber, for which the highest market price will be paid.

JOHN ERMSTON.

Rahway, Jany. 18, 1850.—3m

MOUNT'S

Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall or any rising bone, thoroughpin, saddle gall, or warble, pole evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG, in Somerville by Culver Bauslow. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for rheums and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 28, 1851.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard st., N. Y.)

☞ Are already in receipt of their NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS, and are prepared to serve their customers therewith as well as with every kind, style and quality of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

of which they have one of the largest and best assorted stocks in New York, which comprises every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

worn by ladies or gentlemen, or used by families.

It is impossible for them to enumerate even a moiety of their articles, and would therefore, briefly name a few, as

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Silks, Printed Jaconets and Cambrics, Barèges, Canton Crapes and Tibet Shawls, Muslins, Swiss Muslins, &c. &c.

They would also beg leave to say that they give their attention entirely to the retail business, are in constant communication with their customers, and therefore

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them,

if any noise, and the markets of this or any other country will enable them to do so; and consider their assortment as general as to enable any lady to

Sit down and Select every Article

she wants, without the fatigue and perplexity of shopping, while their invariable rule of

One Price, without Variation,

secures to every customer, whether a child or an adult

Fair and Honest Dealing.

In addition to their extensive assortment of

Every kind of Dress Goods,

they have constantly on hand every kind of

Housewife's and Family Goods,

As Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, and indeed every kind of Linen Goods, which they purchased before the recent advance in prices, and sell

Full Twenty per cent below the Usual Rates

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies.

Woven Blankets and Quilts

Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,

Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods,

And a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. &c.

At prices far below the usual rate of Gentlemen's furnishing Stores.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silks and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to call. Our goods are delivered and sold on our agreement, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line at the exact rate of importation or first cost prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Straw, Hat and Cap Ribbons in large variety.

Silks and Satins for Bonnets.

Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion laces Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.

Jenny Lind Veils, Paris Net Open Head Dresses Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisettes Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.

Embroidered, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.

Embroidered, Revere and plain linen Cambric Hdkfs Gloves and Mitts, Red, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.

Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs.

Swiss, Jaconet, Book Muslins and Bishop Lawns, Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods

French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All which is to avoid paying Ferry Boat we will make money by selling and satisfying themselves.

Feb. 10, 1851.—6m.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

Eng threeply carpets	3 & 3s	Floor oil cloths	3 to 4s
Imperial do do	10 & 11s	Floor do 8 yds. wide	
Brussels carpets	10 a 12s	Eng. oil cloth 4 to 9s	
Tapestry do	9 & 12s	Tufted hearth rugs	20s
Ingrain do	3 & 4s	Hearth rugs assortment	40s
Floor Mats	2 3 & 4s	Windowshades	8 to 40s
Table & piano covers	cheap	Ch'k matting	4-4-6-4-5
Common Carpets	2 to 4s	Stair Rods	6, 8 & 10s
Eng. Druggets	3 & 6s	6-4 Oil Cloth	3s

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, and have stocked it with a general assortment of choice

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Morinoes, De Laines, Parmettas, Poplins, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Satinets and Vestings, Flannels, Ginghams, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. I. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st. Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving ½ or part of the labor of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

New Goods.

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, warranted, wound on all improved principle.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S

Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and in its Saving and Curing Economy. It Relieves Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cents worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Concurrent. The following Infernal Diseases are to be quashed by it—the proof is unto-pised—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels. Diarrhœa, Cholera, Dysentery. Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Ailings, and Disorders of the Nerves and the Blood

And the following External Complaints quenched and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS,

Even Obstinate cases.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this or by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of at least of witnesses could not make the facts stronger. Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—remember the name and no other, and see the signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be sea e.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for CASH, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer, as it not put on commission, like the swill and goods the country. It must on to much for that. To be sold in all villages

J. M. DE CIPLET,

Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in some quarter of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business in a manner, until it now stands as preeminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to commence the new fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

"The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York Nov. 16th, 1850. 3d1y.

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American English and French Prints—Ginghams of every variety. Mousselin De Laines Plain and Figured Lustres, Merinoe, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Silk Cravats, both Satin and Figured; also a full line of the famous *Jenny Lind Ties*, something entirely new style, together with a good assortment of Cloths, also Flannels, Comforters, Blanket and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country Store.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, in set styles. Also a new stock of *Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,*

all of which will be sold cheap

HENRY A. CORY.

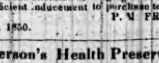
☞ Goods shown freely.

Oct. 21, 1850.

SOME more of those cheap Raisins at	VAIL'S	
1000 POUNDS prime Cheese, for sale at	VAIL'S	
FEW tubs of prime Butter, at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per lb. at	VAIL'S	
SEABURY'S fine white Soap, 8 cents per bar, at	VAIL'S.	
BABBITT'S Double Refined Saleratus, for sale at	VAIL'S.	
BABBITT'S Washing Powder, for sale at	VAIL'S.	
FEW boxes of fresh Oranges and Lemons, at	VAIL'S.	
FEW pounds of cheap Coffee, at	VAIL'S.	
FEW barrels of Fancy, Picnic, and Boston Crackers, at	VAIL'S.	
SOME of those fine city cured Hams left, and for sale at 10 cts. per lb. at	VAIL'S.	
SOME of that 2s. 6d. Tea, for sale at	VAIL'S.	
DRIED Beef, 1c. per lb., for sale at	VAIL'S.	
FEW Cider Barrels for sale cheap at	VAIL'S.	
FEW barrels new crop Molasses, at	VAIL'S.	
100 SACKS of Wines Fine Salt, at	VAIL'S.	
2 WAGONS, and 1 set of Single Harness, 1 Bear and 1 Ostrich Robe, for sale at		

Dec. 3, 1850.

Hope's Express.



For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 P. o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield,
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtland St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Casimeres Satinets, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, DeLaines, Oleous, Shawls, Gingliams, Carpets, Carpet Bags, Rugs and Shines, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. &c. To which he would call the notice of these articles, together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to purchase to such and sell.

P. V. FRENCH.

Sept. 23, 1850.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to sweet well in the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have numbness in the Head, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and chelera morbus. It is a general relief to the sick and my medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances. Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best cure for Dyspepsia that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield,
M. F. CUSHING.

Nov. 19, 1850.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Officers and Privates, Widows, Children, Heirs, Volunteers, and Militia, who served in the war of 1812. In any of the Indian wars since 1790, as well as the war with Mexico, or in case of death, widows or minor children, of such officers and soldiers, are entitled to Bounty Lands. Those who served nine months, to 160 acres of land; those who served four months, to 80 acres; those who served one month to 40 acres. These rights are assignable, and can be located on any vacant premises, by the subscriber, residing in Plainfield.

Dec. 3, 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after Directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after *Nature's own method*, by Natural Digestion, or the Gastric Juice.

If Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest *one pound* of albumine, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours* out of the stomach!

DIGESTION,

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the acid or a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a healthy state, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it no one will have digestion, good blood, good appetite, good health and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill dead, or injured stomach produces *acid Gastric fluid*, and hence the diseased distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great measure in the fourth stomach of the ox, next after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, calf, &c. It is the materials of which the Gastric Juice is made, and in fact, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the days. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle forty one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that one part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, in a few hours will digest coagulated albumen, and *change it into the same kind of chyme in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

De Perrein, in his famous treatise on "Food and Digestion," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states that "Pepsin is the most important fluid agent of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Perrein.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia," and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, found relief only when he had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and digesting them, when taken into the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

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Dr. Dunglison's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we have been enabled to produce readily an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in its natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, is a great writer on Human Physiology, and notes more than fifty pages to an examination of the subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach, are of the first order in Science. In all cases, he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced more marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption* supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of a newspaper notice, but the following is a brief of the published certificates of cures by the private Physician of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were hopeless and desperate cases, and the cures were made in a rapid and wonderful, but permanent manner.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, and the worst effects of Alcoholic Abuse. And every other disorder upon the digestive organs, and all long sicknesses. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how long they may be, it gives instant Relief! A few days' use eradicates the *Dyspeptic symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly exercised in the Nervous Diseases. Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, mild, vapid sinits of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Dependency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Confirmed Dyspepsia.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For ordering or sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders with directions for dissolving in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity* of Pepsin. They are sent by mail, free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or Every one his own Physician! 37th edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private disease in every shape and form, and malformations of the generative system,

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, when persons suffering from a secret disease, need no more become the victims of quacks, or take nauseous prescriptions to rid them of it, as one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, as with and teeth the usual expense. In addition to which the author has given a full and plain explanation of the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage, besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in this notice.

☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or 5 copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street, PHILADELPHIA." Postpaid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described many of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Dec. 12, 1850.

Bounty Land and Pension Claims

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to all Officers, Soldiers and Seamen of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian Wars since 1790, of the Mexican War, whether enlisted, drafted, hired as substitutes or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, the widow and minor children. Those who have served 9 months are entitled to receive a land warrant for 160 acres; those who have been engaged in the service 4 months, one for 80 acres; those who have served 1 month, one for 40 acres. Said warrants can be sold on land in any State or Territory in the Union, belonging to the United States, that is in the market. By a late act of Congress, all persons entitled to a Revolutionary War Pension, or is made the duty of the subscriber or their attorneys, to make direct application to the Department at Washington.

In case of this heavy duty, the subscriber has entered into an arrangement with an agent there, which will enable him to obtain Land Warrents and Pensions, unusually and cheaply, for it often may not be known to the soldier or heirs. DANIEL CORY.

Warrenville Feb. 3, 1851.—3m.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the last Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as he intends.

All those who wish to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have their mouths examined at least annually. This is not necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state of preservation, but those defective subjects which are liable soon to end that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

If All former operations with gold on healthy roots will be filled over and preserved for years.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style and guaranteed to answer every purpose of the original, on the most reasonable terms, or no charge.

Those who cannot be reached at all. *Rooms at Laing's Hotel*, Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at the Revere House in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad, on Tuesdays and Fridays; at his office in Newark, 224 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at his residence in Rahway on Mondays.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y. C. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

NO

Humbug—something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers, that he has made arrangements with Charles Potter's Compound Wash Mixture, for Plainfield, as for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both of these saving articles in washing, warranted to do all that is recommended for the purpose required. Money will be refunded to those using this two-fold finding it not to answer the purposes required. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial, which will be proved then apparent to all.

Call on one—try, try both.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw on my shelves old counters, some new and elegant plaids and figured Delaines, Red and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of ladies is invited now, or I will be requested to call another time.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. DANIEL CORNELISON.

MANNING VERMULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main-st., Plainfield, N. J.

I prepared to furnish articles in his line of trade at most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as issued, and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with an Handsome and serviceable Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and he'll sell at such cheaper.

N. B. Orders or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and the latest styles.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Professor A. C. Barry's

TRICOPHEROUS

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing ringworm on the skin, diseases of the glands, tumors and boils, tumors, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation, there is no such word as fail." The Professor says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions"

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced more marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption* supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of a newspaper notice, but the following is a brief of the published certificates of cures by the private Physician of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were hopeless and desperate cases, and the cures were made in a rapid and wonderful, but permanent manner.

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For ordering or sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders with directions for dissolving in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity* of Pepsin. They are sent by mail, free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or Every one his own Physician! 37th edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private disease in every shape and form, and malformations of the generative system,

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, when persons suffering from a secret disease, need no more become the victims of quacks, or take nauseous prescriptions to rid them of it, as one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, as with and teeth the usual expense. In addition to which the author has given a full and plain explanation of the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage, besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in this notice.

☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or 5 copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street, PHILADELPHIA." Postpaid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described many of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Dec. 12, 1850.

NO

Humbug—something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers, that he has made arrangements with Charles Potter's Compound Wash Mixture, for Plainfield, as for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both of these saving articles in washing, warranted to do all that is recommended for the purpose required. Money will be refunded to those using this two-fold finding it not to answer the purposes required. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial, which will be proved then apparent to all.

Call on one—try, try both.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw on my shelves old counters, some new and elegant plaids and figured Delaines, Red and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of ladies is invited now, or I will be requested to call another time.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. DANIEL CORNELISON.

MANNING VERMULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main-st., Plainfield, N. J.

I prepared to furnish articles in his line of trade at most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as issued, and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with an Handsome and serviceable Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and he'll sell at such cheaper.

N. B. Orders or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and the latest styles.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Professor A. C. Barry's

TRICOPHEROUS

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing ringworm on the skin, diseases of the glands, tumors and boils, tumors, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation, there is no such word as fail." The Professor says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions"

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced more marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption* supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of a newspaper notice, but the following is a brief of the published certificates of cures by the private Physician of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were hopeless and desperate cases, and the cures were made in a rapid and wonderful, but permanent manner.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, and the worst effects of Alcoholic Abuse. And every other disorder upon the digestive organs, and all long sicknesses. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how long they may be, it gives instant Relief! A few days' use eradicates the *Dyspeptic symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly exercised in the Nervous Diseases. Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, mild, vapid sinits of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Dependency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Confirmed Dyspepsia.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For ordering or sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders with directions for dissolving in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity* of Pepsin. They are sent by mail, free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

MOFFAT'S
Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of FIFTEEN YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate effect of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day have failed; and in many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a mere blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than meritorious to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their sanative and sanguifying influence in purifying the nutrient and channels of life, and entiching them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their merits.

Unlike the host of pernicious quack-nostrums which boast of "great discoveries, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither Mercury, nor Antimony, nor Arsenic, nor any other mineral in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to the Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders in medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the tenacious humors and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse; and leave much matter to produce habitual costiveness behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well-informed men against the quack medicines of the time. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, to purify the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, becomes thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind: **Flatulency**, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Headache, Nervousness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without evidence; all violent purges leave the bowels more costive than ever.

Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration to the skin, and the free-ough addition of all intestinal obstruction in others.

Rheumatism permanently in three or four days, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have never been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion to, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores**, by the purely gastric principle which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and **Bad Complexions**, by their active effect upon the fluids which feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin.

Coughs, Colds and **Influenza** will likewise be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of twenty-five years; and that he tried in vain every known prescription within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been announced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease: a cure by these medicines is permanent. **TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.**

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaint.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Dejection of Spirits.—These medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—Sick's Erie, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the gentle but powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Nurse Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitations of the Heart, Painter's Colic, are specially cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not AN AUTHORISED AGENT.

Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT
334 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's apparel, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by
June 18, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

A FINE Lot of Prime Cheese Just Received; also a good assortment of Sugars for preserving fruits, For Sale Low by
D. VAIL.

New Ladies,

Intentions to get some beautiful
Organdy Lawns Ombre shades also.
So no splendid Bareges, all wool and silk. Call at
May 14, 1849. D. BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,
June 15 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

AGENCY OF
Dr. S. S. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES,
Used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of

Coughs, Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Gonorrhœa Piles, Female Complaints, &c. &c.

—also—

Dr S. S. Fitch's Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces Inhaling Tubes, and Lectures on Consumption, and the art of preserving Life and Health to Old Age, &c. &c.

I have been appointed Agent for the Sale of the above Goods and will keep them constantly on hand.
M. F. CUSHING.
March 12, 1850.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT

For the cure of
Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Bowels complaints, Bronchitis, Kidney Sore Throat Ague, Headache, &c.
For Sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

REMOVAL.

To the Shop opposite the 2d Presbyterian Church, (up stairs.)

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker

INFORMS all concerned that he has established himself in the above business, as well as Truck and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen and judge for yourselves.
Nov. 13, 1848.—1y

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jas. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles—Richards's Grooveless, and other Needles Pearl Buttons,—Studs,—Steel and Gold Pens,—Wool and Cotton,—Stay Bindings—Tapes—Hooks & Eyes,—Thimbles,—Scissors,—Pocket knives, &c. &c.
RICH'D RICHARDS,
Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods.
16 Maiden-Lane, N. Y., and
May 26, 1848—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

AGENCY OF THE
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company, (believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscribers. The annual dividend declared in 1849 will exhibit a clear gain during the past year of $282,134 14 cts. Further information showing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it, on application to
WEBSTER & MARSH.
Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

AARON H. BEAN,

39 Water-street and 8 Counties Slip,
IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &C

HAS for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse, all the varieties of dark and pale Brandies, together with different brands of Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, Sherry and Port, of high-medium and of low grades, Champagne and other French Wines, all of which are offered on their fair market value, according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time:

Brandies—Otard, Dupuy & Co	$2 00 to $ 2 50 gall
" Pinet, Castellon & Co.	1 90 to 2 00 "
" Leger Freres	1 90 to 3 00 "
" Hennessey	2 00 to 2 50 "
" P. H. Godard	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Severe	1 35 to 1 50 "
" P. Soquette	1 35 to 1 40 "
" Alex. Seignette	1 35 to 1 45 "
" P. Remeau	1 25 to 1 35 "
" Rascou	1 20 to 1 30 "
" J. Dupuy	1 10 to 1 20 "
Gin—Scan	1 00 to 1 00 "
" Pine Apple	95 to 1 00 "
" Cologne	1 00 to 1 50 "
" Hope	95 to 1 05 "
" Double Eagle	95 to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey	1 75 to 2 00 "
Old Jamaica Rum	2 00 to 2 25 "
" St. Croix "	80 to 95 "
Madeira Wines $	75, 90, 100, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Champagne "	1 00, 1 00, 1 75, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Port "	62½, 1 00, 1 25, 1 50 to 2 50 "
Champagne	$ 7 50, 9 00, 11, $12 to $14 50 "

and other even cheaper wines.

All ord. rs accompanied with a remittance or proper city reference will be cheerfully complied with.

Merchants or hotel keepers at any distance may rely upon receiving their goods just as ordered, because the necessity of ruining capitalists by selling goods of spurious quality and price, and if for Brandy, and Gin, whether of high or low flavor.
New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

NOTICE.

HAVING overcome many hindrances in preparing for business, we are happy to inform our friends and the public that we are about at the old stand of Tidwell & Denton, ready to wait upon all who favor us with their custom with any in market for cheapness quality, or style, and those who wish to buy for cash will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is small profits and quick sales.

Our stock consists of an assortment of Dry Goods, fancy and staple, Groceries, Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings of Hunnings, Shirts, Collars, Gents' Hats, &c. All kinds of garments made to order at short notice, and warranted to fit or no sale.

Wood, Grain, and Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Hands wanted for all kinds of garments, with ready pay for all well done.
E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, April 16, 1850.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey at their next session, to commence at Trenton on the 2nd Tuesday of January next, for an act to erect a new County, to be composed of the Townships of Plainfield, New Providence and Westfield, and a part of the Township of Railway in Essex County, a part of the Townships of Woodbridge and Piscataway in Middlesex County, and the Townships of Warren and a part of the Township of Bernards in the County of Somerset, and a part of the Township of Morris, in the County of Morris.
Nov. 13, 1850.

ANDREW B. WEBSTER,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.
OFFICE—No. 153 Mansey Street,
May 13, 1850. NEWARK N. J.

Looking Glasses — A Large number JUST RECEIVED.—from 25 cents to $7, each
D. BULLMAN.

Here We Come Again.

MR. Editor:—I wish through the medium of your paper to say to my good friends and customers, that I have just exchanged and fitted up my Store house, that I might also enlarge my stock of Goods, and also that I have added to my former stock, a variety of

New and Splendid Goods,

Among which are some elegant new style Cassimeres, De Laines, Prints, Muslins, Ladies' Collars, fine Linen Bosts, Shoes, Half Gaiters and Gaiters, Men and Boy's Boots and Shoes, Chains, Glass and Earthen Ware, Rocking, Fancy and Small Chairs;—Also, just received from James Lurue, a quantity of his well known cheap and Durable Goods, such as Gingham, Cotton Cassimere, Checks, Linen and Cotton, Table Diapers, Stripes, Prints, &c. &c.

All are invited to call and examine our stock and see our improvements, and be assured that no pains will be spared to accommodate our customers with every article at the lowest rates for cash or country produce. The subscriber hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithfulness to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

Don't forget the stand opposite Somerset street.
DANIEL BULLMAN.
Plainfield, March 25, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A Cheap and Splendid Assortment for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.

WE, the subscribers, having entered in Co-partnership under the firm of Wm. DUNN & CO., are about opening a Clothing Store in Plainfield, where they will be keeping on hand a large and good assortment of every article usually kept in Clothing Establishments, which we shall sell as cheap as in any other place in the Union. We feel confident with the experience we have had, in this and other countries, in being always conversant in the market, with our practical knowledge of manufacturing, and with close application on our part to cutting that we can furnish customers cheap as the cheapest and as well as the best. Every garment warranted to be neatly and *substantially* made, and of *perfect* materials. Our stock will consist in part of fine Cloth Coats, Pants, Vests, Sattinett and Cotton Coats from 1 to $2, Tweed, all wool, from 3 to $5; Pants at every description from 1 to $6; a great variety of Vests from 1 to $4, among which will be found a lot of light goods, marseilles, at 75 cents per piece for $3. Also will be found flannel shirts and collars from $1 to $2 50; Undershirts and drawers, Handkerchiefs, Gloves Suspenders, Collars, Bosoms, Canes, &c., &c., which we will sell very low for cash. We solicit our friends and the public generally to encourage this effort to bring business to our town.

N. B.—Also a well selected assortment of goods of every description, upon our shelves ready to cut to order. Good fits warranted. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

WM. DUNN.
J. D. TITSWORTH.
A. D. TITSWORTH.
April 30, 1-50.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age
Made Independent and Comfortable.
THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Premium Reserve Liability, in addition to the profits of Mutual Insurance, thus establishing the first and most eligible basis in Life Insurance—*ultimate security.*

It insures lives for one or more years, or for the whole life. Persons insuring have the right to assign their policies to wives on the lives of their husbands—free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

Where so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons insuring on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution.

Without incurring any Personal Liability whatever.

Premiums are payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Siorm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles M. Connolly,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold,
John A. Laqueer,	Wash. R. Vermilye,
William Tucker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward S. Clark,
P. C. Van Schaick,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Francis Lanqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
Isaac Phelps,	Wm. E. Whitehouse,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. B. Althause,
Jacob Harsen,	Elisha Riggs.

FREDERICK SHELDON, *President*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*
J. EADIE, Jr., *Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by
ELISTON MARSH, *Agent.*
September 10 1850

Great Bargains.

Cheap Goods Forever.

Come young, come old, come short, come tall
D. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Goods for our cousins, new styles,
To suit the mind, to please the eye.
We paid the cash to buy them cheap,
And will sell them right to sell a heap.
Ging hams and Muslins, Delaines, Cords,
The newest styles New York affords;
Prints and Ginghams, Calicoes too,
Colors fast and dyes are fresh.
Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats and Shoes,
And all the goods which mends one's
Together with a good supply
Of groceries that will defy
A cause of men wi o live with us,
And twice a year make quite a fuss,
To go to Brunson ick with their trade,
Of which our honest dealers are afraid.
We'll sell to these and all the rest.
For cheapest seen what suits them best.
With Brunswick prices we'll compete,
And the shall remain in the heart;
So come and see, come short, come tall,
D. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

Six Reasons

Why you should Subscribe to it.

It is ably, independently, and impartially conducted
It gives Intelligence, Shirks, Gallops, Gives the News of the best writers.
It maintains a high tone of literature and morals.
No pains or expense is spared in its management.
It is printed with bold, clear, new type, that can be read by old and young.
It is furnished at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. P. forms obtaining and sending three subscribers and the publication, (by mail, at his risk,) are entitled to a copy gratis.
Many other reasons might be given, but these are sufficient.

The Philadelphia Saturday Express,
FOR THE
HOME CIRCLE,

Is published by
No. 47 Dock st. N. E. of Second, Philadelphia.
☞ A copy of the Express, and one of either Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, Sartain's Magazine, or Peterson's New $3 Monthly Magazine, may be obtained for Four Dollars.
☞ Editors who wish an exchange will oblige us by giving the above three insertions.
Dec. 24, 1850.

CEMENT, 35 shillings a barrel,
PLASTERS TON LIME, 10s. a barrel, by
Sept. 9, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

JUST RECEIVED, a fine lot of Hams, Shoulder and Smoked Beef, and for sale by
July 15, 1850. D. VAIL.

Good Molasses

FOR 3 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in abundance, for sale by
P. M. FRENCH.

Just Received,

A FEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality for sale by
D. BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A Beautiful assortment of Silk and Satin Parasols, new styles, and for sale by D. BULLMAN.
May 7, 1850.

$4,000

IN EACH BOTTLE—One Testimonial of a cure—Three Dozen a day—One Bottle cures in 24 hours—Twenty-four Days.

Price $1.50 per Bottle. Six Bottles for $7.

BRANT'S
PURIFYING EXTRACT

is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same worth, strength and quality as in the small bottles.

The great superiority of THE PURIFIER over SARSAPARILLA and all other preparations of the kind, is the entire absence of Mercury or any mineral poison in its composition, and the substitution therefor of the following roots:—Blue Cohosh, Poke Root, Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Burdock, Indian Turnip, Wild Cherry Bark, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Prickly Ash, Mandrake, Sassafras, Queen's Root, Bitter Root, Elder Flowers, Hops, Uva Ursi, Mullein, Liverwort, Gentian, Coriander, Anise, Caraway, Coltsfoot, Hoarhound, Spikenard, Comfrey, Rhubarb, Senna, Manna, Cream of Tartar, Saltpetre, Rochelle Salts, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Iodine of Potash, Iodine of Iron, Iodine of Mercury, Iodine of Lime, Iodine of Soda, Iodine of Ammonia, Iodine of Magnesia, Iodine of Zinc, Iodine of Copper, Iodine of Lead, Iodine of Arsenic, Iodine of Gold, Iodine of Platina, Iodine of Silver, Iodine of Nickel, Iodine of Cobalt, Iodine of Manganese, Iodine of Tin, Iodine of Bismuth, Iodine of Antimony, Iodine of Chromium, Iodine of Uranium, Iodine of Cerium, Iodine of Tellurium, Iodine of Titanium, Iodine of Molybdena, Iodine of Tungsten, Iodine of Columbium, Iodine of Vanadium, Iodine of Zirconium, Iodine of Glucinum, Iodine of Yttrium, Iodine of Thorium, Iodine of Pelopium, Iodine of Pluranium, Iodine of Ilmenium, Iodine of Tantalum, Iodine of Cerium, Iodine of Lanthanum, Iodine of Didymium, Iodine of Erbium, Iodine of Terbium, Iodine of Norium, Iodine of Pelopium, Iodine of Pluranium, Iodine of Ilmenium, Iodine of Tantalum, Iodine of Cerium, Iodine of Lanthanum, Iodine of Didymium, Iodine of Erbium, Iodine of Terbium, Iodine of Norium.

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANT'S PURIFIER
has more efficacy, and cures more severe blood disease, than **SIX BOTTLES OF SARSAPARILLA.**

If so, then, ONE BOTTLE OF PURIFIER sells for ONE DOLLAR, and Six Bottles of Sarsaparilla cannot be sold for Two Dollars.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. B. Hakin of Rose, Oneida Co., N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula in 1846, swore to the following statement before Mr. Alderman Hall, Justice of the Peace in the City of New York, on the 5th of December, 1849, under the following circumstances:

A Pamphlet containing Brant's Indian Specific, is published in the City of New York and manufactured and vended a large quantity of it. Mr.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 8. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1851. Whole number 736.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

Leave	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 45 and	5 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M.
Somerville,	5	7	3 15
Bound Brook,	5 18	7 10	3 25
New Market,	5 30	7 30	3 35
Plainfield,	5 45	7 30	3 45
Scotch Plains,	6	7 35	3 50
Westfield,	6 30	7 45	3
Cranaville,	6 40	7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town		8 15	19 45
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30	8 30	1

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 6 1-4. P. M.

By the N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtland St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

The Nervous and Rheumatic.

Pains of all Kinds Instantly Eased!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is the most wonderful remedy ever discovered for the cure of Pain, Inflammation, Sprains, Bruises, Weakness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Chronic Debility, Nervous Complaints, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Spine or Limbs, Pain in the Bowels, Nausea, Vomiting, Cramp, Colic, Wind in the Stomach, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Fever, Ague, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Hysterics, Croup, Erysipelas, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Mumps, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, Canker, Worms, Chilblains, Corns, Frost Bites, Sea Sickness, Colds, Coughs, Pains in the Limbs, Joints or Back, Spasms, Sudden Attacks of Pain, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, or Nervous System, whether arising from Scrofula, Consumption, Debility, Inflammatory or Constitutional Disorders, or Infirmities.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a remedy of such transcendent power to stop pain, that from the first dose it takes effect, it will not be found possible to suffer pain of any description, whether it be caused by Accident, Inflammation, Debility, Nervousness, Spasms, Sickness, Soreness, Colds, Coughs, Pains, Aches, Weakness, Lumbago, Sciatica, Asthma, Colic, Wind in the Stomach, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Fever, Ague, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Hysterics, Croup, Erysipelas, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Mumps, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, Canker, Worms, Chilblains, Corns, Frost Bites, Sea Sickness, Colds, Coughs, Pains in the Limbs, Joints or Back, Spasms, Sudden Attacks of Pain, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, or Nervous System, whether arising from Scrofula, Consumption, Debility, Inflammatory or Constitutional Disorders, or Infirmities.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is the only remedy that will instantly stop the most excruciating pain, allay inflammations, and cure congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will in a few minutes cure the most excruciating pain, whether the sufferer be confined to bed or crippled with pain, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica or Lumbago.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will in a few minutes relieve the most violent Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Hoarseness, Influenza, Croup, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels

Caution to Young Men.

By the Old Man of the Woods.

Not all that is shining is genuine gold;
We may not now know it, but time will unfold:
For time is a prophet that tells the whole truth,
He has to the aged, and will to the youth.

No beauty is real but that of the mind,
Yet often bewitches the youth of mankind;
Led on and deluded they dream of its charms,
Till, like a night vision, it dies in their arms.

Youth looks at the surface, nor thinks of disguise;
If a lady is handsome they hope she is wise;
But time wasts her beauty, at best a thin veil,
And he finds all is gone when her cheak has grown pale.

Then act with great caution in choosing a wife
It is not for a month, nor a year, but for life;
Then think on the future, for many a day,
For beauty will fade like flowers of May.

Let reason direct, but beware of your eyes,
For beauty is often a snare in disguise:
The rose bush has flowers delightfully gay,
But nothing but thorns when the flowers decay.

A wife that's worth having, young man, would you find?
Seek out a young lady that has a good mind;
A mind pure and steady, with knowledge well stor'd,
And a heart exercis'd in the fear of the Lord.

Is she modest, and cheerful, and mostly at home?
Do her eyes never stare, nor her feet ever roam?
Is she kind to her parents, her words mild and few?
She will make a good wife, and be kind to you too.

But if she is giddy and fond of the show,
The ball and the fiddle, then just let her go;
Of such a young lady I tell you beware;
She would be like a hornet's nest built in your hair.

Dispersion of Colored Churches.—The *Evening Post* says that the Baptist Colored Church at Buffalo has suffered a large diminution of its members in consequence of the Fugitive Slave Law. One hundred and thirty of the communicants, as we are informed by the pastor, left the place for fear of arrest on the charge of being fugitive slaves, and have passed over to Canada. The Methodist Church, in the same place, has also lost a considerable number of its members from the same cause. There is said to be among these more disposition to make a stand and to resist the law than among their Baptist brethiren. Somebody had advised them to arm themselves and defend their liberty.—The Baptist pastor, however, told his people that he found in the Gospel examples which justified running away, but no examples which warranted fighting. The Colored Baptist Church at Rochester, which formerly numbered one hundred and fourteen communicants, has lost them all except two, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. The pastor, a mulatto Kentuckian, was the first to flee, and the whole flock followed him. The colored Baptist church at Detroit has lost eighty-four of its members from the same cause. They abandon their homes and their occupations, sell such property as they cannot conveniently carry with them, and seek refuge in Canada. Meantime the number of persons escaping from their masters does not seem to be essentially lessened by the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Since it was passed, we are informed, from the same source which furnishes us with the particulars already given, eighty seven fugitive slaves from the South have passed through Buffalo, on their way to Canada.

Rum, and its Effects.—At Pottsville, Pa., in the (Rev. Mr. Johnston's) second Methodist church, on Sunday evening last, while the collection was being taken up, a man, whose personal appearance evidently denoted a shattered constitution, misery and suffering, threw into the basket a small paper carefully rolled up, which was found to contain a half dime, the last remnant, it seems, of a wasted patrimony; for on the paper was written: "This is the last of four thousand dollars left me by my father—rum and its effects!" Whothe poor fellow was, or whence he came, is not known, for he was a stranger, and evidently a wanderer upon the face of the earth.

The Expenses of Government.—The supply bills which are before Congress, include an expenditure of nearly forty seven millions of dollars, as follows: The Deficiency bill, amounting to about $5,500,000; Civil and Diplomatic, $6,500,000; Army and Ordnance Fortifications, $12,500,000; West Point Academy, $200,000; Navy, $10,000,000; Indian Expenses, $2,000,000; Post office, $5,500,000: Mexican Indemnity, $3,600,000; River and Harbor Appropriations, $2 000,000; Light House, $400,000; Coast Survey, $150,000; Pension, $1,500,000; Total, $46,850,000. Besides these there will be an odd million or two for the boundary commission, special indian negotiations, and the usual annual indefinite and permanent appropriations not estimated for, of $5,500,000. These sums together will make the total appropriations of the present session amount to somewhat over fifty millio n of dollars, without taking into the account such contingencies as the passage of the French Spoliation bill, the Amistad and Ritchie claims.

A Race.—Two horses hitched to the cracker wagon of Messrs. Tims and Pound, of Newark, having been left for a moment by their driver, near the residence of Philemon Dunn, Esq., started, and took the railroad track for their village. They ran the distance—about 2 miles—leading the locomotive, which was compelled to check its speed to keep from running over the wagon, and were arrested and led off the track at a point near the Depot.—No injury was done, either to horses or wagon, by this "rough passage," including the going over a bridge or two in a direction quite different from that usually taken. We noticed the same animals in front of our office, the day after the race, when one of them was rearing and plunging in a way to show that a second heat would not be particularly disagreeable to him.—*Sentinel & Star.*

Among the freight brought down the Belvidere Rail Road on Monday, was 150 barrels of whiskey for the Philadelphia market.

Mr. Chatfield has prohibited merchants from discharging their cargoes in the ports of Honduras, under the penalty of blockade. The merchant vessel Tyson, anchored in the port of Tigre, was prevented from unloading eighteen tons of powder belonging to the Messrs. Tejada, of Grenada, Nicaragua. The reason for the interdiction assigned by Mr. Chatfield was that the introduction of powder into the state is prejudicial to the interests of Her Britannic Majesty."

In a case brought before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, from Delaware county, it was decided last week, that in a public sale, where a person is employed to "run up" the property, and make the purchaser pay more than if none but *bona fide* bidders bid for it, the sale is fraudulent and void, so far that the purchaser is not obliged to take the property struck off to him.

An English writer says that if the new mode of preparing flax should prove to be successful, it would arrest the emigration from Ireland to America, would cure the Irish troubles, would render Great Britain independent of the United States for raw materials for the most important manufactures would greatly discourage slavery, and would open to the British colonies a very large and profitable branch of agricultural industry.

Mr. Benton, in a recent speech on the California Land Claim Bill, stated, that Col. Fremont was now paying the penalty of his early exposure; being confined to his house in California, chained down by sciatica, rheumatism neuralgia, unable to go even to look after his own property; and it was not possible to say when he would return to Washington.

It is a remarkable fact, that in twenty-five out of the 31 States, there are now Democratic Governors. The 6 States which have Whig Governors, are, *Vermont*, *Rhode Island*, New York, Pennsylvania, *Florida*, and Kentucky.

The first Daily Paper ever published in North Carolina, was issued from the office of the Raleigh Register, during the session of the Legislature just closed.

The Illinois legislature have adopted resolutions in favor of the Compromise measures,—ayes 56, noes 14, and for rescinding the Wilmot proviso resolutions—ayes 55, noes 15.

Messrs. Adams & Co., with the promptness which characterizes all their business transactions, on Monday paid the five thousand dollars stolen from their Express between Philadelphia and Baltimore, last week.

The Boston Post accounts for the recent cold weather, by supposing that Sir John Franklin in going through the north-west passage, forgot to shut the front door after him.

Joseph Gillott, the celebrated English maker of steel pens has just bought an estate for $450,000, the profits of pen making.

Some half dozen vessels loaded with ice, were sent out from New Haven on Thursday last, to North Carolina. They are to return with shad for the Northern market.

A man by the name of Kinney, was arrested at Alton, Ill., for kidnapping a free negro and selling him. The negro was a party to the fraud, and shared in the profits.

The letter of Mr. Webster to Chevalier Hulsemann, is commended in the English papers.—The Daily News says —"These letters are an entirely new and racy addition to the old specimens of diplomatic correspondence. They promise to inaugurate a new era in 'diplomatic style.'"

What Railroads do for Land.—The Wheeling Times says, that the land along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Virginia has increased, in the average, 300 per cent, and the amount of land now being prepared for cultivation is greater than ever cultivated before.

A farm in West Zanesville, which had been offered for $12,000, has, since the railroad was located along its borders, been sold for $20,000.

In Newark, O. a tavern stand which had rented for $400, on the completion of the railroad rented for $1,800.

The Reform Measures are getting to be a burlesque in our own State Legislature, and provoke a broad grin at their very mention.—We are half inclined to the opinion that the only one which will be passed, is the General Pig Law, proposed by a West Jersey member, the main provision of which is to restrain pigs from wandering abroad.—*Newark Mercury.*

The commissioners of the London industrial exhibition have determined to interdict the sale of all intoxicating drinks at the world's fair.

No License in Illinois.—The following is the substance of the No License bill which was passed by the Legislature of Illinois:

1. It repeals all present License laws. 2. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in less quantity that one quart, under a penalty of $25. 3. It sold to minors increases the fine from $30 to $50. 4. Provides for a penalty of not less than $25, nor over $100, for selling more than a quart, and permitting the same to drunk, on the premises of the seller. 5. Giving away liquor to come within the provisions of the law.

A New York paper says that Wm. B. Astor has contracted for the erection of one hundred and fifty first class tenement houses, principally on Fortieth street and vicinity.

They laid a carpet on the levee at New Orleans for Jenny Lind to walk on, when she landed from the Havana steamer.

Four hundred fine wooled sheep were recently killed by dogs, on a single farm, near the town of Gates, New York.

Scarcity of Silver.—The export of specie from New York for the two weeks ending Saturday, was $577,008, of which $455,183, were in silver coins. Of American half dollars alone $255,841 were exported.

A Clipper Barque is lying at Cincinnati, with a full cargo bound for Liverpool. A similar vessel is building at the same port for San Francisco.

New Cathedral in London.—A magnificent cathedral, to be styled St. Patrick's, is about to be erected by the Irish Catholics in a new street, to be opened in Westminster, between the Houses of Parliament and Pimlico. The houses on the new street, which will be Victoria street, are to be palatial in character. The cathedral is to be the Metropolitan Church of the Cardinal, and is expected to excel in dimensions and architectural beauty any building of the kind in England.

The pack t ship Devonshire, has made the passage from New York to Portsmouth in 14 days, 6 hours—equal to some of steamers.

Thompson, the English abolitionist, came very near being treated to a coat of tar and feathers by the people of Springfield, Mass., a few days since.

We notice an advert sement in the *Herald*, headed "Information Wanted!". We know of no office where it is more needed.

THE UNION

Plainfield, February 20, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Congress.—But one week more remains of the present session of Congress, which expires next Tuesday at midnight; and in that one week more remains to be done, and ought to be done, than has been transacted in the whole 12 weeks that have passed. A better specimen of entire inaction than has been presented by our Congress during the last 12 weeks cannot easily be found. After the exciting scenes of the last session, the members met in December, resolved to be calm and cool, whatever might happen—and so calm are they that they do just about next to nothing. The South seems to care for nothing in the world but Slavery, and opposes all measures calculated to benefit the North, or West, or the Nation. The West being mostly interested in the improvement of their rivers and the construction of *their* railroads, gives but feeble support to other measures. And though many statesmen may labor for the passage of good laws, they can do nothing against so much opposition, and join the others in doing nothing.

Which is the Monopoly Party?—The proceedings of our Legislature this winter, we think, cannot fail to satisfy the most cursory and prejudiced observer that the Democratic Party is rightfully entitled the Monopoly Party. We do not believe that the majority in this State are Monopolists, and had there been no cheating, the election last fall would have resulted very differently. Had it been generally known, as it is now known, that Gov. Fort was the monopoly candidate, and that Commodore Stockton and Secretary Thompson would be the democratic candidates for the best office in the gift of the Legislature—and that the majority of the democratic members would oppose the Camden and Keyport Railroad, the rival of the great monopoly—the democrats would never have got into power. The people will not so easily be deceived again by the cry of anti monopoly and reform, so completely have they come short of their professions by their actions. We are glad to see some of the democratic papers honest enough to rebuke boldly the monopoly acts of their members. Would that more of them would show their consistency by following the good example.

Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.—A fugitive slave was arrested in Boston, last week, and while before the Court, was rescued by a band of negroes unarmed, and sent to Canada, where he has arrived safely. This has caused much excitement at Washington and elsewhere.

We are indebted to Dr. H. A. Buttolph, Superintendent, for the Fourth Annual Report of our State Lunatic Asylum. A very favorable and satisfactory account of its doings for the past year is presented—of which no person or party seems to complain. The Asylum, in its plan, its superintendence and success, is an honor to the State. Large as it is, we believe an addition is necessary, and will probably soon be erected.

The Revival of Religion in the neighborhood of Mount Bethel, in the adjoining township, is in its results, when we consider the smallness of the population, very remarkable. It is one of the oldest churches in this section, and is situated among a very sparse and scattered people—yet as the fruits of the late revival, 104 have already been united to the church, and more expected—comprising a large portion of the inhabitants theresbouts, not before members.

We are also happy to learn that revivals are quite prevalent in many parts of this State—including Trenton, Newark, and other places, —also, what is somewhat singular, in our County Prison, the result of the faithful preaching of the chaplain, and most of the prisoners have signed the Temperance Pledge.

One Week Later from Europe.

The U. S. Mail steamship Baltic arrived at New York last Thursday forenoon, in 11 days and 21 hours from Liverpool—being the quickest passage ever made from Liverpool to New York in the winter season, and beating the last passage of the Africa, the crack steamer of the Cunard line, by nearly two days and a half.—Her last voyage to Liverpool took 10½ days.

She brings over 30 passengers.

Cotton had declined 1-8d. Not much change otherwise in commercial matters.

England.—The Queen opened the Parliament in person on the 6th inst.

Arrival of the Cambria.—The Cunard steamer Cambria, Capt. Shannon, which sailed from Cork on the 4th, with the Atlantic's freight, arrived last Thursday evening about five o'clock, making the voyage in 16 days—a very fair passage for the Cambria at this season.

The Morris & Essex R. R. Co., the Belvidere Intelligencer says, intend to put the extension of their road as far as Belvidere under contract immediately.

A daughter of the Hon. W. A Bird, who breakfasted at home (Buffalo,) on Thursday, ate a morning ride of 370 miles passed the evening pleasantly at Mrs. Washington Hunt's party, in Albany!

"Why does salt dissolve ice?" Water freezes at 32°, but salt and water will not freeze till the air is 25° colder; if therefore salt be added to ice, it dissolves it."

Library and Reading Room.

An animated meeting was held in the Second Presbyterian Church last Tuesday evening to consider this subject. The proposition to raise $3000 by a joint stock, was agreed to, and a committee appointed to obtain subscriptions.—Appropriate addresses were made by Rev. Geo. Sheldon, of Plainfield, and Theodore Runyon, Esq. of Newark.

C. Boice, Esq. has favored us with the complete census returns of this State—a pamphlet that we much wanted.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Mexico arrived at New Orleans, on the 15th inst. 7 days from Chagres, with over 200 passengers, and a large amount of gold.

The Crescent City arrived at New York last Tuesday afternoon, 11 days from Chagres, with 218 passengers, and some gold dust.

They bring two weeks' later news from California, which is interesting. Gold continued abundant, but business had not recovered from its late depression.

New Discoveries of Gold.—Much excitement prevailed on account of new discoveries of gold in unprecedented abundance. 27 miles beyond the Trinity river a beach has been discovered several miles in extent, the sands of which are so mixed with gold as to be worth from 10 cts. to $10 a pound. It is surrounded on all sides landward by a high bluff, and is extremely difficult to get at except by water, and when the water is still. The richness of the placer is beyond all belief and anything ever before heard of, and the gold can be picked up in any quantity, without digging. The discoverers found 10 men there, who had built a comfortable log cabin, and designed watching their claim until Spring, when they would take off a ship load. 60 men are now there, and the discoverers will send up 100 more laborers as soon as they can be embarked. They also design purchasing a steamer for running up to the "Gold Bluffs."

The San Francisco correspondent of the Journal of Commerce discredits the whole of the above story, and characterizes it as a swindling operation of a few speculators.

The California Legislature was in session.—A U. S. Senator had not yet been elected. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to prohibit Lotteries, by a fine of $5000 or six months' imprisonment.

The Quartz mines are very rich. A company at Mariposa are extracting $1000 a day by the use of machinery.

American Flour was selling at $12,50, not paying the cost. Goods are sold at uncommon low rates in all the cities of California.

The health of the country was good.

The Indian difficulties and depredations have subsided, and the tribes generally seem to be quiet. Much is anticipated from the labors of the newly appointed Indian agents, in securing permanent friendly relations with the Indians.

Popery in California—A Strange Jumble.—"The time-honored festival of the anniversary of the Mission Dolores" was announced in a California paper as to be celebrated thus:—On Friday a grand bull-fight of twelve bulls, after the manner of Old Spain; on Saturday, another "closed with a bull and fandango," and on Sunday, Oct. 6, "Grand Mass will be said in the church in the morning, the bull-fights of the preceding day will be repeated in the evening, with the addition of a fight between wild bulls and a grizzly bear. After which a horse race is expected to take place on the New Course."

Complete returns have been received of the census of *Iowa*, which shows a population of 192,204.

Sartain's Magazine for March has been on hand some weeks. It sustains its previous high reputation, in its high-toned morality, the excellence, beauty and number of its steel and wood engravings, and in the talent and interest of its literary contents, by several of the best authors of the day.

Godey's Lady's Book for March was received far in advance of its date, and shows no falling off in any department, being in all respects equal to anything of the kind we have ever met with. Its popularity in this section continues in advance of all the other magazines.

We have received from the publishers, De Witt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, New York, "Wacousta," a very large and interesting Indian Tale, by Major Richardson. It is highly commended by the English and American journals. Its scene is laid in our western forests, at the time of the contests of the colonies with the French and Indians previous to our Revolution.

The Tehuantepec treaty with Mexico has been concluded, and was received at Washington on Wednesday. It was brought on by Mr. Barlow, as United States special messenger.—All difficulty as to the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is now removed, and Mexico agrees to all the guarantee which we have asked for.

The father of President Fillmore arrived at the White House on Friday evening, while the President was holding his usual Friday's *levee*. It is said that there is but one previous instance in which the father lived to see the son occupy the Presidential chair. John Adams died in 1826, one year after his son, John Quincy Adams, acceded to the Presidency.

We notice by the report of the treasurer of the Philadelphia mint that over fifty two thousand half cents were coined during the month of January. What becomes of these infinitesimals?

Store Broken Open.—The Shoe Store of Stillwell & Carles, in this village was broken into on Monday evening last. The robbers obtained entrance by forcing open the front window, but being frightened from some cause or other decamped without effecting their object. —*Somerset Messenger.*

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Feb. 17.—In Senate, petitions were presented for the Camden and Keyport Railroad, and to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits.

In the House, a Joint Resolution was introduced, in favor of the compromise acts of the last Congress, and the election of a Union man for Senator assigned as a cut upon Hon. Mr. Dayton, and to advance the interests of Commodore Stockton. Ordered to 3d reading.

Tuesday.—The Senate passed the bill to charter the Paterson and N. Y. Plank Road.—Also, to repeal voting by ballot in Bedminster.

Bills were reported to extend the charter of the State Bank at New Brunswick; and to charter the Lambertville and New Brunswick Railroad Co.

In Assembly, the Camden and Keyport Railroad bill was under consideration. Messrs. Hoxsey and Brown advocated the passage of the bill, no one spoke against it, but it was lost, 24 to 28. 16 whigs and 9 democrats supported the bill, and 11 whigs and 17 democrats voted against it. The majority of the whigs voted for it and the majority of the democrats against it.

Union and Compromise Resolutions were offered, which after debate, were, on motion of Mr. Boice, referred to a special committee. The Speaker appointed Messrs Boice, Connolly, Braddock, Donaghy and Richman as said com.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the Acts to charter the Union Manufacturing Co. and the Delphin Manufacturing Co. on the ground that the general laws respecting incorporations rendered such charters unnecessary and uselessly occupied the time of the Legislature.

Mr. Hoxsey offered a resolution that the bills be returned to the Governor to allow him to returns them with his objections separately After some discussion by Messrs. Hoxsey, Boice and Connolly the resolution was adopted.

Wednesday.—The two Houses went into Joint Meeting to elect a U. S. Senator.

6th ballot—Stockton 38, Dayton 36, Ford 3, Henry C. Carey 1.

9th ballot—Stockton 39, Dayton 34, Carey 1, Theo. Freinghuysen 1 Jos F. Randolph 2, —Mayhew, having come back to the whigs, and 2 refractory democrats voting for Stockton.

The 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th the same.

The rule making a majority (40 votes) necessary for a election was rescinded and the meeting adjourned for dinner.

A vote like the last would now carry Stockton in, but on meeting in the afternoon, Opdyke, a democrat from Hunterdon absented himself!

15th ballot—Stockton 38, Dayton, 34, Ford 2, Randolph 2, Geo. H. Evans 1. Not being able to effect a choice, the meeting adjourned to Thursday morning.

Thursday.—Joint Meeting again for the election of Senator. Seven ballotings were had without success. The 27th—Stockton 38, Dayton 34, Ford 3, Randolph 2, Evans 1. Only 1 whig, Williams, voted for Stockton. Doughty, Canfield and Opdyke, anti-monopoly democrats, voted for Ford, Van Vorst and Cromwell, whigs, voted for Randolph, and Hoxsey, of Paterson, for Evans. Stockton came within 1 vote of an election several times. The Joint Meeting adjourned to Friday morning.

Friday.—In Joint Meeting Commodore Robert F. Stockton was elected U. S. Senator for 6 years from the 4th of March next. The vote on the final ballot stood:—Stockton 39, Dayton 32, Ford 3, Randolph 2. Williams and Mayhew, whigs from West Jersey, voted for Stockton. Hoxsey, of Paterson, and Wm. M. Whitehead, of Elizabethtown, whigs, were absent! Had both been present and voted as before he could not have been elected—though either alone could not have prevented his election The Commodore is not much of a party man, and man of talent and influence.

R. S. Smith was elected State Treasurer by 41 votes over Samuel Maxe, 35.

Vanderveer, Keeper of the State Prison, 44 votes over Gaddis, 31

All the other vacancies were filled by Democrats.

Congress.

Monday, Feb. 17.—In Senate.—Mr. Miller presented a petition from this State for the establishment of a line of steamers to Africa.

A long discussion rose upon a petition from Maine for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Clay offered a resolution requesting information of the President relative to the forcible rescue of a fugitive slave at Boston, by a negro mob.

The cheap Postage Bill was discussed.

The House was occupied all day, and late in the evening with the River and Harbor Bill.

Tuesday.—The Senate also had a discussion unanimously adopted Mr. Clay's resolution offered yesterday.

The Postage Bill was taken up, and Mr. Seward's amendment for a uniform two cent rate of letter postage was rejected. An amendment to allow newspapers of not over 300 square inches to pass through the mails at one-fourth the rates fixed for large papers, was adopted.

The House passed a few private bills, then took up, debated and passed the River and Harbor Bill.

Wednesday.—The Senate continued the debate on the cheap Postage Bill, but accomplished very little.

The House talked about steamships and Mails, and indicated a disposition to extend the Steamship Mail system. But little was done.

Thursday.—The Senate passed the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The Postage Reduction Bill was talked about considerably, and the Franking Privilege sustained by a vote of 33 to 13.

The House talked about steamships, and then took up the Appropriation Bills, passing the West Point, the Revolutionary Pension, the Naval Pension, and the Indian Service bill—4 bills appropriating $8,000,000—at a single sitting.

Friday.—In Senate.—The President sent in a long message in reply to Mr Clay's resolution for information respecting the fugitive slave case at Boston. The day was consumed in discussing that affair.

Eh Monie.—The proceedings of this gentleman at Trenton in search of the Senatorship are said to be extremely amusing. A man who has resided six months in the State of New Jersey stands about as much chance of being elected Senator, as the Moon does of being cut up for cheese.—*Newark Mercury.*

Fast Sailing.—The ship Houqua, Capt. McKenzie, arrived here on Tuesday evening, from Shanghai, China, November 23, eighty eight days, being the shortest passage on record from that port. The Houqua left here for San Francisco, Cal., on the 14th March, was there six weeks, and has made the passage round the world in eleven months and five days.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

More Gold from California!

On Saturday the Ohio arrived at New York 12 days from Chagres, via Havana, bringing the California Mails, $200,000 in gold and 150 passengers.

Also the Cherokee, with $500,000 in gold and 115 passengers.

Also the Promethius, only six days from New Orleans.

The steamship Washington left New York on Saturday, for Southampton and Bremen, with 35 passengers, and $30,000 in specie.

The Difference.—In Europe, people take off their hats to great men; in America, great men take off their hats to the people.

In the affairs of life, activity is to be preferred to dignity, and practical energy and despatch to premeditated composure and reserve.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. "This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice." See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current, Feb. 22, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,50 to 5.00
Rye Flour,	3,87 to 3,88
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,00 to 3.12
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,10
Rye,	,75 to ,76
Corn,	66 to ,68
Oats, Jersey,	47 to 49

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Aivah Gardner, $11,07; Asa Randolph New Market, 1,50; L. Lincoln, Esq. 1,50; Ezra D. Hetfield, 1,50; Theodore Vail, New Market, 1,36; C. Townsend, 1,06; B. Stelle, Jr, 1,00; John Boice, 1,00; Abner S. Coriell New Market, 94; Richard Townsend, New Market, 84; Daniel P. Martin, 81; J. Ryno, 50

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst. George W. Totten, of New Vernon, to Mary Le Count, of Elizabethtown

At Elizabethtown, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Job F. Halsey, James O. Halsey, and Kate C., daughter of John T. Morris.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday morning, 16th inst Mrs. Rebecca Rocap, in the 28th year of her age. Her remains were taken to West Jersey for interment.

On the 19th inst., Rosannah Manning, widow of Isaac Manning, aged 85 years 11 months.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

☞ New York city papers please copy.

In New Brunswick, Feb. 12th, Augustus Marsh, after a short and painful illness.

On the 16th inst. at New Brunswick, Mrs Jane Kirkpatrick, widow of the late Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, in the 80th year of her age.

Bargains Cheaper than ever!
Selling off at Cost. D. VAIL.

Sheriff's Sale.
In Chancery of New Jersey.
Between Cyrus Townsend, Complainant and Jackson Pound and Wife, et als, Defendants

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall ex ose for sale at Public Vendue at the Court House in the city of Newark, on Tuesday the 25th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the following described lot of land and premises, situate in the Township of Plainfield, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey. Beginning at a stone on the northeasterly side of the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway, by a brick house along said road N. 46 deg. W. 8 chains and 22 links to a stone and corner of lands of Thomas Terry, in John Randolph's line; thence along Thomas Terry's line N. 48 deg. E. 7 chains and 44 links to a stone and corner of other lands of Thomas Pound; thence along his line S. 46 deg. E. 12 chains and 17 links to a stone, another of Pound's corners, then e S. 44 3/4 deg. W. 7 chains and 44 links to a stone by the side of the aforesaid road, thence along said road S. 46 deg. W. 4 chains and 36 links to a stone and corner of Lewis Terry's land, thence along his line S. 42 deg. W. 9 chains and 22 links to a stake and stone heap, a corner of other lands of the aforesaid Jackson Pound, thence along, her line N. 41 deg. W. 9 chains and 39 links to a stake and stone heap by the side of a ditch and in John Randolph's line, thence along his line N. 45 deg., E. 8 chains and 30 links to the place of beginning, containing 17 acres and 13 100 of an acre of land. W. PIERSON, Sheriff.

Newark Jan. 23, 1851.

VALENTINES!

A LARGE and Splendid Assortment, Just opened, and for sale at the lowest rates, by
Feb. 19, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

Timothy and Clover Seed.

FOR sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.
BENJAMIN STELLE, Jr.
Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—9w.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices. JONES & ROCHFORD,
Sept. 12, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Morinoes, De Laines, Parmettas, Poplins, Broadcloths, Cassimere, Sattinet and Youngs, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. I. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st. Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!
HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.
No. 347 Broadway,
(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Are already in receipt of their NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS, and are prepared to serve their customers therewith; as well as with every kind, style and quality of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, of which they have one of the largest and best assortments in New York, which embraces every kind of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, worn by ladies or gentlemen, or used by families. It is impossible for them to enumerate even a moiety of their articles, and would therefore, barely name a few, as,

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Silks, Printed Jaconets and Cambrics, Barèges, Canton Crape and Thibet Shawls, Mantillas, Swiss Muslins, &c.

They would also beg leave to say that they give their attention entirely to the retail business, are in constant communication with their customers, and therefore

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them.

if any pains, and the markets of this or any other country will enable them to do so; and to make their assortment as general as to require but little time to

Sit down and Select one's Article

also wants, without the fatigue and perplexity of shopping, while their invariable rule of

One Price, without Variation,

secures to every customer, whether a child or a adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing.

In addition to their extensive assortment of

Every kind of Dress Goods,

they have constantly on hand every kind of

Housewife and Family Goods,

As Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, and inused every kind of Linen Goods which they purchased before the recent advance in prices, and sell

Full Twenty per cent below the Usual Rates.

Lace and Muslin Window Diaperies.
Woosen Blankets and Quilts
Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,
Cotton Flannels and Sheetings,
Mourning and Half-Mourning Goods,

And a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's

Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.,

At prices far below the usual rate of Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
58 Liberty Street, New York.
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it the interest of them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our sales, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion laces
Trimmings, Silk Cords and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Paris and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveice and plain linen Cambric Hkfs
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss Jaconet, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Cotton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.
All we ask is a good paying long prices will make money by giving us satisfying themselves.
Feb. 10, 1851.—6m.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST
CARPET ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES.
Hiram Anderson's,
No. 99 Bowery, New York.
EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.
Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

Eng threeply carpets	8 & 9s	Floor oil cloths	3 to 4s
Imperial do do	10 & 11s	Floor do 8 yds. wide	
Superfine do do	12 to 13s	Eng. oil cloth	8 to 9s
Tapestry do	9 & 10s	Extra do and hearth rugs	2 0s
Venetian do	2, 3 & 4s	Axminster do	45s
Floor Mats	2 3 & 4s	Windowshades	8 to 40s
Table & piano covers	4 to 6s	Ch's matting	6 cts 66 cts
Common Carpets	2 to 4s	Sheet Rods	6, 9 & 10s
Eng. Druggets	3 to 6d to 6s	Table Oil Cloth	3s

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 99 Bowery New York.
Jan. 28, 1851.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Somerset and Second streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds selected use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.
Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Lost.

A VERY large and heavy Buffalo Skin, lined with green, red, purple, black and white worsted plaid, and bound with carpet binding. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber at New Market. WILLIAM VAIL.
Feb. 14, 1851.—2w

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough pin, and die gall, or warbles, pole evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG in Somerville by Culver Bascom, New York by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as a beast.
Jan. 28, 1851.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediates Classes.

DE CIPLET'S
Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,
FOR CASH ONLY,
At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy. It Removes Pain in a more Magical manner. Twenty-five words will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Co-queror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by this great remedy, as undermined.

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentary, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Ailings, and Disorders of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered in a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings, Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS,

from whatever cause or source, are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this remedy by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of a host of witnesses could not make the facts stronger. Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—(remember the name) and buy no other, but be sure you get to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be cured.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he will send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for CASH, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floats in the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages

J. M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.
Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

BOOTH & FOSTER,
27 Courtlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalelled sales, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style, of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

☞ Under the present extraordinary liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York Nov. 16th, 1850. d3 ly.

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American, English and French Prints, Ginghams, Cassimeres, Merinoes, for the Ladies' Pain and Figured Lustres, Merinoe, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Silk Cravats, both black and changeable; also a few of the famous *Jenny Lind Ties*, something entirely new style, together with Trimmings, Laces, Capes and Collars, also Flannels, Canton Flannels, Cloths, also Flannels, Crapes, Jenny Lind Caps, Parti and Opera Head Dresses. Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisetts. Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.

Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.

Embroidered, Reveice and plain linen Cambric Hkfs Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.

Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.

Swiss Jaconet, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.

Embroidered, Damask and Plain Cotton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All we ask is a good paying long prices will make money by giving us satisfying themselves.

Feb. 10, 1851.—6m.

SOME more of those cheap Raisins at VAIL'S.

1000 POUNDS prime Cheese, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW kegs of prime Butter, at 1s. 4d and 1s. 6d. per lb at VAIL'S.

SEABURY'S fine white Soap, 8 cents per bar, at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Washing Powder, for sale at VAIL'S.

BABBITT'S Washing Powder, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW boxes of fresh Oranges and Lemons, at VAIL'S.

A FEW pounds of cheap Coffee, at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels of Fancy, Picnic, and Boston Crackers, at VAIL'S.

SOME of those fine city cured Hams left, for sale at 10 cts. per lb. at VAIL'S.

SOME of that 2s. 6d. Tea, for sale at VAIL'S.

DRIED Beef, 1s. per lb., for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW Cider Barrels for sale cheap at VAIL'S.

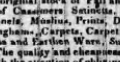
A FEW barrels new crop Molasses, at VAIL'S.

100 SACKS of Wiser Fine Salt, at VAIL'S.

2 WAGONS, and 1 set of Single Harness, 1 Bear and 1 Ostrich Robe, for sale at VAIL'S.

Dec. 3, 1850.

Hope's Express.



For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and, Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 2 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield,
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St, New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.
Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimere, Satinetts, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, De Laines, Oloons, Shawls, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpet Rugs, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these goods, together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to purchase to each and to all.

P. M. FRENCH.
Sept. 23, 1850.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have numbness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive people to cause them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholera morbus. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and invigorating cordial to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for the complaints that it has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.
Nov. 19, 1850.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Officers and Privates, Widows or Heirs of Regulars, Volunteers, Rangers or Militia, who served in the war of 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, as well as the war with Mexico, or in case of death, widows or minor children, of such officers and soldiers, are entitled to, as follows: Those who served one month, 160 acres of land; those who served four months, to 80 acres; those who served one month to 40 acres. These claims will be promptly attended to for a proper consideration, by the subscriber, residing in Washington.
Dec. 3, 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true D'GESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D No 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve. *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about one hour.*

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner membrane of that organ. This fluid is called the Gastric Juice. The fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it none of the food we eat can be converted into blood and nutriment of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. Hence all dead, or injured stomach products are to good Gastric Juice, and hence the diseases, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, *or great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the fourth or true stomach of animals after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of the calf, sheep, &c. &c. In the form of Rennet used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing powers. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that One part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, is sufficient to digest all kinds of food. A stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

"Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: 'An Artificial Digestive Fluid analagous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membranes of the stomach of the Calf, which will have the effect of digesting the raw eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested jun to the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," page 35, states that "Rennet is the best." Dr. Wells, page 35, states the great fact, and describes the mettle of our preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-pervading cause of dyspepsia, and he states that the celebrated professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of strong animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "this a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomach digests itself. The cause of this property of dissolving various articles of food, and of affecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them in a state *different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simond's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 241-3) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the history of the theory of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural digestive fluid itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. He confirms fully the statements of the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from an palatable well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion is carried on as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestion."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, &c.* Dyspepsia Consumption, and Scrofula, are so common, that it would be impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but unsolicited certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a well known fact that undigested food is powerful the tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, disappear when Pepsin is used. Indeed, in using the Pepsin no fear nor restriction as to diet is required. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which does not yield to the use of Pepsin. However much or how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief. A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make the cure perfect and permanent. Nervous Head-ache, Vertigo, Heartburn, Sick Head-ache, Low Spirits, Loss of the use of the Senses, Drowsiness, Blood rushing to the Head, Dizziness, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be taken with water, before eating a meal. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *takes the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for Two Dollars and 50 cents (prepaid) by Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

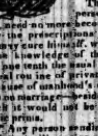
Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. the Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

For 25 Cents!!!



BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or, Every one his own Physician! 76th edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing the Causes, Symptoms in every shape and form, and malformations of the genera tive system.

BY W. H. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, the persons suffering from secret diseases need no more become a victim or quackery as by the prescription contained in this book any one can cure himself, without hindrance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with pure truth the result expresses. In addition to the general rule of health, the treatment of Nervous Debility, the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public papers.

☞ Any person sending to any five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, DR. W. H. YOUNG, No. 8 SPRUCE Street, PHILADELPHIA. Post-paid.

☞ Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, No. 8 SPRUCE Street, every day between 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)
Dec. 17, 1850.

Liver Complaint,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their positive power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled by any other preparation in the United States or the cures attest in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weaknesses and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal safe, certain and pleasant

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia."

"The Penite Legion," published at Woodstock, Va. January 10, 1850, said—

"GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, lately introduced in *Hartford*, and prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. A child of the last named town of Mr. Absalom Crabill of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it was entirely relieved of the disgusting malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored supperly to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The Philadelphia Demokrat," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor said, November 4th

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 376 Race to 120 Arch *Street*, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of his numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a larger store. We wish him success in his efforts to do all the good he can. The Bitter Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A well known case of Chronic Diarrhea is become under our notice, wherein the patient had tried almost all the Materia Medicas of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use those Bitters, after a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases come to our notice. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipts of Dr. Hoofland, and prepares this valuable medicine in this great care. Those purchasing should call at his store or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside and on the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are too common."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 8, 1850.

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters are a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of Germany, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has produced. His system was essentially the enemy of humbug, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver, and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its great merits, and several of the editors speak of its effects from their own kind virtual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietary (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) operation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is well on that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, but in the case before us we consider it an exception to the general rule; and, therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are palmed upon the credulity and often forgotten as soon as they have done their guilty race of mischief, but a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the highest authority.

Evidence upon evidence lies been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years *and the strongest testimony to its favor*, is, that the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, and the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined; a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their approval when presented to them in a proper form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is the Liver and Stomach Medicine par excellence—its operation is immediate. They can be administered to females or infants with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the liberty of the law. Purchasers should

Look well to the marks of the genuine.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious.

For sale wholesale and retail at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth. (late of 376 Race Street) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING
August 13, 1850.

Talk about Taking out Goods
LOOK HERE!

TEA, 25c. per lb., Raisins 10c., best Coffee 1s. 1s Sugar 4d. 5c., Mackerel 12½c., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, first rate Calicoes, warranted fast colors for 6d. a yard, besides all the Best and Cheapest Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Candle Sperm and Common and Lamp Shades, Soap, Pipes, Tobacco, &c. &c., innumerable. These articles we have to sell (and cheap enough we think) for the asking. P. M. FRENCH.
May 29, 1850

BARRITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best of soft soap, breakening up a large piece of fat, saving one half of the labor of washing, for sale by M F CUSHING.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, now selling at No. 4 N. B. DUNHAM & CO's.
Plainfield, 29th, 1850.

PLASTER, Glen's Falls and Tomhanna Lime, Water Cement, and Ceiling Lath, for sale by
April 20, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of FIFTEEN YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons afflicted with nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the decisive overtures of the day had utterly failed; and in many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. In general, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their simplest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and restoring them with renovated tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and safely vegetable; and contain neither Mercury, nor Antimony, nor Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and reddifice consistencies of stiffness which these and increase the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other meds nee only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected matter behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular practitioners, and to none amine the human bowels in either death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the day. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes through them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and perpetually mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; **Flatulency,** Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Rising-sickness, Low Spirits, Asthma, Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by clearing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of its mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Rheumatism** permanently in three weeks, and **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel.**

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these vermin adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption,** by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, become hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores,** by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and **Bad Complexions,** by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and on the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum,** and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin.

Common Colds and **Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these vegetable medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed from the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced perfectly incurable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—THEM, BE SATISFIED AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Derangement of Female—these complaints have been tried with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—King's Evil and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Nervous Weakness, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintness in Colds, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an authorised Agent.

Prepared and sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT 335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's wear apparel, and several pieces of Lucca Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by

June 18, 1850. P. M FRENCH.

A FINE Lot of Prime Cheese Just Received; also a good assortment of Sugars for preserving fruits, For Sale Low by D. VAIL.

New Ladies,

Desirous to get some beautiful

Ornamental Lace for Dressing attire,

Go use splendid Barages all wool and silk. Call at

May 14, 1849. D SULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, June 18 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

---

64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—One Teaspoonful a dose—Three Doses a day—One bottle containing 64 doses lasts Twenty-One Days.

Price $2 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $10.

BRANDRETH'S PURIFYING EXTRACT

OR

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

more strongly, more powerfully concentrated, and larger quantities of each of those valuable barks, than any other Extract or Syrup of Sarsaparilla, called Extract of Sarsaparilla!

Dr. Brandreth's Sarsaparilla Purifier also possesses the medical efficacy and healing virtues of

Hemlock, Barks, and Vegetables,

the Restorative properties of which are greatly overlooked in Sarsaparilla, and which form the most valuable remedies in the Materia Medica for the cure of Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, &c., &c., when made the medicine the most certain and active Purifier of the Blood in the world. So true is this, that to have every fair trial of Sarsaparilla, the Dose is

Only One Tablespoonful, three times a Day.

But it is not as a mere Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its combination (in large bottles) being so much weakened and reduced in the Dose of a tablespoonful three times a Day, (Two, Three, or More times a day, if required,) that it is not as a mere Extract of Sarsaparilla, that it is offered, and is a remedy for Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, &c., &c., that it is recommended as a cure, but as a more powerful remedy than Sarsaparilla, and as a remedy that will cure in a shorter time, and at a less cost, as many doses a day, will use up a bottle of this

Four, Five, or Six Doses,

which have the same effect as Twenty, Twenty-Four, or Thirty-Six Tablespoonfuls of Sarsaparilla, and if the daily medical efficacy of Brandreth's Purifier is to be compared with that of Sarsaparilla, then it Proves that One bottle of the Purifier is worth Twenty, Thirty, Forty, or Fifty bottles of Sarsaparilla! Hence comparisons does not yet exist in the great difference in value between the Purifier and Sarsaparilla, and the Purifier will appear by the certificates of cures in *Brandreth's Pamphlets*, showing that

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANDRETH'S PURIFIER

has more efficacy, and cures more speedily than

TEN Bottles of the best Sarsaparilla.

15 Cents, One Dollar, and Five Dollars for One Dollar, One Bottle of Sarsaparilla should sell for Ten Cents.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. H. Hatfield, of Bainbridge Co., N.Y., who was cured of Scrofula in 1846, swears to the facts as related below, in an action in the Supreme Court in the City of New York, in the following words, under the following circumstances:

A person who had had manufactured and vended a spurious article of medicine, calling it Brandy's Indian Medicine, in imitation of Brandreth's Vegetable Pills, was prosecuted for a conspiracy in the Supreme Court of the City of New York, and the case was tried before Judge Edmonds, R. S. Bosworth, Esq., Counsel for the Plaintiff, and Lawyer, *de Forest* to take the testimony. The defendant pleaded in justification, and produced a number of persons who swore to certificates of cures published, FALSE STATEMENTS of cures, and thus had committed a conspiracy to defraud the public. Among the witnesses called by the defendant was Mr. Hatfield, who swore as to *being false*, and Hadden was sworn to the same effect. Mr. Hatfield's testimony was more favorable to Brandreth than sustaining the defendant.

Mr. Hatfield, after being acquainted with Brandreth's Purifying Extract—having used it in his family—knowing its virtues, and having been cured by it himself, was induced to go to Brandreth's Office. About three years since, I was very badly afflicted by a Cancerous Scrofula, which had been coming on me for a number of years. I had tried a number of medicines, and had been under the care of several physicians, but could find no relief. In consequence of which information, I was induced to call at Dr. Brandreth's Office, and purchase a bottle of his Purifying Extract. I had used but a few bottles before I found relief, and was induced to go on and use it until I had used about six bottles, when I was entirely cured. I was so much reduced by the disease, that I was not able to walk across the room, and had to be carried up and down stairs. I had used a number of bottles of Brandreth's Purifying Extract before I was able to walk across the room, and before I was able to walk out of doors. I had used a number of bottles before I was able to walk out of doors. I had used a number of bottles before I was able to walk out of doors. I had used a number of bottles

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 9. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1851. Whole number 737.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

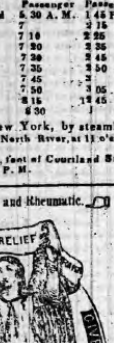
Winter Arrangement,

Leave	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 45 and	5.30 A. M.	1 45 P. M
Somerville,	5	7	3
Bound Brook,	5 15	7 10	2 25
New Market,	5 30	7 20	2 35
Plainfield,	5 45	7 30	2 45
Scotch Plains,	6	7 35	2 50
Westfield,	6 30	7 45	3 05
Cranaville,	6 40	7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town		8 15	12 45
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30	8 30	

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 1-2, P. M.

Rythe N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtland St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

the Nervous and Rheumatic.



Pains of all Kinds Instantly Eased!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

is the most wonderful, subduing, and effectual anodyne for Pain, Inflammation, Sickness, and Weakness, in use; it is quicker than a thought, and never disappoints in its operation. As soon as it is used externally, or taken internally, the most violent pains are so overcome. It penetrates to either seat of sickness or pain, and by its powerful influence overpowers the influence. In addition to its great instant relief to pain, it can be taken or applied for a length of time, and will not debilitate the system of life with the same happy results. Taken internally, in doses of twenty five to sixty drops, and bathing the affected parts, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure disease quicker than any other remedy in use.

REMEDY FOR HEADACHE

In one of those tremendous and painful affections that few persons are ever so fortunate as to escape. Its terrific pains are the more acute, and the throbbing of pain from one point to another. At one time we feel it in the shoulder, then in the head, then in the eye, then it will go and consecutively visiting every joint in the body. In the worst cases of Chronic Rheumatism, or Sciatica, the most powerful application of RADWAY'S RELIEF to give ease; and those who have suffered for years have been entirely cured in a few hours, and in a short period, not a bit of the complaint.

Eruptions of the Skin.

An Eruption of the Skin, such as Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Rash, Tetter, Sores of Pustulous Diseases, Itch, Barbers' or Sailors' Humor, Chilblains, are frequently cured of all irritation: as soon as the READY RELIEF is applied their cure is sure to follow, as a matter of course.

Bleeding and Blind Piles

Are instantly stayed, using the READY RELIEF inner bathing, and a suppository of the Relief, a tablespoonful of Radwayes, and make a Cream of the Relief, by mixing in it Sweet Oil, and smear it on parts affected.

Wounds! Wounds!

The Deformed—this dreadful complaint, which relies so much pain on the sufferer, is speedily relieved by the use of the READY RELIEF; better than parts affected with the Relief, and in violent cases it will be well to take a Tablespoonful of Dr. Hall's Compound Sulphur Mixture, and result will follow in three minutes.

Asthma and Phthisic.

If you are troubled with Asthma, Phthisic, Asthma and Pain, or by taking a teaspoonful in Molasses, and bathing the throat and stomach sufficiently with the remaining liquor. Let the Patient use the READY RELIEF as much as desired.

AFFECTIONS of the SPINE, And Contracted Tendons,

Weakness of the Spine and Back, Pains, Injuries and Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Stiffness, Cut Wounds, &c. —IF RADWAY'S RELIEF is applied, a persistent work is done. Nothing RELIEF is not done by, but from the first application.

COUGHS, COLDS,

Sore Throat, Pains in the Breast, Fever Sore, Chilblains, Frozen Feet, Headache, Cramps in the Stomach, Colic, &c., are speedily relieved by applying the RELIEF according to directions.

IT IS WARRANTED to CURE

In 15 Minutes,

Attack in the Side, Back, Pain in the Bowels, Sick Headache, Nervous Pains in the Head, Sick Headache, etc.

Its Superior Strength.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most concentrated remedies in the world, and is the most happy remedies in both internally and externally. Cramps in the Stomach, Colic, &c. Cholera Morbus are relieved in fifteen minutes, and cured entirely in fifteen or twenty. Also if you would be relieved in a similar way, if in the manner of Radway's Ready Relief, Pantoar Kropsoma into a teaspoonful of the Relief, and a tablespoonful of Sweet Oil, or rose water, and bathe the part. You will experience relief more active than any other article now in use.

In fact, this medicine, when reduced to two thirds its own strength, by adding as much spirits of wine, will give you a better Liniment than any now in use.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for Twenty-five Cents, large bottles, by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

RADWAY & CO.,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, 162 FULTON-ST. NEW YORK.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.
Nov 12, 1850

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

THERE is no Store in Plainfield but what can afford to sell Goods for cash cheaper for cash than they can for credit, and I am going to try it once, or two, my goodness the system. For cash I can sell No. 1 Muslins at 6d. per lb.. Pork 6d.. Hams 9d. and everything else in the same ratio; but I can't sell them as cheap if I have to wait six months or a year for my money and then lose part. Now I am going to sell for Cash, and am going to sell my goods lower than they have ever been offered before.

All those indebted to David L. Vail on book account, can save 5 per cent by settling immediately. Any man with a family can save $25 or $50 per year by paying cash for what he buys.

Call or Goods paid for Rags, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hams, Shoulders &c., by DAVID L. VAIL.

Oct. 1, 1850

Bounty Land and Pension Claims!

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the various Indian Wars since 1790, or of the Mexican War, whether enlisted, drafted, hired as substitutes or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, to their widows and minor children. Those who have served 2 months are entitled to 160 acres; and those who have served 1 month, one for 80 acres. Said warrants can be laid on land in any State or Territory in the Union, belonging to the United States, that is in the market. By a letter of the Adjutant General, and a circular of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is made the duty of the claimants or their attorneys, to make direct application to the department at Washington.

In view of this necessity the subscribe has entered into an arrangement with an agent there, which will enable him to obtain Land Warrants and Pensions, immediately and cheaply, for all who may favor him with their business. DANIEL CORY.

Warrenville, Feb. 1, 1851.—3m.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often decomposed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 5 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style, and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Laing's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabeth-town, 162 Fulton-st. Broad, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 223 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

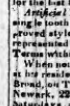
Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Grant's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plainfield, also for the North American Theirie Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, warranted not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this kind of fluid for not answering the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial; those who have tested them approve them much. Try one—yes, try both!

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I see lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured DeLaines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, various shades and colors of splendid Wool Shawls, to which I's attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 26, 185 . DANIEL MULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,



HAT MANUFACTURER
Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any fashion desired.

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and desired in future.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar in each dollar.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Professor A. C. Barry's

TRICOPHEROUS,

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND.—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, preventing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and integuments, and relieving aching, sore, tender, spasmodic, &c. &c. With this preparation, "there is no such word as fail." The first Journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions and Indians who have used it for years, in nurseries, drawing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that, for imparting vigour, gloss, luxuriance, and curl the hair eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing erysipelas, sprains, aching, sore, or tender parts, diseases of the skin, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal among the multitude of compounds advertised. Of its unparalleled efficacy Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense sales of the article have enabled the inventor to supply it retail at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than the price of any other preparation now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and skin (containing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament) in which each bottle is enclosed is alone worth the money.

Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office, 197 Broadway, New York.

Also for sale by the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Plainfield, N. J
Feb. 11, 1851.

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the neatest style, & dat

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction to patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have just in, consisting of Men's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys do. full assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DURHAM & CO.

CARPETS, entirely new designs

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest style for sale by D. MILLMAN

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more as the road. Call soon as you'll be too late.

I. S. DUNHAM & CO

Sept. 17. 1850.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CU

Sept. 17. 1850.

New Goods

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, warranted, wound on an improved principle.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

A Homely Sketch upon a Home Subject.—Pachapa in no section of the great mass of society has there been so marked a change as in the habits of our mechanics in relation to Temperance. Insensibly has the good angel of Purity been spreading her wings of healing, and by her persuasive influences rescuing from the felon's doom or the poor-house death, the unresisting bondmen of intemperance. These suggestions flew from a slight reminiscence which a scene in the other day in our Mayor's office, has induced us to give our readers.

In the year 1828, Benjamin F. Russell's large cartisge factory in Washington City had some six or eight of as finely bodied, generous souled young men, as ever set out on life's journey together. First among them in his handsome form and kind heart was John St. Clair, son of a respectable citizen of Baltimore. He was the foreman in the iron department, enjoying the confidence of his employer; earning his $1,50 per day, able to dress like a gentleman and spend handsomely. It was the custom then generally in most of the mechanical shops or factories, for the hands all to treat in their regular order. The habit became general in the shop. Only one refused to partake of the daily whiskey;—a young man, the foreman of the wood work; although he was compelled by the custom to pay his quantum in treating. Six pints of whiskey before breakfast alone, were consumed among as many hands. Habits at first light airy as gossamer, began to grow heavy, and chain like. There was one warning voice constantly heard among them; it was that of the young Foreman of the wood work. It availed little. One by one the shop turned them out to breast with the world. Devoid of correct habits how feebly they breasted it! One by one they died as drunkards—John Hill, Will Gardner, and Nat Hughes at poor houses in Maryland and Virginia; Druarly and Delany of delirium tremens. Twoonly survived; the young abstinent foreman of the wood work; he of the warning voice, which, if heeded, might have saved five from disgraceful death; the other, John St. Clair, the generous Foreman of the iron work. These two met strangely after a long absence under circumstances of thrilling contrast, in our city of Zanesville, at our Mayor's office. They had since their early days already determined each for himself, his destiny. The other morning as our worthy Mayor Schultz opened his office, he was informed that a drunken fellow had been taken up during the night for whooping and otherwise disturbing the city. Not being a very grave offence, the mayor directed the marshal to bring the poor fellow before him, that he might do him some good, if possible, by a lecture; for our mayor is a practical lecturer on Temperance. The marshal brought him up, when lo! a mutual recognition takes place. The young Foreman of the wood work is here sitting as Mayor to try and reprove the young Foreman of the iron work.

"*John St. Clair! Is it possible this can be you, John?* Can it be that this is the John St. Clair who worked in Russel's shop in Washington"—"Yes," said he, "and I did not know or dream that I should ever be brought before you, Billy Schultz." "John," said the mayor, "Oh! why *did* you not heed my words then, when heeding would have saved; when I cautioned you against our daily drams. You were then doing better than me; you were in a fair way to marry Mary O'Neil, your real Irish sweetheart you remember her John. (there a tear stole down the poor fellow's cheek) Everything was as fair for you as for me. You heard of Bill Gardner, John Hill and the rest, all going, as I told them they would, to the devil; yet you did not check your pernicious indulgence. I have now John, a comfortable home and am in all respects satisfied. This might have been yours also. Little did I think then when we laughed and joked together in the shop, that such a contrast would one day arise between us as far off state." The poor fellow was touched in his deepest heart. The young days of his promise for a moment shone high above his besotted nature. The flames that leaped so free and clear in life's morning, flickered up for a moment. Overwhelmed with the awakened memories he cried in deep bitterness over the years flung away unimproved Not less affected was our good mayor. It was but a short scene; yet it contained in it many sad tragedies, and speaks a rich lesson on the young man. The generous youth who has not the control of principle, to curb his desires, may find his life reflected in that of poor John St. Clair; while he who dares trample upon the suggestions of passion and who acts from a principle of du-y, will ever have the respect of his fellow-citizens, and succeed as well in the world as the young 'Foreman of the wood work,' our present coach making mayor, William Schultz.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

Romance and Tragedy.—Many of our readers will remember a series of articles entitled "Three weeks on a Cotton Plantation," which appeared in the Republican a twelvemonth since, or more. In one of those articles, the romantic history of the life of a planter, whose hospitalities the writer so gratefully received was briefly given. He landed at Natchez, a boy. He had come down the Ohio and Mississippi on a flat boat, with his father and his fatherin-law's partner. There his father died, and was buried, and there the boy was left by the heartless partner, without a pecayune. Naturally shrewd, he soon picked up business,—sold tickets for the theatre, did errands, peddled knicknacks, &c., until he grew up to a proper size for larger operations. He then became the owner of a dray, then of a number of drays, then of the negroes who drove them, then of a small plantation near Natchez, then of an immensely large plantation at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg. Here he went into speculations and before the crash of '37, supposed himself to be worth a quarter of a million.

Hitherto his fortune had waxed. He was independent. He then, for the first time, returned to Cincinnati, and sought out his mother and sisters, whom he left behind long years before. He found his family, who supposed him dead, in poverty, and provided for them, and then came the reverse. The wife of his youth had borne him three beautiful children. These, one after another, died, and then the wife was laid in the grave. An interval elapsed, of pecuniary prosperity but of intense grief, when he was blessed with the hand of one of the most beautiful and lovely of womankind. Then came the financial crash, but though suffering severely, his energy parried in some degree the force of the blow, and he was enabled to retain and add to his beautiful plantation.

Years passed on, and another family of beautiful children had grown up around him, to whom and whose beautiful mother he was attached by almost fanatical idolatry. Two years ago last August, his home was the abode of plenty and the largest hospitality. Immediately afterwards, his favorite child sickened and died. A month or two after this, his house was burned. A few weeks more, and a long pending law suit, originating in his efforts to retain his property, and pay off his debts, was decided against him and his plantation was put under the hammer of the auctioneer, and the broken spirited man moved to Vicksburg. Here, another child died. With the remnant of his large possessions he purchased the beautiful steamer Mohawk, and run her in the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade, acting as the Captain himself. A few days ago, the following despatch was received by the Northern papers.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—Capt. Cobb of the steamer Mohawk, blew out his brains yesterday at Vicksburg—cause, pecuniary troubles and the death of his wife.

Another dispatch from Nashville, of the same date, stated that that morning the steamer Mohawk sunk with 2,500 bales of cotton on board, while lying at that city! Two poor, weeping, terror stricken children are all that remain of the whole family What dream of fiction ever equalled a tragedy like this?—*Springfield Republican.*

The Skeleton of the Wreck.—While Sir Michael Seymour was in command of the Amethyst frigate, and was cruising in the Bay of Biscay, the wreck of a merchant ship drove past. Her deck was just above the water; her lower mast alone standing. Not a soul could be seen on board; but there was a cub-house on deck, which had the appearance of being recently patched up with old canvass and tarpaulins, as if used for shelter to some forlorn remnant of the crew. It blew at this time a strong gale; but Sir Michael, listening only to the dictates of humanity, ordered the ship to put about, and sent off a boat with instructions to board the wreck, and ascertain whether there was any being still surviving whom the help of fellow man might save from the grasp of death. The boat rowed toward the drifting mass, and while struggling with the difficulty of the heavy swell, a high running sea close alongside, the crew shouting all the time as loud as they could, an object resembling a bundle of clothes was observed to roll out of the cub-house, against the lee-shrouds of the mast.—With the end of a boat-hook they managed to get hold of it, and hauled it into the boat, when it proved to be the trunk of a man, bent head and knees together, and wasted away, as scarce to be left within the ample clothes, which had once fitted it in state of life and strength. The boat's crew returned back to the Amethyst with this miserable remnant of mortality; and so small was it in bulk, that a lad of fourteen years was able with his own hands to lift it into the ship When placed on deck it showed, for the first time, to the astonishment of all, signs of remaining life; it tried to move, and the next moment uttered in a hollow, sepulchral tone, "there is another man." The instant these words were heard Sir Michael ordered the boat to shove off again for the wreck. The sea having now become somewhat smoother, they succeeded this time in boarding the wreck, and on looking into the cub-house, they found two other human bodies, wasted like the one we had saved, to the very bones, but without the least spark of life remaining. They were sitting in a shrunk-up posture, a hand of one resting on a tin pot in which there was about a gill of water; and a hand of the other reaching to the deck, as if to regain a bit of raw salt beef of the size of a walnut, which had dropped from its nerveless grasp. Unfortunate men. They had existed on their scanty store, till they had not strength remaining to lift the last morsel to their mouths. The boat's crew having completed their melancholy survey, returned on board, where they found the attention of the ship's company engrossed by the efforts made to preserve the generous skeleton who seemed to have just life enough to breathe the remembrance that there was still "another man," his companion in suffering, to be saved. Captain Seymour committed him to the special charge of the surgeon, who spared no means which human ity or skill could suggest, to achieve the noble object of creating anew, as it were, a fellow creature, whom famine had stripped of almost every living energy. For three weeks he scarcely left his patient, giving him nourishment with his own hands every five or ten minutes; and at the end of three weeks more, the "skeleton of the wreck" was walking on the deck of the Amethyst; and to the surprise of all, who recollected that he had been lifted into the ship by a cabin boy, presented the stately figure of a man nearly six feet high.

He Charged Extra.—"Bill, did you take you Lize home to thanksgiving?"

"Yes, but I'll be hanged if I'll ever do it again."

"Why so?"

"Well, you see, dad-in-law invited all of us children home; and as it was the first thing of the kind on record, and we supposed it would be the last, we all went. Lizzy never had any dowry, so that morning says she to me—'Husband, we'll go without breakfast, so we can eat lots of dinner—I want to get what little I can out of the old fellow.' So we did both; and when we began to talk about leaving, I'll be gibbitted if the old curmudgeon didn't present each of the company with a bill for his dinner—for Lizzy and I he charged extra, because we ate so hearty! I never saw victuals sold so high before. *Now*—he don't guess it on us again."

Anecdote of Joe Bonaparte.—Mr. Strasburg, in Arthur's Home Gazette, relates the following anecdote of the Siege of Monticello:—He had perched his country seat on a mountain height, commanding a magnificent prospect, but exposed to the sweep of wintry winds, and not very convenient of access. Not far from Monticello, and within the bounds of his estate, was a solitary and lofty hill, so situated as to be exposed to the blast of two barrens of wind, coming up through valleys on different sides of it. Mr. Jefferson thought this would be an admirable position for a wind mill; and having recently invented a model for a saw-mill, to be moved by vertical sails, he sent for an engineer, and submitted it to his judgment. The man of professional science examined the plan, and listened with profound attention and deference to Mr. Jefferson's explanations of it, and to his eloquent illustration of the advantages it would secure; having heard him through, and being seized by the philosopher "what he thought of it?" he replied, with great sincerity, that it was a most ingenious idea, and was decidedly the best plan for a saw-mill he had ever seen. Jefferson was delighted; and forthwith entered into a written agreement for the erection of such a mill on the neighboring height. The work went bravely on; the inventor very frequently mounting his horse, and riding over to see how it proceeded. When the frame was up, and the building approached its completion, the engineer came over to Monticello, to obtain supply of money, and to get some directions about the saws. Jefferson kept him to dinner; and when the cloth was removed, and wine set upon the table, he turned to his guest, and with an air of much satisfaction, exclaimed:

"And so, Mr. ——, you like my mill."

"I do sir, indeed, very much; it is certainly one of the greatest improvements in the construction of a saw-mill I ever witnessed."

"You think then sails are so long that it cannot fail to work well?"

"Certainly; it must work it can't help it."

"And there's always a wind upon that hill; if it does not come up one valley, it is sure to come up the other; and the hill is so high and steep that there is nothing to interrupt the full sweep of the wind, come which way it will.—You think then, on the whole, that the thing cannot fail of complete success?"

"I should think so sir, but for one thing."

"Ah! what a that?"

"I have been wondering in my own mind, how you are to get up your saw-logs?"

Jefferson threw up his hands and eyes: "I never thought of that." The mill was abandoned, of course.

The First and Last Fatal Duel by Illinoians.—In the year 1820, a duel was fought in Belleville, St. Clair county, between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennet. The seconds had made it up to be a sham duel; Stewart, one of the parties, was supposed to be in the secret; but Bennett, his adversary, believed it to be a reality. It is supposed that Bennett somewhat suspected a trick, and after receiving his gun from his second, rolled a ball into it. At the word "fire," Stewart fell mortally wounded; Bennett was indicted, tried, and convicted of murder. The great effort was made to procure him a pardon; but Governor Bond would yield to no entreaties, and Bennett suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging, in the presence of a great multitude of people. This was the first and the last duel which has ever been fought, in the state by any of its citizens. The hanging of Bennett made dueling discreditable and unpopular; and laid the foundation of that abhorrence of the practice which has been felt and expressed by the people of Illinois. The present Judge Lockwood was then Attorney General of the state, and prosecuted in this case; to his talents and success as a prosecutor, the people are indebted for this early precedent and example, which did more than is generally supposed to prevent the practice of dueling from being introduced into the state.

Insane Wit.—An insane woman, in one of our hospitals, became so unruly the other day that it was necessary to confine her in a room by herself. This was more easily said than done, however. It was not until she had mustered several of the attendants, that she was forcibly tied up and carried by four of them towards the room. Finding herself overpowered, her whole demeanor instantly changed, and with a look of comic resignation she said:—"Well, I'm better off than my master was. He was carried by *one ass, but I'm carried by four!*"

Spite Society!—The next subject before the debating club for the consideration of its members is, "What is the difference between Walker street and a Street Walker?" Members in arrears are followed a voice on the street.

Last Question for the "Spite Society."—What's the difference between a hard hole and a whole hard? Members rise one at a time.

N. B.—The debate concerning the difference between a sixpenny piece and a piece of a sixpence was decided in the negative.

A wheel, made to revolve with such velocity as to render its spokes invisible, is seen, when illuminated by a flash of lightning, for a moment with every spoke distinct, as if at rest.—The reason of this is, the flash has some soul gone before the wheel had time to make a perceptible advance.

Insects as Preachers.—Insects are preachers, whose words will live, though like John the Baptist, their authors may be beheaded; if their hearers fell asleep, they will not generally till her wake up; no popularity can render them vain; no neglect can daunt or discourage them.

Para, the Ant-eating traveller, speaks of a tree growing in the interior of Africa, and which he calls the Butter tree, whose seeds by pressure afford a white, firm, rich butter, which, even in that climate, will keep well a year without salt.

"Why, Hans, you have the most feminine cast of countenance I have ever seen."

"Oh, yes, 'was the reply:' I know de reason for dat; mine mudder was a woman."

A Happy Reply.—A sprightly little girl being asked, "What is nothing?" replied—"Shut your eyes and you will see it."

My Little Daughter's Shoes.

BY CHARLES JAMES SPRAGUE.

Two little rough-worn, stubbed shoes,
A plump, well-trodden pair,
With striped stockings thrust within,
Lie just beside my chair

Of very homely fabric they,
A bodkin in each toe;
They might have cost, when they were new,
Some fifty cents or so.

And yet this worn-out pair
Is rather far to me
Than all the jeweled sandals are,
Of Eastern luxury.

This mottled leather cracked with use,
Is satin in my sight;
These little tarnished buttons shine
With all a diamond's light.

Search through the wardrobe of the world!
You shall not find me there
So rarely made, so richly wrought,
So glorious a pair.

And why? Because they tell of her,
Now sound asleep above,
Whose form is moving beauty, and
Whose heart is beating love.

They tell me of her merry laugh,
Her rich, whole-hearted glee,
Her gentleness, her innocence,
And infant purity.

They tell me that her wavering steps
Will long demand my aid;
For the old road of human life
Is very rough I said.

High hills and swift descents abound;
And, in so rude a way,
Feet that can wear *these* coverings
Would surely go astray.

Sweet little girl! be mine the task
Thy feeble steps to lead!
To be thy guide, thy counselor,
Thy playmate aid thy friend!

And when my steps shall faltering grow,
And *thine* be firm and strong,
Thy *strength shall lead my* tottering age
In cheerful peace along!

An Imported Hierarchy.—The Papal church in the United States, is almost entirely a foreign church. Of thirty two bishops, eight are Frenchmen, seven Irishmen, two Belgians, two Canadians, one Swiss, one Spanish, leaving only eleven of the thirty two for Americans. Of the clergy, the following estimate, by a correspondent of the Catholic Herald, is believed to be near the truth:

The Irish clergy number 425, being somewhat more than a third of the entire number. The Germans are about 250, about a fifth of the whole. There are about 220 Frenchmen. The Americans number only 170, being less than a seventh part. There are 70 or more Belgians, 40 Spaniards, about the same number of Italians, 8 or 10 Portuguese, about the same number of Poles and Hungarians, 3 or 4 Englishmen, 20 Swiss, 8 or 10 Canadians, and some few of other nationalities.—*Chr. Times.*

☞ We take the following account of the Revival at Mount Bethel in Warren township, from the N. Y. Observer:—

In Bethel, N. J.—A correspondent of the Baptist Religious Herald, writes under date of January 21st, that such a revival as was never before witnessed at that place is now in progress at Bethel, N. J., from 125 to 130 having been hopefully converted. Among the incidents, the following is mentioned.

"There was a tavern near the meeting-house, where a great many of the inhabitants were in the habit of meeting and spending their money. The Spirit's power took hold of the heart of that rum-seller—he was brought to his right mind—and now, at the feet of Jesus, learning of him. As soon as he was converted, he felt he could sell no more of the accursed thing which had been poisoning his neighbors, and destroying their souls. Accordingly, on riding up to the meeting house a day or two after this, we found the sign-post, which had stood there a number of years, cut down, and the result has been that nearly all of those who had been accustomed to spend their time and money at this house, are now rejoicing in hope of a glorious immortality. All classes of the entire society—from the age of 80 down to the child of ten years—are seemingly interested in the great work. The people do little else than go to meeting."

A New Jersey Farmer in California.—A letter in the Norwich Courier, from a merchant in San Francisco, says that a few days since, Mr. John M. Horner, late of New Jersey, now of San Jose in this State, came into the store to purchase twenty one plows, which he said were for his own use. The quantity induced inquiries, and from him was obtained the result of his operations the past year, on a ranche of one hundred and fifty acres, as follows, viz

130 acres Potatoes, yielding 35,000 bushels, or 1,750,000 lbs—average sale, 10 cts.	$175,000
4 acres Onions—40,000 lbs.—average sale at 40 cts.	16,000
15 acres—70,000 Cabbages—marketed, 40,000 at 40 cts.	16,000
80,000 Pumpkins, weighing from 30 to 75 lbs., 6 cts.	4,800
	$211 800

This year he intends cultivating 400 acres with barley, and 400 with potatoes. He has imported ten miles of iron fence, which cost delivered, $10,000.

A Washington correspondent of the Ledger says there is a rumor in diplomatic circles, that a "spicy" reply to Webster's strictures on Hulseman's letter from Prince Schwartzenburgh, Secretary for foreign affairs at Vienna, is on its way to this country. Prince Schwartzenburg is precisely the man to mistake the difference between this country and one of the hundred acre German duchies, and to fashion his reply accordingly. If so, there is fun ahead. We should not wonder if the three or four ships which compose the Austrian Navy were put in commission without delay. Such a sequel to Trieste would be invaluable to us.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Mr. Tim Bobbins, the Mount Holly Mirror states, has lately returned from Cuttyhunk to his residence in Chesterfield, Burlington Co., having accumulated nothing in the world, and property there worth nearly the same amount, *the fruits of his own enterprise and industry.*

The Oldest Woman in the World, is said to be living at Gateshead, Eng. Her name is Mary Benton. She was born Feb. 12, 1731, and if she lives till the census is taken, she will be entered as 120 years old. She walks erect, hears well, uses no spectacles, and as late as 1848 assisted at a haymaking at Elton.

Public Works.—The New Orleans Picayune says the United States Government is constructing at Tortugas a castle which will be 80 feet above the water, capable of mounting 200 guns, and covering the entire area of Garden Key.—It is also stated, that at Key West, a large quadrangular work, standing in 8 feet of water, about 1100 feet from the shore, and completely commanding the harbor, is in course of erection.

Michigan papers urge the necessity of restoring the death penalty to their statutes, alledging that since the penalty was abolished in 1847, more murders have been committed than in the twelve years previous.

Americans at the World's Fair.—Frazer's Magazine communicates the surprising information that 20,000 Americans have secured berths to go to the World's Fair. There will be a considerable addition to the number before the exhibition closes

Gen. Tom Thumb was arrested in Savannah, *last week, for driving his state carriage upon* the sidewalk. The law does not overlook the most insignificant individual.

It is stated that Barnum has presented Father Mathew with $500, accompanied by a letter warmly commending his temperance service.—They are both in New Orleans.

The Americans the Next Half Century.—The London Times says that, "at the end of the next half century, the Americans, having a population of one hundred and ninety millions, *will* make small work with the Canadas and the West Indies." There cannot be a doubt that if the Union lasts that time, the United States will be the greatest nation the world ever saw."

The South Carolina Ordnance Department have ordered cannon to be cast for the two batteries of field artillery, consisting of 6 and 12 pound howitzers.

The Iowa Legislature has passed bills organizing no less than fifty new counties, at its present session.

A dog train arrived at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 30th January, in 13 days from Lapointe, Lake Superior. They had several cwt. of freight, and made 40 miles a day, the roads being bad.

The amusing sheet entitled "The Times for 1951," contains proposals for laying down *hot air pipes* under the pavements of London, with openings at the corners, in order to prevent all suffering from cold in the streets.

Com. Stockton rules the Monopoly; the Monopoly rules the Legislature; and the Legislature rules the state. *Truly, we are a free people!—Somerset Whig.*

All the mills at Valley Falls, R. I., were stopped on Thursday the 13th ult., the proprietors being unable to carry on at the present rate of wages, and the hands refusing to work for less. But, there are goods in abundance in Great Britain.

Brookline, Mass.—This town lies adjoining to Boston, and is not bigger, put it all together, than a large farm, reckoning less, we believe, than 3000 acres. Yet, according to the tables of the Secretary of State, it is entitled to the high honor of having raised the largest sum, comparatively, for the support of education in that State, and therefore probably in the United States, having appropriated $10, 52 and a fraction for each child. Boston, heretofore at the head of the list, now stands second, having appropriated $9, 81 for each child.

A large dog, which had been beaten in a fight, committed suicide a few days ago in Albany.

The population of New Hampshire is less by about two hundred thousand, than that of the city of New York.

A respectable looking woman recently applied to a policeman in London to be taken to a station-house, charging herself with having *stolen a gold watch. The following morning* it was ascertained that her story was false. She had got locked out from home, and took the above extraordinary and dangerous method of procuring a shelter for the night.

While the fate of the Atlantic remained uncertain, certain clairvoyants prophesied that she had broken her machinery, was under sail, and would arrive in port on a Wednesday. The facts all verified the prediction.

Cotton was woven by the Hindoos and Chinese many centuries before the Christian era. The Egyptians are supposed to have imported woven cotton before the plant had begun to be cultivated in their country; and the Romans received woven cotton from India long before the cotton plant was known in Europe. The extension of the manufacture of it has now become enormous.

In the arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

The ink for printing bank notes in London is made from the calcined leaves and seeds of grapes, and forms one of the finest and darkest imprints that can be found.

Recklessness in a Railroad Passenger.—As the 4½ P. M. train from New York was passing Chesnut st. Depot, yesterday afternoon, a man was seen to fall off, as was supposed. The train was immediately stopped and one of the agents went back and picked him up, while the train proceeded on. He said he lost his hat and jumped off to get it! His name is John Grear, and he lives in Plainfield. He was very much bruised in his face and side of his head, but is now *doing well.—Newark Daily.*

The Connecticut river is said to be in navigable order again.

Lake Erie is reported to be clear of ice, and ready for navigation.

The free colored population in the northern counties of Ohio numbers 2,690, while in the southern counties of the same State, it numbers 20,040.

The circulation of the *American Messenger*, the monthly newspaper of the American Tract Society, is 186,000 in English, and about 16,000 in German.

Two young men at Brandon, Vt., discovered a bear from or into his den, the water having run down and formed bars to front of him.—They fired eight balls into him before killing him.

THE UNION

Plainfield, March 4, 1852.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, *in New York, Boston, Philadelphia,* and elsewhere.

Sailing of Steamships.—We are often asked for information as to the time of the sailing of the steamers for Europe and California, and in consequence will hereafter keep our readers advised in this respect some weeks in advance.

Collins Line from New York for Liverpool—The Baltic leaves New York March 5, and the Pacific March 19

Cunard Line for Liverpool—Europa leaves Boston March 12, and the Asia leaves New York March 26.

For Havre—Humboldt leaves N. Y. March 8—Franklin, April 5

For Bremen—Hermann leaves New York March 22, Washington April 19.

For Chagres—Union leaves New York March 8, North America 14th, Empire City 13th.

N. J Senator.—When we consider that the democrats have a majority in our Legislature, the whigs have but little reason to complain of the selection which their opponents have made of U. S. Senator. As a man Com. Stockton is perhaps as unobjectionable to the whigs as any the democrats could select, but the manner of his election was disgraceful, we hope not to the State, but to those who brought it about, upon whom alone the shame and blame ought to rest. As we supposed, in political principle, he is about as much of a whig as a democrat, being a tariff man, in favor of internal improvements, &c. In energy, influence and attachment to his native State, he is second to none in New Jersey, and we hope he will fill the office during *the long term of his election, with honor to himself* and to the State.

The Elizabethtown Journal states positively, that Com. Stockton is an avowed and decided *Tariff man,*—and that *he is pledged to use his* utmost influence in obtaining an appropriation from the general government, to remove obstructions in, and otherwise improving the navigation of the Sound near Elizabeth-Port.

The Feb. term of the Essex county courts, opened last Tuesday morning, Chief Justice Green presiding Among the Grand Jurors we notice Manning Stelle, Plainfield, Corra Osborn, Westfield, and Jonathan M. Wilcox, New Providence.

On the 19th of February, Nancy, wife of David Gordon, died at Rockaway in this State, aged 90 years, leaving a husband aged 92, with whom she has lived 70 years, lacking a month, *within sight of the Rockaway church. They* had 9 children, 49 grand children, 103 great grand children, and 2 great great grand children. Total number of descendants 163, of whom *114 still survive.*

Within 3 months three persons aged 90 have died in that parish.

The Hudson River has been open for a week, and the steamboats have commenced running for the season. The river opens this year much earlier than usual. Navigation has been suspended only 71 days, the shortest period with one exception, for 20 years.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives have passed a vote of thanks to Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, for his able and patriotic letter to the Austrian Minister.

Gibralter.—It has been generally supposed that *the impregnable* fortress of Gibralte, belonging to Great Britain, commands the entrance to the Mediterranean. We are glad to learn that this is an entirely erroneous impression. *It commands nothing but the harbor of* Gibralter, which is a fine one. The fortress and harbor are situated within the Straits, which opposite are about 20 miles wide—and as the *African coast opposite is bold and steep, all the* line of battle ships on the ocean could go thro' the Straits without the possibility of molestation from Gibralter. The only use of this immense and costly fortification to Great Britain, is to defend the finest, largest and safest harbor in that neighborhood, and as a fine school for military discipline, and like many of her possessions costs a great deal more than it is worth.

The fortress we suppose is the strongest in the world They have about 1200 cannon mounted of the largest kind, with plenty of ammunition—5 years' provisions, and torches lighted night and day, at all times ready for use. The town contains 12 or 13,000 inhabitants, from all parts of the world, but mostly British and Spanish. The Port is principally used for smuggling, which is protected by the fortress—it being but little used in legitimate commerce.

The editor of the Rochester Advertiser has lately visited the fortress and vicinity, from whom we learn the above facts.

Burglary and Robbery in Madison.—The store of Mr. George T. Sayre, Post Master at *Madison, Morris Co.*, was entered about half past two o'clock Friday morning, and the locks of his desk broken, and five or six dollars in silver change, and four or five dollars in postage taken. The noise in forcing the locks alarmed Mr. Sayre, when the *rascals* fled, leaving his goods, and the letters in the Post office untouched.

A small boy, the New Brunswick Union states, son of Mr. H. Hoagland, died on Monday last, from the bite of a mad dog two or three months ago.

A Most Foul Slander.—We have seen it stated in print within a week or two, that there are within the sound of our church bells, five hundred infidels! A more great falsehood could not have been uttered. About one half of our entire population, including the village and vicinity are church members, and the other half are mostly children. We know of but two infidels in this whole section, after a residence here of 15 years. There may be two or three more, who are ashamed to avow their silly, mischievous, wicked and blasphemous principles, of whom we have not heard. So glaring and malicious a slander against our moral, healthy, beautiful and flourishing village, as the one referred to above, we have never before met with, and hope the assertion will be regarded as a lie by all its readers.

Congress.

Monday, Feb. 24.—In Senate.—Several petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law were presented, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Hunter reported a bill allowing change in value of silver dollars and parts; also the Indian Appropriation Bill, with some verbal amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The Cheap Postage Bill was amended, providing for half ounce letters, pre-paid 3 cts.; unpaid, 5 cts.; over 3000 miles double those rates. For weekly newspapers, from 5 to 30 cents per quarter, according to distance, &c. Ordered to be engrossed.

Spent the rest of the day in talk upon the President's Fugitive Slave Message.

The House spent the day in debating and amending the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which was not finished.

Tuesday.—In Senate —The Postage Bill was not acted on. It may, fail.

The House River and Harbor Bill was reported without amendment.

The California Duties Bill was passed, with an amendment giving the new State $300,000 out of the duties collected while she was a Territory. Quite a help to the young State.

In the House, the debate on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was resumed, and several attempts at Tariff amendment made and defeated as out of order.

Wednesday.—In Senate.—The Cheap Postage Bill, as amended, was passed, 39 to 12.

The bill extending pensions to the widows of Revolutionary soldiers was passed.

That granting the right of way for a telegraph to the Pacific was engrossed

The bill limiting the liabilities of ship owners was also passed, as was the Joint Resolution to send a national vessel to bring Kossuth to this country.

In the House. Mr. Allen charged that Mr Webster, Secretary of State, before taking office, asked and received a donation of $50,000 from bankers and merchants in New York and Boston. Mr Ashmun positively denied it. Mr. Allen persisted in the accusation.

The Mexican Indemnity Bill was passed.

The Army Appropriation Bill was debated.

Thursday.—In Senate.—The bill for the protection of patentees against importations from Canada was ordered to be engrossed. The Naval Pension Bill, with amendments, and the bill limiting liabilities of ship owners were passed. The Post Route Bill and the Bill on the Mexican Indemnity, from the House, were referred.

The bill for the aid of Louisiana in reclaiming her overflowed lands, gave rise to a debate on the Public Lands, in which Mr Seward defended the principle of Land Limitation; and *that every man who had no land should receive* it from the Government. A long discussion ensued on the bill for making grants of Public Lands to actual settlers.

The Army Appropriation Bill was discussed *at length by the House in committee of the* whole. A motion to suspend the rules in order to introduce the resolution of the Senate to send a national vessel for Kossuth, was lost.

Friday.—In the Senate, the bill making Bounty Land Warrants assignable, was ordered to be engrossed Then the bill cutting off constructive Mileage was refused a hearing

After this the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was discussed, but no vote taken.

The House, after a struggle, passed the bill to pay The Ritchie some hundreds of thousands of dollars for printing, more than he contracted to do it for. A wrong thing.

The army appropriation bill was passed.

The Senate Bill appropriating 10 000,000 acres of Land for Indigent Insane was debated.

Went into committee of the whole on the Navy appropriation bill.

Saturday.—The President communicated to the Senate all the information he possessed concerning difficulties between British and Nicaraguan authorities. Ordered printed.

The bill that hereafter no Senator shall receive what is called constructive mileage was passed.

One Week Later from Europe.

The Canard steamship Europa arrived at Halifax last Wednesday, 11 days from Liverpool. She brings 61 passengers.

Arrived at Boston on Friday morning.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool Feb. 9th, 11 days from New York. The Arctic arrived on the 16th, about 11 days also from New York.

The City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool on the 12th for Philadelphia, with a full freight and a fair complement of passengers.

Cotton had declined 1-4d.to 3-8d. Bread stuffs had also declined.

The Africa sailed from New York for Liverpool last Wednesday noon, with 81 passengers, and $250,000 in American half dollars and 5 franc pieces.

Religious Revivals.—The Church at Rockaway, Morris Co., the Evangelist states, has experienced considerable religious interest for some time past. Some sixty have attended the meetings for inquiry, being principally members of the Sabbath School and Bible class. The joint labors of the pastor, Rev. J. T. Tuttle, assisted by T. S. Ward, have done much to produce these effects.

The Church at Newfoundland, under the pastoral care of Rev. H. Wadsworth has also been copiously visited by Divine influence.

The Churches at Hanover, Madison and Caldwell, each have also experienced extensive revivals recently. In the latter, several days of fasting, humiliation and prayer have been observed.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Among the appointments in Joint Meeting, on Friday, Feb. 21, we notice those of Samuel Y. Clark and Cooper Parse, of Westfield, to be Commissioners; also, James Moore, of Rahway, and Levi Clark, of New Providence. Moses H. King, of Essex, to be Judge.

Middlesex County.—Hannon Newton, Judge. James McLelsey, Woodbridge, commissioner.

Somerset.—Samuel Corle, Judge. Squire Terrell, Warren, commissioner.

In Senate.—The nominations of Gov. Fort were laid on the table.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday afternoon.

Monday afternoon, Feb. 24.—A message was received from the Governor that he had signed the charter of the Sussex and Warren Railroad —Belvidere & Delaware Water Gap R.R. &c.

In Assembly there was no quorum.

Tuesday.—Several petitions were presented for a State Agriculturist.

In Assembly—Petitions were presented to prevent Sunday travelling.

The bill to recharter the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Co. passed; also to charter the new Ferry Co. between Elizabeth-port and N. Y.

Mr. Dunn reported a bill that no writ or process shall be issued, except in criminal cases, against Seventh-Day Baptists, on Saturday, and allowing them to labor, &c. on Sunday.

The bill for the equalization of taxes was taken up on the 2d reading. Considerable debate ensued upon various proposed amendments.

The School Bill was debated at length, Wednesday.—The Senate in Executive Session unanimously confirmed the nomination of Thos. S. Allison, Secretary of State, D. B. Bedine, Clerk in Chancery, was confirmed 15 to 5. John Cassidy, of Bergen, and Wm. N. Shinn of Burlington, nominated for Judges of the Court of Errors were not confirmed, 10 to 10. Several other nominations of the Governor were confirmed.

In Assembly.—A resolution was agreed to, to adjourn sine die, on Friday; March 7th.

The following bills were passed:—To equalize taxes, 39 to 10; to charter the Dolphin Manufacturing Co. 39 to 10; Union Manufacturing Co. 40 to 9; the new Ferry Co. between Elizabethport and New York, 41 to 1.

The bill to limit the hours of labor to 10 a day, and to prohibit the employment of children in factories, under 10 years of age, was agreed to Thursday.—In Senate.—The bill to abolish the Freehold Qualification was passed, 12 to 6. Acts to charter the New Brunswick Gas Light Co. and several other special acts.

The Newark Plank Road Bill, authorizing a bridge over the Hackensack, was lost, 7 to 12.

Gov. Fort nominated John M. Cornelison, of Hudson co, and Tho. Arrowsmith, of Somerset, as Judges of the Court of Errors, in place of the two not confirmed yesterday.

In Assembly, the bill to limit the hours of labor, &c., was passed, 39 to 10.

The bill to increase the list of articles exempted from execution was taken up on its final passage, and recommitted for amendment Friday.—In Senate — The bill to recharter the State Bank, New Brunswick passed 13 to 6.

In Assembly, the General Banking Law was debated.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday afternoon.

Post the past two weeks the Newark Daily Advertiser has been received in this place, so long after its date as to be almost useless. For instance, the news from Europe received here by the N. Y. papers of Thursday morning, has not yet come to hand in the Newark Daily, at this present writing, Saturday afternoon. For Congressional, Legislative and all other news, we were dependant on the New York papers last week and this so far—which when our Legislature is in session, and Joint Meetings were held almost daily, is a great inconvenience.—When the *Daily* as it is generally called, is received on the evening of its publication, as formerly, it is the best newspaper taken here,—but when it comes a day, one or two days after date, is of but little value. We write in behalf of all in Plainfield who want late news in State and local matters.

We published a week or two since an account of the loss of the steamer Amherst on the Mississippi river, by which a number of lives were lost. Mr. Amos Woodruff, of the firm of J. & A. Woodruff, Rahway, N. J. but now residing at Memphis, Tenn was a passenger on the Amherst. Mr. W. writes to his friends in Rahway, that he was asleep in his state room at the time of the collision, as were all the passengers. He at once rushed out upon the *guards, and found the boat rapidly sinking.*— He ran back to his room, secured his watch, pocket book and other valuables, and succeeded in getting on board the Magnolia, which had come up alongside, but leaving all his baggage. A number of passengers who made the same attempt to leap upon the other boat fell between them and were drowned. The Amherst went down in about five minutes after the boats struck. Mr. W. describes the scene as heart-rending in the extreme. Among the passengers were a number of ladies, and the frantic terror of all on board, at the suddenness of the catastrophe, may be imagined. Not even one saved their baggage—those who escaped securing nothing but their night clothes.

The Hon. Mr. Berrian, in presenting a memorial to the Senate on Saturday, stated that no autumnal nor yellow fever had occurred in Savannah for the last twenty years, owing to the system of dry culture and draining which obtained there.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, *Plainfield*, recently occupied by Childs, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good quality, together with an excellent assortment of Crockery and Glassware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. CUWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Suicide of One-Eyed Thompson.—We are informed by Capt. R. W. Brookfield, of the Tenth Ward Police, that Wm. H. Thompson, better known as "One Eyed Thompson," arrested on Saturday on a charge of passing counterfeit money and confined in Essex Market Prison, committed suicide last evening, by taking 32 grains of morphine.—*Tribune.*

Fugitive Slaves.—It is said that, within a few days, as many as one hundred fugitive slaves who have been living securely in Boston for a year or two, have fled from the city.

New Enterprise.—P. T. Barnum, says the New Orleans Delta, has just entered into an engagement with the "Bateman Children," for a tour to England in the Spring.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine

M. F. CUSHING.

For Sale by

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice! A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current, March 1, 1851.

Wheat—1 1 qr.	$4,50 to 5.00
Rye Flour	3,87 to 3,88
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,06 to 3,06
Grain—Wheat,	1,09 to 1,13
Rye,	,72 to ,73
Corn,	64 to ,66
Oats, Jer ey.	47 to 49

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jacob L. Brotherton, $4,17; Jesse Vail, 4,09 Rev. S. Haff, 3,02; Azariah Mundy, Washington Valley, 3,00; Asa Randolph, New Market 3,00; John S. Mallette, Washington Valley, 1,59; Silas Cole, 1,38; Wm. Cairns, New Providence, 1,00; Wm. Pound, 1,00; John Grierson, 1,00; Evan Evans, New Brooklyn, 1,00; Theodore Vermule, do. 1,00; James Barr, Bernards, ,75; James Cook, do. ,75

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by Rev. Dr. Magie, Wm. M. Halsted, Jr. of N. Y. to Mary L., daughter of Richard T. Hance, Esq., of Elizabethtown.

DIED.

At Providence, R. I. Feb. 20, David Price, formerly of Elizabethtown, aged 39 years.

In New Orleans, Feb. 3rd, John Moores, son of Thos Moores, aged 21 years. He was born in Woodbridge, N. J., but for the last nine years is resident of that city.

At Perth Amboy, Feb. 24th, Maria A., wife of George F. Redfield.

At Rahway, Feb. 26th, Henry Mundy, after a brief illness, aged 67 years.

Store to Let.

THE MILLINERY STORE formerly occupied by Mrs. Stoats, to rent; no pressing on given immediately. The stand is an excellent one for the business which has been well established. Enquire of LEWIS M. ROCAP.

Plainfield, March 24, 1851.—1w.

Scenes in London;

OR

A VISIT TO THE WORLD'S FAIR;

In commemoration of the Great Exhibition of all Nations in 1851, forming a guide to the British Metropolis and its environs; with Historical and Descriptive Illustrations.

THE April number of Sears' "Family Visitor," to be issued about the 15th of March, will consist of a splendid Pictorial Sheet, embracing the plans of greatest note and curiosity in London, and all the most striking objects to be visited during a months residence with full directions and descriptions. To persons contemplating visiting the Fair, this would be found to be an invaluable guide, and as the information would necessarily comprise in remote at once, may here, for a mere trifle take a voyage to England, without its sickness, expense, fatigue and hardship. This is the first work of the kind, and will be worthy of the Great Metropolis. The views will mostly consist of—

1 The Crystal Palace.	12. St. Paul's Cathedral.
2. Looking from the York Column.	13. Westminster Abbey.
3. do. from Greenwich Park.	14 & 15. St. James's and Hyde Parks
4. Royal Exchange.	16. The Horse Guards and Admiralty.
5. Bank of England.	17. The Houses of Parliament.
6. Custom House.	18. London Post Office.
7. Covent Garden Theatre	19. Westminster Hall.
8. National Gallery.	20. Temple Bar.
9. New Parliament Houses	21. University Club House
10 House of Lords.	22. Goldsmith's Hall.
	23 Bird's eye view of the Thames.

WITH A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF

THE INTERIOR OF THE CHRYSTAL PALACE

Occupying nearly the entire first page of a sheet, and engraved expressly for it at heavy outlay, being one of the most elegant engravings ever issued in this country.

Besides numerous other views too numerous to mention, and all of the greatest interest

Price Six Cents each, $4 per hundred, or $35 for $1.

As the demand for this sheet will probably be very great, a list of importers to those who wish to have their orders filled at once, to send them in immediately, as they will be supplied in the order of their reception. Postmasters would do well to order of us packages of at least 25 as they will find a great demand for them. It will be one of the most interesting pictorials ever issued in this country.

☞ Letters inclosing remittances must be post-paid in full. The silver change for a single copy or for three or four copies, may be remitted (*postage paid*) at our risk; but when you send silver, please envelope it in a half sheet of writing paper, on that it will not slip out, and so that it will be subject only to *single postage*.

☞ All orders should specify distinctly the Town, County and State where the Paper is to be forwarded.

☞ We will send you a Printed Circular, about the Terms of Sale and Bound Volumes, by Mail, if you desire us to engage in their sale and circulation in your section of country.

All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to ROBERT SEARS,

128 Nassau Street, New York City.

Newspapers throughout the United States, copying the above advertisement, shall receive a copy of the Pictorial, on sending a number marked, and addressed to Sears' Family Visitor, New York city.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes

which we are selling for a small advance above factory prices.

JONES & ROCHFORD.

Sept. 13, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

HITCHCOCK & BRADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Are already in receipt of their NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS, and are prepared to serve their customers therewith as well as with every kind, style and quality of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

of which they have one of the largest and best assorted stocks in New York, which embraces every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

worn by ladies or gentlemen, or used by families.

It is impossible for them to enumerate even a moiety of their articles, and would therefore, barely name a few, as

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Silks, Printed Jaconets and Cambrics, Barages, Canton Crape and Thibet Shawls, Mantillas, Swiss Muslins, &c.

They would also beg leave to say that they give their attention entirely to the retail business, are in constant communication with their customers, and therefore

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them.

If any pains, and the numbers of this or any other country will enable them to do so; and to make their assortment so general as to enable any lady to

Sit down and Select every Article

she wants, without the fatigue and perplexity of shopping, while their invariable rule of

One Price, without Variation,

secures to every customer, whether a child or an adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing.

In addition to their extensive assortment of

Every kind of Dress Goods,

they have constantly on hand every kind of

Housewife and Family Goods.

As Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, and indeed every kind of Linen Goods, which they purchased before the recent advance in prices, and sell

Full Twenty per cent below the Usual Rates.

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies.

Woven Blankets and Quilts

Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,

Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods,

And a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's

Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats

Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.

At prices far below the usual rate of Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

58 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash buyers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered to this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Such Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.

Silks and Satin for Bonnets.

Crapes, Crape Lisses, Crape Patterns and Illusion laces

Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.

Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.

Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisettes

Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin

Thread, Brussels, Valenciennes, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.

Embroidered, Reveire and plain Linen Cambric Hdfs.

Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silks.

Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hdfs.

Embroidered, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.

Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods

French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb. 19, 1851.—6m.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between Cyrus Townsend, Complainant

and

Jackson Pound and Wife, et als, Defendants.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed. I shall ex ose for sale at Public Vendue at the Court House in the city of Newark on Friday, the 28th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., all the following described tract of land and premises, situate in the township of Plainfield, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, beginning at a stone on the northeasterly side of the road from Somerville to Plainfield at a bridge thence along said road N. 46 deg. W. 6 chains and 23 links to a stone and corner of lands of Thomas Terry, in John Randolph's line, thence along Thomas Terry's line N. 45 deg. E. 7 chains and 44 links to a stone and corner of other lands of Jackson Pound, thence along his line S. 46 deg. E. 12 chains and 17 links to a stone, another Pound's corner, thence S. 44 deg. W. 7 chains and 44 links to a stone by the shoe of the aforesaid road, thence along said road S. 46 deg. E. 4 chains and 36 links to a stone and corner of other lands of Jackson Pound, thence S. 43 deg., W. 9 chains and 1 link, thence along said S. 43 deg. E. 4 chains and 92 links to a stake and stone heap, a corner of other lands in the possession of the said Hobbish Terry thence along her line N. 41 deg. W. 6 chains and 39 links to a stake and stone heap by the side of a ditch and in John Randolph's line, thence along his line, N. 45 deg. E. 8 chains and 30 links to the place of beginning, containing 17 acres and 13 100 of an acre

W. PIERSON, Sheriff.

Newark Jan. 23, 1851.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimeres Sattnets, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Delaines, Merry's Shawls, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpet Bags, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles, together with the attention of obliging clerks, will be sufficient inducement to purchase to each and to all.

Sept. 23, 1850. P. M FRENCH.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield,

A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systemetized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov 19, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods as never have they been improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such a variety of goods sold so cheap and so quick.

Shawls, Silk Velvet, Hornings, De Laines, Percales, Poplins, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. L. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and we will be sold cheap.

Main-st. Plainfield, Feb. 8, 1851

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

Eng three-ply carpets	3 & 3s	Floor oil cloths	3s 6d
Imperial do do	10 & 11s	Floor do 8 qds. wide	8s
Brussels carpets	10 & 12s	Eng. oil cloths 6 to 9	
Tapestry do	7 & 10s	Tufted hearth rugs	20s
Venetian do	2,3 & 4s	Axminster do	40s
Door Mats	1 1-2 & 2s	Windowshades 3 to 4	0s
Table & piano covers	4s	Ck's mat ing 4-4 to 6-4	
Common Carpets	2 to 4s	Stair Rods	6, 8 & 10s
Eng. Druggets	3s 6d to 5s	Table Oil Cloth	3s

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy. It Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cts worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Conqueror alone. The following internal diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Fluxes and Disorders of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints are cured and conquered in a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause,

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of a host of witnesses could not make the facts stronger Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—remember the name—and no other, and he his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be sure.

Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for Cash, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—he will not put up counterfeits, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages

J. M. DE CIPLET,

Principal Office, 41 Courtland street; N. Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

Bargains Cheaper than ever!

Selling off at Cost. D. VAIL.

Timothy and Clover Seed.

FOR sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, Jr.

Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—9w.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have enlarged their business and assortment, until it now stands as preeminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and styl. of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to engage and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors feel the assurance liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that this interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York, Nov 18th, 1850. 3 3 1y.

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American, English and French Prints—Ginghams of every variety, Mourning Delaines Paisley and Figured Lustres, Merinoe, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Satinets, and a lot of Elegant Silk Circulars, both black and changeable; also a few of the famous *Jenny Lind Ties*, something entirely new always, together with a good assortment of Cloths, also Blankets, Comforts, Flannels, and all kinds of Linsey Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country Store.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, in set styles. Also a new stock of

Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,

all of which will be sold cheap.

☞ Goods shown freely HENRY A. CORY.

Oct. 31, 1850.

SOME more of those cheap Raisins at VAIL'S.

1000 POUNDS prime Cheese, for sale at VAIL'S

A FEW tubs of prime Butter, at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. per lb. at VAIL'S

SEABURY'S fine white Soap, 6 cents per lb. at VAIL'S

BABBITT'S Double Refined Saleratus, for sale at VAIL'S

BABBITT'S Washing Powder, for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW boxes of fresh Oranges and Lemons, at VAIL'S.

A FEW pounds of cheap Coffee, at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels of Fancy, Picnic, and Boston Crackers, at VAIL'S.

SOME of those fine city cured Hams left, and for sale at 10 cts. per lb. at VAIL'S.

SOME of that 2s. 6d. Tea, for sale at VAIL'S.

DRIED Beef, 1s. per lb., for sale at VAIL'S.

A FEW Cider Barrels for sale cheap at VAIL'S.

A FEW barrels new crop Molasses, at VAIL'S.

100 SACKS of Wiser Line Salt, at VAIL'S.

2 WAGONS, and 1 set of Single Harness 1 Buggy and 1 Gerich Robe, for sale at VAIL'S.

Dec. 5, 1850.

MOUNTS

Embrocation for Horses

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or wire sores, poll evil, and all diseases of horses where an external remedy can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG. In Somerville by Culver Bacon. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan 24, 1851.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS,

BY virtue of several Concurrent Orders of Congress, Officers and Privates, of the Regular Army, Militia, and Volunteers, who have been in the service of the United States since 1790, or any of the wars with the Indians, and the widows or minor children of such officers and soldiers, are entitled to 160 acres of land: Those who served nine months, 80 acres of land; those who served one month, 40 acres. These claims will be promptly attended to for a moderate compensation, by the subscriber, residing at Plainfield, N. J., 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

One Half of this Fluid, *diluted* in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION,

DIGESTION is effectually performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food in the Preparatory, Examining and Assimilating* stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, and disordered condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill fed, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in most of the animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which less long been the special wonder of the family. Rennet is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Boerhaave states that one grain part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce the good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this wonderful remedy be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says 'An Artificial Digestive Fluid analagous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of animals, by which entire articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states some great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is prominent and frequent cause of indigestion." Dr. Combe states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the gastric juice obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Philo. 1846, pp. 324-5) says "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chimical theory of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural digestive fluid itself."

Prof. Geo. Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to a communication and correspondence with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion takes place as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions"

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Irritation*, and other complaints, in which the patient was on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but unsolicited certificates have been given of the above facts. Two Physicians of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone.

These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great blessing to Indigestives and nervous sufferers to all those diseases, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, and a long course of ardent spirits. It almost *reconciles Death with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to have the most perfect adaptation. Nausea, Heartburn, may be, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Regularity of Blood and of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, Sick Headache, Low Spirits, Sleeplessness, Soreness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

ONE FULL DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a thing cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain the same matter as the bottles, but twice the quantity *for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free "Postage, for no Distance, (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for two dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

The Pepsin is now sold in every town in the United States and by respectable dealers in Medicine generality.

M. F. CUSHING & Co., of the Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or Every Man his own Physician! Such an edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings showing private diseases in their worst forms, and malformations of the general description.

BY W. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, when no person suffering from secret disease, need no more become the victim of quackery, by the prescriptions contained in this book, any one may cure himself, without exposure to any person of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to its general run in all private diseases, it fully explains the cause of that class of Nature's early offences, from mere marriages, besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or 5 copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street, PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Post paid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases mentioned in one of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 12 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Dec. 17, 1850.

Liver Complaint,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if excelled by any other preparation in the United States or even in the world, as many cases after all other remedies had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lymph glands, exercising the most searching powers in the eradication of all affections of the digestive organs, they are, without doubt, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Boston, Mass., in a letter to Dr Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, says—

"My wife and myself have received some benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint."

"The Temple Legion," published at Wooddstock, Va January 29, 1850, says—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

We are duly reluctant from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value by experience; we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by Dr. *Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of Philadelphia. One instance in particular in which the superior virtues of this medicine were exhibited, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, Esq., of this county, was afflicted with the Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he purchased another bottle, and he restored entirely."

GO AND FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The "Lodi Indiana Democrat," the leading German paper of that State, says—

We would call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store to the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 120 Arch to 126 Arch Street, and would advise our readers who are in want of a good medicine for the above complaints, to call and get one of Dr. Hoofland's almanacs, containing certificates of the most astonishing cures effected by the use of this medicine, and for the recommendation of its numerous patronts. Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a larger store. It shall his success as a physician, for the sterling worth of his Medicine is without doubt the greatest remedy extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chro. ic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, where the patient had tried the skill of the Botanic, Allopathic, and the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, on a few bottles of them he entire ly cured him. We have no doubt but a few bottles of the same will recollect this testimonial, and if they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares them under the most careful supervision. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and also on the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common.

Judge R. M. Nash, a gentleman with great ability and literary attainments, says in the "Texas Union Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1850.

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*.—Here is no patent nostrum to be palmed upon the credulity of the public. I do unanimously in recommending and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, and who was styled by Christopher William Hufeland, Professor in the University of Berlin, and Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers of Germany has ever produced. He was celebrated all his life for his learning, and the many valuable works of which he was the author, and wherever may be found, will be found in the libraries of the learned. Now, as the invalid and sufferer may be confidently assured on the authority of this name, that the remedy about for a brief period of time, has become a favorite with the people, and has justly earned every encomium it has received, and only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor's (Dr. C. M. Jackson) preparation, but in recommending the article to all."—*Penn. Inquirer.*

MORE EVIDENT

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the largest family newspaper published in the United States, has the following notice of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is said so often that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers, that we feel bound when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, that our readers will understand that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, but are now noticing about for a brief period a good Tonic, which we have done their guilty, and of late, justly earned considerable favor with the invalid public, and which has met the hearty approval of many of its friends.

Evidence and testimonials have been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years and the strongest testimony in its favor, is, that it is used in the practice of the regular physicians of this city, and all other sections of the country. Dr. Hoofland's remedy is published, and it is proving itself a scientific preparation will, most surely, be found a universal when presented even in its present popularity. Dr. Jackson's Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia Cure can be had of the agents as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach, and Liver—it is perfectly safe to continue in *all bilious diseases*—if exhibited in moderate doses. It may be administered to females and infants with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has got attained that high character with a new entry for counterfeiters, and we caution dealers and others to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the law of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the marks of the genuine.

They have been counterfeited. The signature of JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the same blown in the bottle, *without which* they are spurious.

For sale, wholesale and retail at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 ARCH Street one door below Sixth. (late 276 Race street.) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING

August 13, 1850

Talk about Taking out Goods

LOOK HERE!

THERE A. 18d. per lb., Rosine 10d., best Coffee 1s. lb. Sugar 6d. a 8d., Mackerel 5d. a 1s., Lemons and Oranges a cent apiece, drop rate Canteens, warrant two full gallons for 1s., Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors and Shears, Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Candle Fluid Evening Compound and Labor Saving Soap, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c., innumerable. These articles are here to sell (and cheap enough at that) don't forget it.

P. M. FRENCH.

Dec. 26, 1850

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best whitewash, besides saving a great part of the labor of washing, for asking

M. F. CUSHING.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING at reduced prices. The new selling off at

L. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield, July 5, 1850.

PLASTER, Glen's Falls and Thomaston Lime, Water Cement and Ceiling Hair, for sale by

P. M. FRENCH.

April 20, 1850.

MOFFAT'S
Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines were first introduced to the notice of the public in the year 1838, and from that time to the present they have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their unparalleled efficacy in the cure of every description of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of instances, they have even received the thanks of persons who, after having suffered from the very verge of the mortal grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had been tried in vain, and after many thousands they have permanently restored that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is a partial blessing. No praise, however, has been extorted by flattery, and infallibly proved, that it should be received as less than miraculous by those who were acquainted with the beautifully adapted nature of the simples upon which they are now universally and very consecutively set, rescued, and upon which they consecutively act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and thereby them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their ardent.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINE are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither Mercury, nor Antimony, nor Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly generated therein, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other meds. was only partially cleansed—these and such collected masses of matter produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular practitioners, and it is amiss in human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the day. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and restoring a flow of pure blood, instead of the stale and acrid sort they labor, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Low Spirits, and Melancholy, which are but the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will leave, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the bowels with a solvent process, and without evidence; all evident purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Obstructions, chiefly by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Gout, which has been known to arise Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also, by abridging from the tarnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the secretions of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasion all sorts of pimples, blotches, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect a radical cure of Sick Headache, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES have a decided and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for several years, and that the relief which he now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only impossible, but absolutely impossible, by many learned men.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy: for after the system has been once subdued to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints. General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Dreadful Headache—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial effects in each of this description—King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Nervous Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Complaints of all kinds, Flatulency of the Heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury injudiciously taken, in the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS. Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORISED AGENT.

Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT 206 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's apparel, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by June 19, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

A FINE Lot of Prime Cheese *Just Received*; also, a good assortment of Sugars for preserving fruits, for Sale Low by D. VAIL.

New Ladies,

Inthetime to get some beautiful Organdy Lawns for Dresses; also, Some splendid Barages, all wool and silk. Calico May 14, 1849. BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, June 19 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

---

64 DOSES
IN EACH BOTTLE—One Tablespoonful a dose—Three Doses a day—One bottle will last 64 days—Price only 25 cents.

BRANT'S
PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same kind of Extract which has been sold for the last Twenty Years by Dr. BRANT, of Albany, and which has performed so many astonishing cures. This Purifier also possesses the medical properties of the

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Dandelion Barks,

and other valuable vegetable productions of such a character as to render it the most powerful and effectual Purifier of the Blood ever offered to the public. It is a most powerful Tonic, and will be found to be the best Spring Medicine ever used. It will cure Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, or Ring Worm, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Weakness, Fever and Ague, Fever Sores, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or from a disordered liver or stomach. Those who have been troubled with any of the above complaints for many years, and have taken many bottles of Sarsaparilla, and all the so called Purifiers of the day, will find in this Purifier the article they have been looking for. Only One Tablespoonful, three times a day.

But it is not only for the above complaints that this Purifier is recommended, but for the following, which are the result of Impurities of the blood, and which will be cured by the use of this Purifier, viz: Headache, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Dullness, Lassitude, Want of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness after Eating, Sour Stomach, Sinking at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits. Any one of the above symptoms may arise from Impure Blood.

Only One Tablespoonful, three times a day.

PRICE, Five, or Six Dollars per bottle, which does not contain more than half as much as Twenty bottles of Mixtures, Balsams, &c., which are sold at Retail for One Dollar per bottle. Each bottle of Brant's Purifier contains more than

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 10. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1851. Whole number 738.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
Leave White House, at	3 45 and	5 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M
Somerville,	5	7	2 15
Bound Brook,	5 18	7 10	2 25 P. M.
New Market,	5 30	7 20	2 35
Plainfield,	5 45	7 30	2 45
Scotch Plains,	6	7 35	2 50
Westfield,	6 30	7 45	3
Cranaville,	6 40,	7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town		8 15	3 45
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30	8 30	

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Rel Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 1-4, P. M.

By the N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtland St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true D GESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the tru ith Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method; by Nature's own Agent, Digestion.

What it is composed of the Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds o' Roast Beef in about two hours out of the stomach.*

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which nearly exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of healthful and natural Gastric Juice. The fluid is the *true Solvent of the food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating agent* to the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion, consequently no food into blood and no nutriment of any kind; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill tasted, or injured stomach produces no good blood, no strength, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and naturally causes the stomach to digest it self, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by Farmers to make Cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which is like long beer in the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. One stomach of a calf will curd two thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, one part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water will digest coagulated albumen. Hence one stomach full of good tin rich Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Gastric Juice prepared agreeable to the directions of Liebig may be readily prepared from the mucous membranes of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened and digested in a manner *precisely the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 235, Abstract Volume great Book, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and allpervading cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* in them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Thomas's great work the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chimical history of Digestion. Pepsin is the peculiar solvent of the stomach. It dissolved so rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural fluids since itself."

Professor Dunglison, of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Pepsin and the Gastric Juice, and the good it has done the living human stomach and from all nails are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestive fluid."

DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, it supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificate have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious and Typhoid Fever, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the free use of wine and ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, a few doses will insure Relief! A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow, as a matter of course. It is peculiarly efficient in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold, state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Deep jaundice, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

Or Sent by Mail free of Postage.

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, *Free of Postage*, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 2 10, 1850.—1y.

Bounty Land and Pension Claims!

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812d and of the various Indian Wars since 1790, of the, Mexican War, whether enlisted, drafted, hired as substitutes or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, to their widows and minor children. Those who have served 9 months are entitled to receive a land warrant for 160 acres; those who have been engaged in the service 4 months, one for 80 acres; and those who have served 1 month, one for 40 acres. Said warrants can be laid on land in any State or Territory in the United, belonging to the United States, that is in the market. By a letter of the Adjutant General, and a circular of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is made the duty of the claimants or their attorneys, to make a direct application to the department at Washington.

In view of this necessity the subscribe has entered into an arrangement with an agent there, which will enable him to obtain Land Warrants and Pensions, immediately and cheaply, for all who may favor him with their business. DANIEL CORY.

Warrenville, Feb. 1, 1851.—3m.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield profesionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month, as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it has gone beyond the reach of skill.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to a entire set, inserted on the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge, from within the reach of all. *Beware of Quacks.*

Where one in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, Broad st. on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

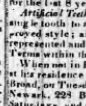
Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Thomas's Compound Vegetable Mixture, for Plainfield, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, warrant ed not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial; those who have tested them approve of them much. Try them and buy both.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I see lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and printed De Laines, Silk and Worsted, and Silk and Cotton Poplins, in various shades and some splendid Wool Shaw s, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 23, 1850. DANIEL ELLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,



HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line of the latest fashions, at low prices, and in any quantity and quantity

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Molesken or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the latest style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

and solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

THERE is no Store in Plainfield but what can afford to sell Goods 8 per cent cheaper for cash than they can for credit, and am going to sell it once a day any goods on the list for cash I can sell No. 1 Mackerel for 6d. per lb., Pork 6d., Hams 9d. and everything else in the same ratio; but I can't sell them as cheap if I have to wait six months or a year for my pay. Now and then I get it. Now I am going to sell for Cash, and am going to sell any goods lower than they have ever been offered before.

All those indebted to David L. Vail on book account, can save 5 per cent by settling immediately. Any man with a family can save $25 or $50 per year by saving cash for what he buys.

P. S. Cash paid for Eggs, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hams, Shoulders &c., by DAVID L. VAIL.

Oct. 1, 1850.

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and on

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited. M. F. CUSHING.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods—as we have them to, consisting in part of Fancy and Common Books, Yankee &c., Boys do full assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

CARPETS, entirely new designs

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest style for sale by D. BULLMAN

Jenny Lind

Fell Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late. I. S. DUNHAM & CO

Sept. 17. 1850.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO

Sept. 17 1850.

Brooks' Cotton.

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, warranted, wound on an improved principle.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

The Prize Piano.

A HOUSEHOLD SKETCH.

Along the pavement flies a shadow thrown by the moonlight; it follows a man whose eager steps have led him far in advance of a throng that has just emerged from a public hall. Swifter becomes his pace, and louder sound his heel strokes on the hard pavement, till suddenly he turns and springs up a flight of steps. He applies his night key to a lock; it will not work. He becomes impatient, nervously jerks the bell wire, and that moment a servant opens the door. He speeds to the sitting room, where his wife awaits him, and without stopping to take breath exclaims:

'Oh, Anna, if you had been at the concert—we've got it—oh, but it's a handsome one—rose wood carved, splendid tone—it will be here in the morning.'

Then the poor fellow was obliged to take a breathing spell, and his wife had an opportunity to express her joy at his good fortune. Her husband's ticket had drawn a very handsome piano at a prize concert. Before ten o'clock the following morning the instrument was deposited at the door of their neat little parlor.

Henry Heber was a lively, trustworthy young man, who had a situation at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, in a wholesale store on Pearl street. He lived in a small, but comfortable house in the western part of the city, which he had built with money his wife brought him. This wife was a prudent woman for one who had not a little fashionable ambition; and with but one child a promising blue eyed boy, who had just begun to prattle, they were getting on swimmingly with the world.—Anna was delighted beyond telling with the prize piano; and it really was a splendid instrument, in style not at all in keeping with the furniture of their parlor. After she had drummed on the keys a few minutes, she looked up archly, and said to her husband:

'You know I am but an indifferent player, Henry, and if I'm to discourse music for you, I must have some new music books and a teacher.'

'Well, you must have a teacher, and I'll look out for one to day. Who would you recommend, Mrs. Brown?' asked the indulgent husband, turning to a lady who had called to see and hear the prize she had hoped to get.

'Well, I hardly know,' returned the lady, 'there are a number of excellent teachers in the city, but I think the gentleman recently from Paris, Mr. P——, the best. His terms are high but my girls go to him, and they make great proficiency.'

He played on his piano at the concert, and I liked him. I must go to the store, now, but before I come home to tea, I'll see him.' And with these words Henry hastened to his business.

Mrs. Heber had many visitors during the day, and all were delighted with the piano; but a number of them thought it would show to better advantage if the parlor were furnished in the late style. When the husband came home in the evening, she brought to his wife the "glad tidings" that Mr. P—— had been engaged, and would give her the first lesson on the following Monday.

In the evening, while a young lady who was visiting them sat at the piano, Anna was thinking of the remarks her guest had made about new furniture, and it did not seem to her that their carpet was just such a figure as so splendid a piano should set upon. Henry, perhaps, was having a similar train of thought, for glancing around the parlor, he remarked:

'Your piano puts rather a blush on the other furniture.'

'So it does,' returned Anna; 'and I've been thinking that we ought at least to have a new carpet, and I would like to have it before I commence my lessons.'

'We'll think about it,' answered the husband, rather indifferently.

But on the morrow Anna was invited to walk up town, and a handsome costly carpet was purchased. Mrs. Brown, over the way, saw the upholsterer leave it, and when he took his leave she hurried across to Mrs Heber's. She admired it very much. 'It was so handsome it made the old fashioned centre table look wretched.' Anna immediately saw the force of this remark, and was not long in finding it out. A new centre table was forthwith selected to grace the parlor, and several splendidly bound volumes were purchased to lay upon it; and next evening a solar lamp of the newest pattern threw from the table a mellow light over the new carpet.

Mrs. Smith called the next day to see Anna. Her circle of acquaintance was large, and of course there were Smiths as well as Browns in it. The lady was seated in one of the rather old fashioned chairs, and she soon became fidgety.

'You have got a beautiful piano, Mrs Heber, a beautiful centre-table, but you will excuse me if I say these chairs are horrible.'

Mrs. Smith was a plain spoken woman—as the Smiths generally are—and Anna excused her. When the lady had bowed herself out of the door Anna took a 'calm survey' of her little parlor, and was obliged to acknowledge that Mrs. Smith had judged correctly; the style of the chairs was too heavy for that of the piano and table. They were promptly removed, and a set of costly workmanship took their place; a rich plush sofa followed the chairs, then muslin ornaments, then new window curtains, and so on till the parlor was furnished throughout in the latest fashion.

One evening when Mr. and Mrs. Heber were at tea, Anna remarked that Mrs. Brown thought they ought to give their young friends a party. They had been out a good deal, and they had never given one. Their parlor was now furnished in the fashion, and they could give a party as well as not.

Of course, in due time, the party was given, and it was gotten up in excellent taste. Every body admired the parlor, every body was delighted with the party, and Mr. and Mrs. Heber made many new and fashionable friends.

When the guests had retired, Anna and Henry sat together on the sofa. They seemed well pleased with the success of their guests. Anna looked up to her husband with affectionate pride, saying—

'Every one admired our furniture, and all were pleased with our party. This is a nice place Harry. We have not been extravagant, but we have a comfortable home.'

'True, and a pleasant one,' returned the husband, perhaps a little soberly. 'We have expended $3200 in furniture, and we have made some debts, but our home is so much more inviting, and we have so many more friends, I am not sorry.'

'Besides, Harry, we've got along so well—I take it upon something of us, and it is well to make a little display. When you get into business, as you hope, you'll do the better for it.'

'I agree with you, Anna; and, by the by, I may as well tell you now, my employer, Mr T., told me to day that Mr. S., the husband of the woman who did not like our chairs, would be obliged to give up his store, on account of not being able to meet his notes that T. holds; and he said that if I could make arrangements with Mr. S., I might take the business and have time to pay the notes. The business is profitable, and I should do well'

In less than two weeks Henry Heber was installed proprietor of the store. The establishment was forthwith handsomely fitted up and he commenced business with a glowing prospect. Before he got fairly started, he felt sorely the need of his two hundred dollars which he had buried in his parlor, but his credit was good, and he exercised it.

He held to the run of custom, and his profits were considerable. His fashionable friends thought him to be doing well, and he mingled in their company like a lord. Concerts, soirees and balls, besides private parties, social and *musical* were frequent. Anna's position required her to attend all of the 'best class,' and her heavy expenses were incurred; but Henry was enjoying himself like a prince, till within a few weeks of the time when his notes came due, business grew slack, and clouds began to gather in the future. The pressure continued. His business did not afford him the means to meet his payments. He was ruined if they were not met, and he had but one alternative—let his friends know how matters stood, or sell his furniture at auction.

The sale was made, at a sacrifice to be sure, but his credit was saved. Their house was leased, and Anna and Henry took rooms at a first class hotel; this their position required. Their fashionable friends understood that these changes had been made because Mrs. Heber contemplated spending the summer at a fashionable watering place. Six months passed. Henry and his wife had learned what fashionable life was, and without an entire revolution of their habits they could not economize. They kept up appearances, but every day his business embarrassments pressed harder, till at length he must get help from his fashionable friends or make an assignment.

He applied to numerous intimate acquaintances, and found them, though they admired his wife and children, and relished the dinners they had given, thought him a good fellow at concerts and soirees—if they were to be believed, their embarrassments were equal to his, and none could help him to a dollar. He realized the 'popular end':

'If a man is down give him a thrust;
Trample the beggar into the dust;
Pretentuous poverty's quite appalling;
Knock him over, and kick him for falling.'

The assignment came, and Henry Heber fell in mercantile phrase, from a merchant, to a clerk. In this last act he lost many acquaintances, but no friends.

Their house did not go in the wreck, because it was Anna's property, and they could now occupy it. It is furnished in plain style, with one exception—the prize piano. It is a treasure for many reasons. The lessons its history teaches are profitable, and its music is profitable, for Anna gives instruction upon it to a number of pupils for the purpose of assisting her husband to make another start in the world.

Not long since Henry met a friend who accosted him with—

'Going to the prize concert?'

'Not I.'

'You might draw the piano.'

'I have been fortunate that way once, and shall not answer. Come to my house to morrow evening, if you draw the prize, and I will give you the history of my piano. It might be a good lesson.'

The friend was not the lucky ticket holder, but his curiosity being awakened, he called on Henry, and learned the story which you have read, dear reader. Consider whether it is not a practical lesson.'

Some time since the discovery of gigantic eggs in Madagascar was spoken of. Three of these eggs have arrived at Paris, one Brahma in the route, the others whole, and M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire has laid them before the Academy of Sciences. They are of very different shapes, one being elliptical, the other having its two ends unlike each other. They are about 13 inches in diameter the long way and nine the short; in circumference about 30 inches the way and 25 the other. The shell is 4th of an inch thick, and contains about 7½ gallons, or as much as 148 hen's eggs, 15½ cassowary eggs, and 53 ostrich eggs. Mr. St. Hillaire has decided, from the examination of some bones found with one of the eggs, that they were produced by a bird. It now remains to discover this biggest of the feathered race.

A Model Town.—The following which we find in the Cayuga Telegraph we should think, is without parallel:

"Our town is without a pauper—not a man, woman, or child, within the borders of Springport; who is reduced to the necessity of looking to the town for bread, clothing, or shelter! So we are informed by Peter B. Wood, overseer of the poor. So, though he yet has the office, 'the occupation's gone.' Another thing; our town collector, Samuel M. Smith, made his returns to the county treasurer and took his discharge a week before his warrant expired, without returning a solitary case as non-collectable.

The Mormon Country.—A correspondent of the Rockford (Illinois) Forum writes from Salt Lake City; these terms, touching the country, its products and prosperity:—I must say a word about wheat. For wheat this country bears everything that I had ever heard or dreamed of. From one bushel sowing, they have raised as high as one hundred and sixty bushels; it was in this case sowed in drills and covered four acres. Fifty bushels here is about a fair yield to the acre. You need not think there is any gas-mon about this; the wheat sells larger grain for itself than the inhabitants. I never saw the like in any country. It is like Egypt in the seven plentiful years—the land yields by handsful. Corn does not do well, it being too frosty; peas, beets, carrots, onions, and vegetables generally, do well. I have seen a great many potatoes, but think they will not accomplish much without something to shelter them from the cold night air. I am writing at a table in the city, and the great valley lays out like a level plain before me, and 20 to 40 miles wide, extending something like two hundred miles from territory to territory, and thousands of cattle feeding upon the rich bottom lands below and in the city. Every city lot here contains 1½ acres, and each man that moves here may pay $1 50 for recording the same, and then go and build a home for his family, with nothing more to pay save his tithe money, which is one 10th of his earnings. This goes into the treasury for church purposes, as well as for public works. The improvement made here in the since years the Mormons have been in is wonderful. Their houses are built of unburned brick, called *adobies*, and are comfortable and genteel dwellings. They have fine flouring mills and saw mills now in operation, and others going up. Their lumber is chiefly sawed out of the fir tree, and is not so good as pine, although it answers very well as a substitute. Coal has been found in great abundance in the Valley, and I am informed that they are now making a railroad on which to transport the same to the city. Stone coal is now $1 per bushel in the city, and cheaper soon 50 cents. Salt is obtained out of the Lake in its native state, and when ground is far superior to any salt which you receive from the East It is possible that you, in the Mississippi Valley, may yet be supplied with the article of salt from this Lake. I am satisfied that for the next 20,000 years the Rocky Mountains will furnish the world with potash and saleratus. The valley of the Platte and Sweetwater can do it without half trying. God only knows the wealth, that lies hid in these mountains, for the benefit of the heaps of coming generations, which now appear to the eye and mind as a great barren waste upon the earth's surface, or in another view, as mere monuments of His almighty power upon which man may look and be humbled.

Explaining the Rocks.—There is a good story told by the Boston Post, about an old farmer who lived in Massachusetts. Farmer N. of Newburyport, was a shrewd cool cooper. Sometimes, in his eagerness to grasp the dimes, he would run rather close to the boundary line which separates honesty from dishonesty; and he had been known to go so far as even to step upon the line itself. I will not say he got fairly over, but he came so near doing so that it was hardly worth a dispute. He was as deaf as a hadduck—as a very post—and when occasion required, he was more deaf than both of these studied but together. He once sold a load of hay to his neighbor, who contrary to N.'s expectations, after seeing it weighed, stayed to see it unloaded. But a few forksful were pitched off, when a bouncing big rock rolled off the load—then another and then a third came bang! upon the barn floor. "What's this?" queried the buyer in a loud voice. "Most all hard's grass this year," replied the deaf man. "Best see here!" continued the other, pointing to the boulders which lay arrayed in judgment against the dishonest hayman, "what does all this mean?" "Shan't cut nigh so much hay this year as I did last," replied the dealer in hard's grass. Just as he finished the last sentence, down thundered a rousing junk of granite—making a deep indentation in the barn floor with one of its sharp angles. "I say, neighbor N," screamed forth the purchaser of granite, "what are those stones for?" pointing to the boulders and also the lump of granite. Old N. took up a mighty forkful of the herd's grass, gave into the hay, and, then leaning on his fork, ejected his huge quid of tobacco and replaced it with a fresh one, took a view of the fragment of stone wall that lay before him, and with one of the loudest snuffles replied, "Them are is rocks!"

A pious African at Louisville stumbled while walking one very dark night, and was pitched head foremost down a cellar, which afforded him an entrance. Springing to his feet he exclaimed, "Bress de Lord dat I lit in my head! If dis nigga had scraped his shins so hard I spect he broke his leg."

A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass making a hole the size of the ball without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibra e.

If a rifle candle be placed in a gun and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket ball be fired into water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened as if fired against a solid substance.

To see a delicate woman rubbing bed-clothes over a washboard, from morning till night, and a herculean gentleman measuring rolls of lace and delicate ribands, would make a Fejeean laugh at the assumption of chivalry.

"How many mills make one cent," asked a scientific inquiry, of a promising pupil. "Don't know," said he, "as it takes a good many cents to make a mill, if they're both of stone." The pedagogue chastised, and we left.

Always do as the sun does—look at the bright side of everything, for while it is just as cheap, it is three times as good for digestion. The melancholy man don't even relish wedlock.

"Who took care of the babies?" artlessly inquired a little girl, on hearing her mother say that all people were once children.

Shoemakers.

FROM WHITTIER'S "SONG'S OF LABOR."

The foot is yours; where'er it falls,
It treads your well wrought leather,
On earthen floor, in marble halls,
On carpet, or on heather.

Still there the sweetest charms are found
Of matron's grace or vestals,
As Hebe's foot bore Nectar round
Among the old celestials.

Rap! rap! your stout and bluff brogan
With footstep slow and weary,
May wander where the sky's blue span
Shuts down upon the prairie.

Of beauty's foot, your slippers glance
By Saratoga's fountains,
Or twinkle down the summer dance
Beneath the crystal mountains!

The red brick to the mason's hand,
The brown oak to the tiller's,
The shoe is yours, shall wealth command
Like fairy Cinderella's!

As they who shunned the household maid,
Behold the crown upon her,
So all shall see your toil repaid
With health and home and honor.

Then let the toast be freely quaffed,
In water cool and brimming,
"All honor to the good old craft,
Its merry men and women!"

Call out again your long array,
In old times' pleasant manner;
Once more on gay St. Crispin's day,
Fling out the brazen banner!

Twenty-nine years ago, Betty Winal, then residing at Tarlton, bottled a quantity of white currants in their green state, being then in the 33d year of her age. Having kept them some time in a state of preservation, William, (her husband,) and she agreed that they should be kept while they both lived, and that they should be made into pies at the funeral of the one who should die first. The wife departed this life on the 2d of this month, and was interred at St. Peter's Church, Preston, on the 5th—the family having removed to Dawson street, Preston.—Their mutual pledge was fulfilled, and the pies made of these currants were served out, after returning from church, every attendant taking a slice. Though the currants had kept seventy-nine years, they were as fresh as if just taken from the trees. Such other fruit may be preserved in the same way by expelling the air and sealing over the cork air-tight.—*Lt. Paper.*

Preservation of Timber.—The Hospitium, at York, consists principally of oak timber, which has never been painted. It is many centuries old, and is sound to this day.

The oak timber employed in old churches for pews, and found in old ruined castles, where it was used for beams, and for example at Stone House, in Herefordshire, and in our most ancient buildings for roofs, has never been painted; all these are many centuries old, and yet they are sound in most cases.

The wooden fence, of rent oak fixed about 27 years since round the garden of the Horticultural Society, was never painted. The pales are as sound as ever. The only decay is in the posts, where they go into the earth; and there the sap wood is rotten, as usual.

About 29 years since, a slight fence was put up near where we are writing; it was cut out of Lombardy poplar, just felled, and was immediately fixed. After being erected, it was coated well with boiling coal tar, which sunk deeply into the soft wood. That fence was sound for full 20 years and exists now, though in a decayed condition.—*American Agriculturist.*

South Carolina.—The Secession organs in South Carolina, seem to be astonished at the slim vote polled for the Disunionist candidates for the Nullifying State Convention. The *Augusta Chronicle* says:

The election has been so thinly attended that they see "the hand writing on the wall" the fact is just bursting upon their intellectual visions, that the sovereigns will not endorse the treason they contemplated.

In announcing the result in Charleston, the *Chronicle* also says:

"There were not over one fourth of the votes of the city polled. Can it be possible that a shower of rain on Monday so cooled the burning zeal of the Disunionists as to keep them from the polls? The very slim vote in every section from which we have heard looks ominous. What can be the matter."

Homestead Exemption has been for some time a bubble for small politicians, who, otherwise, could not attain the notoriety they so much crave. Wholly incapable of enlarged views of anything, they imagine the little world they see, to be the whole of creation. In my view, such a law, however wisely framed, could benefit no one but rogues, who do not wish to pay their debts, (except in some very extreme cases.)

If a man be exempt from arrest for debt, so that his body may remain free to labor for the benefit of his family, and no more provided by law, can he ask honestly that any part of his property shall not be liable at all times for the payment of his just dues? I, for one, say no.—And I have been a mechanic since I was 12 years old, and besides, ever since I have been married, have been always in debt. I want no such law to protect my property, it is anti republican and anti christian. It is an republican because it is of the same character and has the same object as the old English law of entail, which exempts property from being sold for debt, from generation to generation, and is one of the greatest curses of that country. It is also an anti christian because it denies that great principle of Christ, of doing to others as we would that they should do to us.—*Newark Daily.*

MECHANIC.

Gen. Scott for the Presidency.—The Whig Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have adopted a resolution, respectfully suggesting to the friends of Gen. Scott throughout the State, to meet and consult together upon the expediency and propriety of presenting his name for the next presidency. Several papers in Pennsylvania have, in accordance with the above, raised the name of Gen. Scott, and state that they believe they are giving expression to the almost unanimous sentiments of the Whigs of the State.

The brig *Eureka*, for Chagres, reported by the Buffalo papers to be lost, with nearly two hundred souls on board, is said to have put into a South American port, with her passengers in a state of starvation.

The value annually of the trade in iron and lumber which the region watered by the Alleghany river sends to Pittsburg is estimated to exceed four millions of dollars.

A barrel of brandy, on storage at the railway depot in South Deerfield, Massachusetts, was suddenly disposed of last week. The depot being on posts, some believer in mysterious spiritual rappings went under it bored up through the floor, and tapped the barrel as it lay. Jugging up what he wished to tug off, he left the remainder to the laws of gravity and gravel.

Port Wine.—This beverage has risen enormously in price in England. Cause, a failure in the vintage. Drinkers in this country, however, need feel no alarm, as logwood, elder berries, alum, and sloe juice are as cheap and plentiful as ever.

Hab is of Jenny Lind.—She is remarkably temperate in all things, carefully avoiding stimulants of every description. She is an early riser, bathes every morning regularly, winter and summer; and exercises much in the open air. She always dresses with a view to comfort rather than show, religiously avoiding tight lacing. She partakes freely of the plainest food, using much fruit. She attributes her uniform good health to her temperate mode of living, she seldom having occasion to consult a physician.

The Central Railroad is being pushed energetically forward, how best, the natural ruggedness and upward tendency of the Warren hills, prevent very rapid progress. It is hoped that a train of cars will be enabled to run from Easton to Jersey City by the 1st of May 1853.

A boy about four years old, son of Howard Hoagland, died in New Brunswick a few days since of hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, some three months since.

Wisconsin wisely refuses to abolish Capital Punishment.

It is in our opinion pretty much of a joke to talk about Land Monopoly in this country, with an unappropriated Public Domain of some fifteen hundred millions of acres, and constantly increasing! In our landless men, we presume, have no alarming apprehensions as to the failure of the land crop towards the setting sun.—What they want is, a homestead where acres are more valuable than they are in that direction. Why should they not be accommodated?—*Free-man.*

Greeley, or some one of the hundred editors of the *Tribune*, says he is going to the World's Fair to see how they dress flax and hemp! He should try all means have his mother with him.

The journeymen house carpenters of this city have gone on "a strike" for higher wages on Monday last. They asked of their employers an increase of twenty five cents per day on the present prices (10s and 12s,) which was acceded to by the employers, and in the evening the event was celebrated by a procession and supper, in which the employers participated.—*Ib.*

The Snuff and Saw Mill of Mr. Mathew L. Egerton on Lawrences Brook about four miles from this city was burnt down on Wednesday night last. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. The loss is heavy, as there was a considerable amount of stock also consumed.—*Ib.*

The Steamer John Neilson, Capt. L. F. Frazee, has commenced her regular trips for the season, between this city and New York.

The unrivalled speed and superior accommodations on board this vessel, and the polite and gentlemanly bearing of her officers, will commend her to public favor as a safe and agreeable conveyance between the two cities. See advertisement for particulars.—*Ib.*

A Ship on a Railway.—According to arrangement, a small ship, fully rigged and manned, arrived on the cars on the 26th ult. from Cleveland, and was launched that day, amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of the multitude. The previous evening she sat gracefully on the waters of Lake Erie, and on the next she was anchored in the Ohio.

Forgery by adding a Single Letter.—The Exeter News Letter states that at the recent term of the court of Common Pleas, Noah Clark was convicted of forgery, in altering an assignment of a mortgage, by the insertion of the letter "S"—so as to read Noah S. Clark, instead of Noah Clark.

The Public Debt.—Mr. Dawson announced in Congress on Saturday that at the end of the present fiscal year the public debt of the United States will be *one hundred millions of dollars.*

The Board of Directors of the Morris & Essex Railroad Co., at a meeting on Saturday, appointed Mr. J. B. Geddis, late keeper of the N. J. State Prison, at Trenton, superintendent of that road. Mr. G unites a high degree of intelligence with active business enterprise, which will be valuable to the Company, and give efficiency to their efforts to accommodate those who transact business with them, and advance the interests of the places on the line of the road. James Bassinger was at the same time chosen their Chief Engineer.

A Slaver.—A letter from Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 21st, says—"A brig from the coast of Africa, with 212 miserable beings, huddled together like so many swine in her hold, touched here on the 7th instant, and the same evening sailed for the north coast of Cuba, where she no doubt discharged her cargo or humanity, consigned to bondage foul."

A great Cathedral is projected by the Roman Catholics in Washington City. It is estimated to cost $1,000,000, and is to be paid for by contributions from all the Catholics in the Union, and by donations from Europe. A lot of ground 300 feet square has been secured for it.

White vs. Yellow Corn.—The Centreville (Md.) Times states that several farmers there say that they have demonstrated beyond cavil that a larger quantity of white corn can be grown to an acre than yellow. The price of white corn in foreign markets is higher than yellow at the present time.

Counterfeit $2 notes on the Putnam County Bank, an exact imitation of the genuine, are in circulation. Large amounts of them have been circulated in N. Y. City, and can be detected only by the difference of the engraving.

Reduction of Railroad Fare.—The Albany *Argus* states, that the fare from Albany to Buffalo has been reduced to $6 50, being about half the sum charged some three or four years since.

More than 10,000 Russians of the first families have asked of the Emperor leave to go to London during the World's Fair.

The recent arming of the Prussian Militia has cost the country about $25,000,000 all for nothing.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, March 11, 1853.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Congress.

The 32d Congress expired on Tuesday last, at noon. Among the bills passed were the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill; the Navy Appropriation Bill, the Cheap Postage Bill, the bill establishing new Post Offices and new Post Routes, the Post Office Appropriation Bill, and the Light House Appropriation Bill.

Among the bills lost were the French Spoliations bill, the River and Harbor bill, the Joint Resolution making the new Land Warrants assignable, and the one conferring $100,000 or over on Mr Ritchie, the Resolution creating the rank of Lieut. General, and the amendment increasing the compensation of the Collins line of steamships for carrying the Mails.

Congress did not provide for printing the census of 1850; so we shall have to wait for it until 1852.

Except in regard to the three cent coinage the Cheap Postage bill does not go into operation until the 1st of July next. It reduces the average rate of postage, both upon letters and newspapers, nearly one half. The following schedule shows the rates on newspapers under the new law:

NEWSPAPERS PER QUARTER.

Miles.	Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.	Tri-Weekly.	Daily.
Under 50 (not by mail)	5cts	10	15	25
Over 50—under 300	10	20	30	50
Over 300—under 1000	15	30	45	75
Over 1000—under 2000	20	40	60	100
Over 2000—under 4000	25	50	75	125
Over 4000	30	60	90	150

All weekly papers free within the county where they are published. Papers less than 1½ ounce, half these rates and papers not over 300 square inches, one fourth these rates. The rates on monthly and semi-monthly newspapers the same, in proportion to the number of sheets issued, as on weekly papers. The rates on letters not exceeding half an ounce, is three cents prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid, for all distances under 3,000 miles. Over 3,000 miles, double those rates.

One Week Later from Europe.

The U. S. Mail steamship Pacific arrived at New York on Thursday afternoon, only twelve days from Liverpool, a very quick passage.—She was detained 8 hours by ice on the Banks.

She brings 22 passengers.

The U. S. Mail steamship Franklin arrived at Cowes, Eng. Feb. 20. 12 days from New York.

The Arctic arrived at Liverpool Feb. 16th, in a little over 11 days from New York.

The British ministry had resigned, having been defeated in the House of Commons. The whigs remain in power only till a new Ministry is formed. The surplus revenue of Great Britain for the past year was £2,500,000—half of which it is proposed to apply to the liquidation of the National Debt, and the taxes to be reduced in several particulars.

The Cotton Market remained without material change.

Austria and Prussia are concentrating their forces in Germany—against which France urgently protests. It is not expected that the present peace of Europe can last long.

The Baltic sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday noon, with 86 passengers, and $10,000 in specie.

The steamship City of Glasgow arrived at Philadelphia, on the 3d inst. 18½ days from Liverpool. Her cargo was a very large one. She brought 91 passengers. The Philadelphia and Liverpool line of steamships consists of this one ship, and that not a fast one.

The Re-Modeled Prison of this County was dedicated on the 3d inst., the internal arrangements being completed, and a work-house erected, by which the prisoners will be classified, and employed, profitably to the county, and at the same time conducing to the morals, good habits and health of the prisoners.

A large procession assembled at the Court House and proceeded to the great hall of the prison, where a platform had been erected for the accommodation of the officers, &c. The assembly was called to order by Sheriff Pierson, and organized by the appointment of Zachariah Webster, Chairman, and Wm. Pierson, Esq Secretary. The Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Dr. Stearns. Mr. Morgan, Superintendent of the Hartford Jail, under whose direction the improvements at Newark were made gave a very interesting account of prison reform. Chief Justice Green followed in an extempore address of much ability; and some remarks by Mr. Shaw, the religious instructor of the prisoners, concluded the exercises.

Low Fare.—The steamers between New York and Albany are carrying passengers for 50 cts. —berths extra—over 3 miles for a cent.

The Rahway Savings Bank will go into operation on Wednesday of this week.

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton for the 2nd part of the Patent Office Report—a valuable and useful work.

The Water Cure and *Phrenological Journals* for March, two excellent monthlies, are on our table, filled with matter highly interesting, and much of it of permanent value. These journals in their respective spheres display much ability, and are throughout all discussions dignified and honorable. They are published in a handsome quarto form at $1 per year each by *Fowlers & Wells*, 131 Nassau-st. N. Y.

Though the above is copied, it expresses our ideas exactly.

Infidelity.—Circumstances of recent occurrence hereabouts call us to speak at some length on this subject. We do not intend to argue in favor of the authenticity of the Bible, or the author of the christian religion is worthy of the adoration of mankind—for the very good reason, that so far as we know, we have not a single subscriber who does not bel eve them already. It is entirely needless for us, as it is for the gospel minister in this place, to argue these things, for infidels take papers more congenial to their own opinions, and do not often attend church. Infidels have much to say in favor of free discussion, but they are about the last ones to examine our side of the subject—they never read the many able and valuable works very easy of access, or the evidences of christianity—they never read the Bible with a desire to understand and candidly to examine its claims to universal regard. Not they.

We stated, last week that infidel principles were silly, wicked, mischievous and blasphemous. That they are so is easily proved. The Bible says, "The *fool* hath said in his heart, there is no God." It is silly exceedingly, it is the height of folly, to reject the evidence of reason, of nature, of the Bible, the testimony of all christians living, and the recorded testimony of great numbers of the wisest, the best, and the greatest of mankind. Infidelity, too, is extremely mischievous, as the horrors and crimes of the French Revolution, the terrible scenes of which were mainly caused by infidelity, fully prove. It is blasphemous too. Blasphemy is irreverence of God, as defined by Webster. There can be no greater irreverence of God than to do believe his word—infidelity then is blasphemy itself. That it is wicked is evident from what has been already stated. So great is the evil of infidelity—infinitely so indeed, extending into eternity, that no christian parent is authorized to allow his children even to look upon an infidel book. None that we know of but would prefer that his children should meddle with the most deadly poison, than with the works of Tom Pane. Razors are not proper playthings and men who wish to keep their hands clean should not handle pitch; or in the expressive language of scripture, can a man take coals to his bosom and not be burned? So it is with infidel principles—it is dangerous, it is folly, even to read them. The only safe course is "touch not, taste not, handle not."

It is exceedingly strange to us that a paper constantly inculcating infidel principles, should receive its main support from christians. The seed sown may in time bring forth its legitimate fruits, its deadly effects—and we know that not one christian parent but would greatly prefer to follow their children to the grave in their innocence and infancy, than to have them grow up infidels. Infidels, in this free country, have a perfect right to publish and support their own principles, but surely they can have no claims upon christians for aid—and may be those 500 infidels they speak of, can give all the assistance needed.

To the Bible and the christian religion we are wholly indebted for our civil and religious liberty, our enlightened and surpassing power and influence, and our excellent government.—Where the Bible has its proper influence, there will be found happiness, industry, liberty and good government. Reverence the Bible then—it is the word of God—the advice of infinite wisdom. Infidelity would take from us the Bible, the Sabbath, the Church, and with them every thing valuable on earth, or in the next world. Give it no quarter.

We do not contend with individuals, and wish to discountenance all personalities—fighting against principles which we believe to be most ruinous and destructive, both to nations and individuals—in which belief ninety-nine hundredths of the inhabitants of this section agree with us.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer North America arrived at New York on Friday morning, from Chagres, with 2 weeks' later news from California, and $450,000 in gold dust. She brings 255 passengers.

The Tennessee arrived at Panama Feb. 19th, and the Republic on the 20th, the latter with 260 passengers, and a million in gold; the Panama, on the 21st, with 50 passengers, and a million in gold. All from San Francisco.

The news is up to Feb. 1st, but is not very important. Business was dull, but a revival was expected in the Spring. The scarcity of rain has materially embarrassed operations in the dry diggings. The miners are throwing up dirt, ready for the first rain. A few days' rain would enable them to collect a large amount of dust, which would revive business.

A large number of men are engaged with great success in the vicinity of the Klamath.

Further investigations into the report of rich discoveries of black sands on the sea coast, confirm the same, but many obstacles have also been discovered, which will retard operations. The road is almost impassable, and is only practicable for mules. It is 30 miles from Trinidad, the nearest safe point for vessels.

The Legislature had not made any choice of U. S. Senator.

The indians are giving the miners considerable trouble in the northern mines. A disastrous engagement with them near Mariposo, in which many were killed, is reported.

The Empire City arrived on Saturday morning, with 360 passengers and $750,000 in gold.

The Cambria sailed from New York for Liverpool, with 7 passengers and $25,061 in specie on Saturday noon.

Always tell the truth; you will find it easier than lying.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Monday afternoon, Feb. 3.—Owing to a thin attendance, no bills of general importance were acted on in either House. The Senate passed the Elizabeth-port and Staten Island Ferry Co.

Tuesday.—In Senate.—The supplement to the Newark Plank Road Co. authorizing them to build a bridge over the Hackensack, was lost, 7 to 12.

The charter of the New Brunswick and Lambertville Railroad co was debated at length,—the members being unwill ng to contravene the previous grants to the Camden & Amboy R. R.

The Assembly debated the General Railroad Law, which was passed. 39 to 11.

The supplement to the General Banking Law was passed, 44 to 4.

The supplement to the act on Executions, was amended so as to exempt $200 worth of property.

The often revived attempt of the Seventh-Day Baptists to obtain a remission of the Sabbath laws in their favor, again failed Mr. Dunn said it was an important bill; desired by a people who had long been oppressed, and who now claimed it not as a favor but as a right.—The constitution forbids the pre eminence of one sect above another. Every man should have his rights. He regarded the present Sunday laws, so far as they go, a connection of church and state, which he would like to have totally repealed. Mr. Haywood opposed the bill as injurious to the Christian Sabbath, and it was better that one should suffer than many. Mr Dunn replied, and the bill was lost 22 to 26.

Wednesday.—In Senate.—The bill to appoint a State Agricultarist was lost, 9 to 10

The House Resolution to adjourn sine die on Friday, March 14, was concurred in.

In Assembly.—Mr. Boice gave notice of a supplement to the act for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum.

The bill to erect the county of Union was postponed to the next Legislature.

The bill to allow Seventh-Day Baptists to labor, &c. on Sunday, was reconsidered, and after debate, again lost, 27 to 25—27 not being a majority of the whole House.

The bill to recharter the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank at Trenton was taken up, debated, and passed, 39 to 17.

The question of continuing or abandoning the House of Refuge, was debated at length.

Thursday.—In Senate.—The bill to appoint a State Agricultarist was considered.

The bill to charter the New Brunswick and Lambertville Railroad was lost, 7 to 10

The supplement to the Newark Lime and Cement Co. was passed.

In Assembly.—The supplement to the act on Taverns, granting a license to all who apply, and are properly recommended, was postponed to the next session.

The General School Bill was passed, 48 to 2.

The Committee reported a bill apportioning the members of Assembly according to the new census. The constitution allows 60 in all—making 1 to every 8,250 inhabitants. By the new apportionment, as recommended by the committee, Essex gains 2 members, Hudson 2, Passaic 1 and Camden 1. Somerset, Middlesex, Salem and Cumberland will each lose 1—the other counties as now. Present Assembly 5—members next 60, if the bill pass.

Friday.—In Assembly, a joint resolution appropriating $30,000 to finish the House of Refuge, was adopted, 27 to 22.

We invite attention to the advertisements of James M. Taylor & Co., late Taylor & Armstrong. This is an old and long established stand, which we have known for many years. They have a large, varied, and well selected stock of goods in their line, which customers can rely upon as being such a represented.—The large quantities of goods which they purpose to enable them to sell at the lowest rates, and prove that in quality and price they give general satisfaction. The situation of their store is convenient to the landing of the boats from this section—and in no respect can customers do better in the city than there.

☞ At a regular meeting of the Plainfield Division No. 33, of the Sons of Temperance, convened at their Division Room February 18, 1853, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, All men are unalienably endowed by their Creator with certain rights, among which are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness, and Whereas certain individuals have associated themselves together and are known as a Society by the above designation, for the promotion of their mutual benefit and for the benefit, comfort and happiness of their fellow men in Temperance and virtue, and Whereas they have voluntarily entered into certain obligations by certain rules and regulations for the promotion of these objects, *knowing* it to be for their mutual good and as is evidenced to the world, for the benefit of society at large and *knowing* also that there is a thing belonging to or transacted by the Society inconsistent with their duty to God or their fellow man, and Whereas certain rules and regulations of the Society as aforesaid, make it incumbent upon the members thereof, for the promotion of the objects as above stated, to visit the sick, and to assist its families, and superintend the funeral of a deceased Brother, and Whereas, by the dispensation of Divine Providence a much beloved Brother has recently deceased, and Whereas, in accordance with the rules and regulations it become our solemn duty to perform or to assist to perform the funeral rites pertaining thereto, and Whereas by a resolution of the Clergy of this place we were deprived of these privileges, which are everywhere else enjoyed, therefore

Resolved, That on all similar occasions hereafter we shall perform the ceremonies thereto pertaining according to the rules of our order

Resolved, That if the Clergy of Plainfield will not officiate upon invitation and thus fulfil an act of christian kindness and duty to their fellow man, we shall invite those who possess more of brotherly kindness, and have a higher appreciation of christian charity.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Board of Ministers, and be published in the Plainfield Gazette, and Plainfield Union.

JOHN HARRIS, A. W. P.

S. W. PARKER, R. S.

The Morristown Jerseyman states that much interest in spiritual affairs, is manifested in the Baptist Church of that town, under the charge of the Rev. Wm. Toland; a protracted meeting having been in progress for several weeks.

George Spencer, the builder of the house in Twenty-first street, New York, which fell about two months since, died at his residence on Monday night. His death is said to have been caused principally by grief consequent on the calamity.

The "Texas Monument," of the 19th ult., comes to us in mourning for the death of Mr. Albert L. Vail, one of the oldest merchants of La Grange, and President of the Texas Monumental Committee.—Sun.

Mr. Vail was the eldest son of Mr. Stephen Vail, of this place, aged 34 years. From the "Monument," which is before us, we learn that he was highly esteemed in that place. The county Court, which was in session, adjourned in respect for his memory, and the Sons of Temperance, of which body he was a member, adopted resolutions expressive of their grief and respect for him. He has left a widow and two children.

More Burglaries at Madison.—We understand that the stores of R. Albright, Esq., and Mr. Emmons, at Madison, were entered on Friday morning last, and from the former a watch and three or four dollars in change, taken; and from the latter a few articles of goods of no great value. For some reason, the robbers are suspected to have come from this vicinity.—*Newark Daily.*

We are pleased to learn, says the Boston Courier, that Mr. Nathan Mathews, well known as one of our large commission merchants, who was compelled some ten or twelve years since to suspend payment and make a compromise with his creditors, has, within a few days past, paid Ane full amount due, together with interest, amounting to about $40,000.

The foreign exports of silver from N. Y. for the past week was $252,775, of which $243,742 were American half dollars.

There is nothing like a fixed steady aim. It dignifies your nature and insures your success.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine *For Sale by* M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by I. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current. March 8, 1851.

Wheat per bu.	$1,50 to 1,88
Rye "	1,34 to 1,38
Indian Corn, Jersey,	1,06 to 1,06
" Western,	1,00 to 1,19
Oats,	,77 to ,78
Barley,	,63 to ,66
Peas, per qr	,47 to ,49

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. M. DeCiplet, New York, $7,00; Thompson, Skillman & Co. New York, 6,50; Albert D. Drake, 4,75; E. W. Gilbert, 2,00; Alfred Berry 1,75; Benj. Stelle, jr. 1,00; Lewis Barlow, 1,00; Thos. A. Oliver, Mount Pleasant, 1,00; David L. Pound, 1,88; Jackson Pound, 1,00; Alex Vermeule, New Brooklyn, 75; J. T. Rynd, ,75; Lewis N. Roeap, ,75; H. A. Cory, ,75; Caldwall Jones, ,75; Dr. Lewis Craig, ,60.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by Rev Dr. Magie, Walter Longstreet, of Staten Island, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Brown, of Rahway

At Piscataway on the 24th inst, by the Rev. W. D. Hires, Mr John W. Herbert, of Monmouth, to Miss Agnes D. R. Wright, of the former place.

On the 2d inst, Rolah M. Thompson to Miss Margaret, daughter of John Stagg, all of Rahway

Feb. 12th, Levi Cory, of Westfield, to Harriet B. Clark, of Rahway.

Feb. 26th, Ralph D. Jones to Mary Jane Clark, both of Rahway.

DIED.

On the 22d inst, near Plainfield, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Ann F. Randolph, relict of the late Dect Robert F. Randolph, and mother of Judge Randolph of the Supreme Court.

Three Horses for Sale, from $35 to $100. Enquire of WALLACE VAIL

Plainfield, March 10, 1851—2w.

Notice,

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the Carpenters of Plainfield, held on the 6th day of March, 1851, it was resolved that they shall receive one dollar and fifty cents for each day's work, on and after the 20th day of the present month.

CADWALLIS JONES, Chairman.
SQUIER LAING, Secretary.

Please Call and Settle.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are urgently requested to call and settle the same forthwith as a our business here must be settled in a few weeks.

DAVID L. VAIL.

Plainfield, March 10, 1851 —tf.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK,

(First door below Barclay-st.,)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to the stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to get his entire stock, without the usual delay of running at over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in these Rooms in connection with many others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as any house in the city, and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

Bargains Cheaper than ever!
Selling off at Cost. D. VAIL.

Timothy and Clover Seed.

FOR sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, Jr.

Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—2w.

ONE PRICE STORE.

Jaillet H. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—of having the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, without judgement on their Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins.

Tout le Indi, Delaines, Organdies,

Lawns, &c., &c.,

in end raw variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Canton, Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Clothe, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Denims, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 44 to 4-4 wide.

Linen Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4.

Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.

Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities' embracing the very best fabric for family use.

Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs, Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the impulses they have so long enjoyed shall be sustained, and any deviation from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly punished.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 215 Greenwich-st., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and **Mourning Goods** always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

SEARS'

NEW MONTHLY FAMILY VISITOR

FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.

Fifty Cents per annum, in advance,

(Including a large Engraving of the City of New York in 1851, which sells alone for 50 cts.)

DEVOTED to Literature, the Arts, Sciences Agriculture, Education, &c. &c. The first number was issued in January last.

The Monthly Journal principally literary and original, embellished with beautiful and meritorious engravings, designed to furnish the fireside of families, as well as the youth of both sexes, with a variety of useful, entertaining and instructive information, which will not merely possess the *negative* quality of not being injurious, but in which the *positive* one of being really useful will alone be found; giving a healthy tone of thought and feeling, and becoming instruments to refine and ennoble them more happy in themselves and in their families—to be useful in the various relations of life which they are to fill—better members of society in general, and prepare them for a future world all in absolute perfection. One particular feature of this New Monthly Publication will be an entire freedom from all sectarian spirit, and a careful avoidance of polemical controversy on subjects which divide the public—it will be devoted to TRUTH and VIRTUE—with no doubtful morality marring its pages—suitable for all, and prepared to be read by all.

☞ Any person sending Two Subscriptions and one dollar, shall be entitled to the Visitor one year gratis.

Six Copies, one year, Two Dollars.
Twelve Copies, one year, Six Dollars.

And shall, subject to the order of the person sending the twenty names one volume of any of our $2 50 or $3 00 publications, to be forwarded at the close of the year. Any person, though a member of a club receiving them, the year, may change the direction of his number to any other place.

☞ All communications for the "Visitor" must be made to the publisher. They may be sent by mail at his risk—the person sending, to retain a memorandum of the description of money, date of mailing, &c. &c. Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

☞ Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters and remittances.

☞ Specimen copies will be cheerfully furnished to all persons wishing to examine it before subscribing. Letters must be post-paid, carefully sealed, and legibly addressed to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
No. 128 Nassau street, New York.

To Publishers of New-papers throughout the United States.

☞ Newspapers copying the above advertisement, (including the Visitor) and giving it two insertions, shall receive a copy of Sears' Pictorial Family Annual, containing 400 pages octavo, and illustrated with 212 Engravings, designed as a valuable and cheap work for the family circle, and to such readers a place in the hands of young people to the

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

A handsome octave volume of more than 400 pages with an account of the early history of the country the enactments of the United States, and a comprehensive index; illustrated with Several Hundred Engravings

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American, English and French Prints—Ginghams of every variety, Muslins De Laines, Plain and Figured Lustres, Merinoe, for the Ladies' Dresses, &c.

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Silk Cravats, both black and changeable; also a few of the famous *Jenny Lind Ties*, resembling entirely new styles; together with a good assortment of Cloths, also Flannels, Comforters, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country store.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, in set styles. Also a new stock of *Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,*

all of which will be sold cheap

☞ Goods shown freely. HENRY A. CORY.

Oct. 21, 1850.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices.

JONES & ROCHFORD,
Sept. 12, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Talk about Taking out Goods

LOOK HERE!

TEA, 18d per lb., Raisins 10d., best Coffee 7d. a 8d Sugar 4d. a 5d., Mackerel 8d. a 10d., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, first rate Calicoes, warranted not to fade for 6d. a yard, besides all the Boots and Shoes, Carpets and Looking Glasses, Oil and Candles Effervescing Compound and Labor Saving Soap, Tobacco and Segars, &c. &c., innumerable. These articles we have to sell (and cheap enough we think) for the ready money. P. M. FRENCH.

Mr 20, 1850

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard-st., N. Y.)

☞ Are already in receipt of their NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS, and are prepared to serve their customers there with as well as with every kind, style and quality of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

of which they have one of the largest and best assortments in New York, which embraces every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

worn by ladies of gentlemen, or used by families.

It is impossible for them to enumerate even a moiety of their articles, and would therefore, barely name a few, as

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Silks, Printed Jaconets and Canbrics, Barages.

Canton Crape and Thibet Shawls,

Mantillas, Swiss Muslins, &c.

They would also beg leave to say that they give their attention entirely to the retail business, are in daily communication with their customers, and therefore

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them.

If any gains, and the markets of this or any other country will enable them to do so; and to make their assortment so general as to enable any lady to

Sit down and Select every Article

she wants, without the fatigue and perplexity of shopping, while their invariable rule of

One Price, without Variation,

secures to every customer, whether a child or an adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing.

In addition to their extensive assortment of

Every kind of Dress Goods,

they have constantly on hand every kind of

Housewife and Family Goods,

As Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, and indeed every kind of Linen Goods, which they purchased before the recent advance in prices, and sell

Full Twenty per cent below the Usual Rates

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies.

Woolen Blankets and Quilts

Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,

Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods,

And a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats

Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.,

At prices far below the usual rate of Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silks and Hosiery Goods to which they would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.

Silks and Satins for Bonnets.

Crapes, Crapes Veilettes and Illusion laces

Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.

Jenny Lind Crapes; Pearly and Opera Head Dresses.

Embroidered Crape Collars, Cuffs and chemisettes

Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.

Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Lace.

Embroidered, Revice and plain linen Cambric Hdkf.

Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.

Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Silks.

Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.

Embroidered, Dunsak and Plain Cotton Crape Shawls.

A full Assortment of Straw Goods

French and American Artificial Flowers

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All we ask is to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves

Feb. 10, 1851.—6m

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between Cyrus Townsend, Complainant

and

Jackson Pound and, Wife, et als, Defendants.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall ex ose for sale at Public Vendue at the Court House in the city of Newark, on Friday, the 28th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described lot of land and premises, situate in the Township of Plainfield County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, beginning at a stone on the northeasterly side of the road leading from Plainfield to Railway, by a bridge thence along said road N. 46 deg. W. 8 chains and 33 links to a stone and corner of lands of Thomas Terry, to John Randolph's line, thence along Thomas Terry's line S. 49 deg. E. 12 chains and 17 links to a stone, another corner of Pound's corners, then e S. 44 2-4 deg. W. 7 chains and 44 links to a stone by the side of the aforesaid road, thence along said road S. 46 deg. E. 4 chains and 22 links to a stake and stone heap, a corner of other lands in the possession of the said wife of Hubbah Terry, thence along her line N. 44 deg. W. 9 chains and 22 links to a stake and stone heap by the side of a ditch and in John Randolph's line, thence along his line, N. 46 deg., E. 2 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres and 13 100 parts of an acre of land. W. PIERSON, Sheriff.

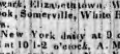
Newark Jan. 23, 1851.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimeres Satinetts, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Delaines, Gloves, Shawls, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpet Bags, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles will command the attention of obliging clerks, he think will be sufficient inducement to purchase to each and to all. P. M. FRENCH.

Sept. 23, 1850.

Hope's Express.



For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOUE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systemnatized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, as they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet Mantillas, De Laines, Prints, Muslins, Brocadelles, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. L. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this season, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st., Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 92 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

Eng three-ply carpets	3 & 3s	Floor oil cloths, 2 to 4s
Imperial do do	10 & 11s	Floor do 8 yds, wide
Brussels carpets	10 & 12s	Eng. oil cloth 4 to 5s
Tapestry do	9 & 10s	Tufted hearth rugs 3s.
Venetian do	2, 3 & 4s	Entry mats 75c.
Door Mats	2 3 & 4s	Window shades 75c to 1
Table & piano covers cheap		Chk'd matting 14 to 16c.
Common Carpets	2 to 4s	Stair Rods 6 c. & 10s
Eng. Drugget	3s 6d to 5s	Table Oil Cloths

HIRAM ANDERSON
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 23, 1851.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them sold and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on as favorable terms as any house.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market prices.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY a recent act of Congress, Officers and Privates, or widows of Regulars, Volunteers, Rangers or Militia, who served in the war of 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, as well as the war with Mexico, in case of death, widows or minor children of such officers and soldiers, are entitled to the bounty. Those who served nine months, to 160 acres of land; those who served one month, to 80 acres. Widows of officers who died in the service. These claims will be promptly attended to for a proper remuneration, by the subscriber, residing in Plainfield.

Dec. 3 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S

Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy will cure any pain in the body or limbs, and is the Saving and Curing Economy. Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cents will convince the Richest or Poorest, that it is the best remedy in the universe, as one trial proves its Concurrence. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Bad Stomach, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered with a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings, Rheumatism, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this and the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of large Companies could not make this Remedy better than mouth to mouth recommendations. Dr. Jackson has been benefited to enlarge his Laboratory, and with more success in his new quarters; he is deserving of it. The Ulcer of Misfortune is without doubt the greatest and most dangerous disease of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa, or Bowel Complaint, which the patient had exhausted the Means of the Medicines of different Schools of medicine with no benefit, by the use of two bottles, was entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. Many sufferers will receive the thing restorative, should they not receive attention as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original receipt of Dr. Abraham Chapman, deceased, and he prepares this medicine in a general case. Those purchasing should call at the Laboratory and ask to see the receipt upon the wrapper, and see how it reads in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman of high literary attainments, and a resident of this city, says in the New York Evening Star:

"*Dr. Jackson's German Bitters.*—Here is a preparation which is the leading present in the United States and Europe. It is unnecessary for us to recommend drugs, and the reason is apparent. It is made after a prescription of one of the most accomplished physicians of Germany, and was used by the late Queen Wilhelmina Hoodland. Professor Dr. Gottlieb Hufeland, Private Physician to the Queen of Prussia, and one of the most learned medical writers on the continent, and one of the most popular men in Germany, and one of the most profound medical writers of the age. Dr. Jackson has purchased the original receipt of Dr. Hufeland, and therefore a medicine of the first character and consequence may be confidently expected. Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness, Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints of the Liver, and disordered condition of the stomach, are the diseases for which Dr. Jackson's German Bitters are recommended. Philadelphia papers bear their conviction to its efficacy, and in the Boston papers speak of it in terms of the highest praise. Even our own Governor, William Hoodland, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the most learned medical writers on the continent, Private Physician to the Queen of Prussia, and one of the most popular men in Germany, and one of the most profound medical writers of the age, has given his testimony in favor of Dr. Jackson's German Bitters, and we have no doubt that they will be found a medicine of the first character and consequence, and

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of **FIFTEEN YEARS**, and during that time have maintained a fair character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have given rescued from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform employment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared almost more than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which their consequently act.

It was in their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were imbibed for their means.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the **LIFE MEDICINES** are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither **Mercury**, nor **Antimony**, nor **Arsenic**, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare, and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the renowned pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened mass which collects in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence in the pamphlet of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** is to cleanse the **Kidneys** and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which flows in red cleansing streams, agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from the bowels in a clean stomach, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly resists the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are well known to be infallible.—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the sour and corrupted kind; **Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy**, which are the general concomitants of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a mild powerful and without evidence which purge leave the bowels costive within two days.

Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the proper and purifying operation of the whole healthful action of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Inflammation** in three weeks, and **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels that slimy manner in which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the indescribable evil which secretes and retains in them, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and Skin Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disfiguring shades of color.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking change in the appearance of the skin. **Common Colds and Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a distinct and emphatic testimony to be well known. It is well-known to those in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of twenty-five years; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which he now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

A SURE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a relapse if the disease is not cured; these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description—King's Evil, and **Mercurial** in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Decline, Diseases of the Heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons where constitutions have become inbittered by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the many Compounds of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not **AS AUTHORISED AGENT.**

Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT **376 Broadway, New York.**

FOR SALE BY

A Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's apparel, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by June 18, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

A FINE Lot of Prime Cheese Just Received; also a good assortment of Sugars for preserving fruits, For Sale Low by D. VAIL.

Now Ladies,

Inhetime to get some Beautiful Dressy Gowns for Dressing; also, Some splendid Bargns all woollend silk. Calls May 14, 1849. D. BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

$4 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—One Tablespoonful of a dose. Twice Dose is a Gill—One bottle containing 64 doses costs TWENTY-ONE Shillings.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

BRANDRETH'S PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same medical strength and efficacy as it has been in pint bottles.

The Great Value of This Purifier over Sarsaparilla and all other similar medicines, may in some measure be understood from the following facts, which are of importance if not duly considered, as purchasers of its medicines, the Pure Essence of

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

more strongly, more concentrated, and larger quantities of each of these articles, than can be found in any bottle of mere Sarsaparilla, or Brandreth's Extract of Sarsaparilla:

Its Second Recommendation is, that it contains all the medical virtues of several other

Roots, Barks, and Vegetables,

the Purifying Principles of which are nearly extracted in Sarsaparilla, and which these are compounded with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry, and Mandrake, and thereby increasing the medical power of each. For the effect of the Blood is the word. No true is this, that to have every medical medicine of the system.

Only One Tablespoonful, *three times a Day,*

But it is not so with Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its containing so little medicine, being so much weakened, and diluted the Dose of Sarsaparilla has to be Two, Three, or More Tablespoonfuls three times a day, to produce a Most Imperfect Medical effect; and as a bottle of Sarsaparilla only holds *sixteen* tablespoonfuls, and as a bottle of Brandreth's Purifying Extract holds *sixty-four*, therefore, as a bottle of Sarsaparilla at a dose, and so many doses a day, will use up a bottle of it in

Four, Five, or Six Days,

which show but a bottle of Brandreth's Purifier, will last from Twelve to Fifteen Days, and as a bottle of Brandreth's Purifier is a highly medical efficacy (to small dose,) to be as Purifying and Healing as if only three times as much Sarsaparilla was taken. Hence the Purifier of Purifier is worth Three, Four, or Five times more than a bottle of Sarsaparilla. Or, in other words, a bottle of Brandreth's Purifier is worth as much to other bottles of Sarsaparilla, as

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANDRETH'S PURIFIER

Has more effect, and cures more *figure* than *fifteen*, than

TEN Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

If, then, One Bottle of Purifier sells for One Dollar, *One Bottle of Sarsaparilla should not sell for more than Ten Cents.*

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. B. Hazen of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula in the Face, Neck, and Breast, and restored to Health, testified in the Supreme Court in the *City of New York, on the 26th of December, 1845,* under the following circumstances:

A person in the City of New York had manufactured and vended a quantity of Brandreth's Purifying Extract, calling it Brandreth's Extract of Sarsaparilla, or some name similar to it. This was presented to obtain damages, in the Supreme Court, for the infringement of Brandreth's Patent, and decided by the Court to J. B. Brandreth, Esq., of Liberty street, in substance that a person had a right to manufacture Brandreth's Extract, without infringement of damages, that the Proprietors of Brandy Medicine had in some cases made use of the words EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, and as a Medicine, the public, and therefore, was not entitled to damages. The case of Mr. Hazen was then examined and related to the Court, and as it relates in regard to the FACTS as published, and his testimony NOW IN WRITING, is as follows:

Mr. Hazen said, I am well acquainted with Brandreth's Purifying Extract—have used it for about two years—have used it in my family—have also been assisted by several doctors—they all told me I could not cure—that no medicine could cure me. I was afflicted with Scrofula—had a cancerous humor—I used Brandreth's Purifier, from a medicine. When I used it I was confined to my bed—had been confined to my bed for about two months—was unable to help myself—had to be helped on and off my bed—was unable to walk—was unable to help myself in any manner—was unable to move my head—was unable to move my arms—was unable to move my hands—was unable to move my fingers—was unable to move my body—was unable to move my legs—was unable to move my feet—was unable to move my toes—was unable to move my joints—was unable to move my muscles—was unable to move my sinews—was unable to move my blood—was unable to move my flesh—was unable to move my skin—was unable to move my bones—was unable to move my marrow—was unable to move my nerves—was unable to move my brain—was unable to move my heart—was unable to move my lungs—was unable to move my liver—was unable to move my stomach—was unable to move my bowels—was unable to move my kidneys—was unable to move my bladder—was unable to move my urine—was unable to move my sweat—was unable to move my tears—was unable to move my saliva—was unable to move my phlegm—was unable to move my bile—was unable to move my gall—was unable to move my spleen—was unable to move my pancreas—was unable to move my intestines

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 11. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1851. Whole number 739.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
Leave White House, at	7 45	8 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M
Somerville,	8	7	2 15
Bound Brook,	8 15	7 10	2 25
New Market,	8 30	7 20	2 35
Plainfield,	8 45	7 30	2 45
Scotch Plains,	9	7 35	2 50
Westfield,	9 30	7 45	3
Cranseville,	9 40	7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town		8 15	12 45
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30	8 30	1

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 4, P. M.

By the N. Railroad, foot of Courtland-St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true D'GESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Calf, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. Kidder, Surgeon, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest in half an hour, *One Pounds of Roast Beef* in about *two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the action of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines.* Without it there will be no digestion—no conversion of food into blood and no nutriment of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and distinctive condition of the whole digestive apparatus will ensue. A fluid, or injured stomach produces no gastric Juice, and in its new disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief ingredient, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the villi parts of the human stomach after death; and sometimes causes the stomach to digest it self, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of ruminating animals, and is the chief material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which is too long to be the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion in the stomach of animals. The *Pepsin* of the stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "one part of Pepsin, received into the dissolved parts of water will digest meat and other food." Dissected stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this is and may be perfectly supplied, we subjoin the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which the Pepsin is found. A piece of raw meat will be *softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they attention is paid to the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous work on Food and its Effects," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states it as the great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-pervading cause of Dyspepsia." Dr. Beaumont was that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every drug also to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the Gastric Juice of animals, converted into water, import to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin is now to be ranked in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial Digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice of the stomach."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devoted more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His unpretending title for Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "I call cases," he says, "digestion as complete as perfect by in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Debility, Dyspeptic Consumption,* &c., &c., to which we refer, but have not room for it is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great, safe, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long course of Medicine, for weak stomachs, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complain is which Holden's Pepsin will not reach and renovate one. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms,* and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly efficacious in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pits of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold, state of the Blood, Heartburn, low sorts of Spirits, Dyspepsiency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price 50 CENTS per DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *since the menstruum be the same price,* and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Hough ton, No 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

Bounty Land and Pension Claims!

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is grants to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the various Indian Wars since 1790, or of the Mexican War, whether enlisted, drafted, hired as substitutes or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, to their widows and minor children. Those who have served 9 months are entitled to receive a land warrant for 160 acres; those who have been engaged in the service 4 months, one for 80 acres; and those who have served 1 month, one for 40 acres. Said warrants can be laid on land in any State or Territory in the Union, belonging to the United States, that is in the market. By a letter of the Adjutant General, and a circular of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is made the duty of the claimants or their attorneys, to make direct application to the department at Washington.

In view of this necessity the subscribe, has entered into an arrangement with an agent there, which will enable him to obtain Land Warrants and Pensions with dispatch, and as cheaply, for li who may favor him with their business. DANIEL CORY.

Warrenville, Feb. 1, 1851.—3m.

Artificial Teeth.

GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, on the Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least once a year. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often concealed under persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth so perfect natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Time will be spared to call at Dunn's Hotel in Lafayette.

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad, on Mondays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 228 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Grant's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plainfield, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, wares tend not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial; those who have tested them approve them much. Try one—two, try both.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes I saw a king on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured Delaines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shaw s, to which the attention of the ladies is invited to call and examine.

Plainfield, Sept. 23, 185— DANIEL BULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in an variety and quantity.

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention in orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be supplied with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each, cheaper.

N. B. Merchants or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the neat style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, is resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

THERE is no Store in Plainfield but what can afford to sell Goods 5 per cent cheaper for cash than they can for credit, and I am going to do it once, or keep my goods on the shelves. For cash I mean to sell No. 1 Merrimack for 6d. per lb., Pork 6d., Hams 9d. and everything else in the same ratio; but I can't sell them as cheap if I have to wait six months for one, or my money and then not get it. Now I am going to sell for Cash, and am going to sell my goods lower than they have ever been offered before.

All those indebted to David L. Vail on book account, can save 5 per cent by settling immediately. Any man with a family can save $25 or $50 per year by paying cash for what he buys.

P. S.—Cash or Trade paid for Eggs, Butter Lard Pork, Hams, Shoulders &c., by DAVID L. VAIL.

Oct. 1, 1850

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and a

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited. M. F. CUSHING.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on the public to look at our Stock of new Fall Goods—that have just in, consisting of Mens Fancy and Cassimon Boots, Youths' &c., Boys do. full assortment.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

CARPETS, entirely new designs A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest style for sale by D. BULLMAN

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THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

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Sept. 17 1850

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BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, warranted, wound on an improved principle.

Sept. 17, 1850. *J. S. DUNHAM & CO.*

Rev. Dr. Cox's Speech at Niblo's.

The following speech, delivered at the celebration in New York of Washington's Birth-day will repay perusal :—

The Clergy of the United States—Always on the side of liberty regulated by law. Music—"Selections Puritan."

Rev. Dr Cox of Brooklyn, then addressed the meeting and said—My duties and engrossments this week, and my duties to morrow, induced me to think that I would not be able to accept your invitation to this banquet. But a sense of duty towards my country prevailed over my doubts, and I am here. (Cheers.) The theme is so prolific that it is like a resurrection from the sepulchre of Mount Vernon sending something into the air better than rockets, and higher than the stars. (Applause.) And if I have to sweep away the heads of all my arguments, it is because I had to capitulate at Fort Necessity. (Roars of laughter.) This, the 119th anniversary of Washington, completed, and the 120th begun, would make me as long as a commentary on the 119th Psalm. (Renewed laughter.)

If I did not feel the necessity of being bired by coercion, I would have both the gentlemen from Massachusetts and Mississippi together as my apology for saying little on this occasion—I have been told that I have changed my opinions of late. The man who says so does not know me. I saw my venerable octogenarian mother in Philadelphia last week, and I asked her what she taught me. She told me she taught me to love, "*plain and natural* in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Time will be spared to call at Dunn's Hotel in Lafayette.

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Sept. 17, 1850. *J. S. DUNHAM & CO.*

To the Citizens of Plainfield.

This appeal is made by the friends and neighbors of the sufferer, who is well known to you, Mr. Thos. A. Morton, who, by fire which took place yesterday afternoon, was deprived of nearly all he possessed. His immediate neighbors and friends at once made up a sum of about $50, but being uninsured, kind as it was in them, (a thinly settled neighborhood,) goes but a small way to afford relief. They therefore in his behalf, under his trying and distressing circumstances, appeal to your sympathy and good feeling to do something to his relief, by such small contributions as will not be considered as taxing your liberality beyond your means or inclinations; as the smallest sums will no doubt be most thankfully received.

Friday, March 14, 1851.

☞ A subscription list will be found at E. Kirkpatrick's, Esq.

It may perhaps with propriety be suggested to the churches to take up a collection for a suffering brother who has suffered so much by a calamity so distressing.

Plainfield Lodge, No. 44, I. O. of O. F of New Jersey.

Whereas, the clergymen of Plainfield have resolved not to officiate at the funeral of any deceased member of this order or any other order called secret; provided the forms and ceremonies peculiar to such order are observed.

Therefore be it *Resolved*, That such determination on the part of the Clergy of Plainfield bears the appearance of disrespect to a large body of men among whom are numbered some of the most worthy citizens of Plainfield, comprising members of good standing in all the various churches of this place.

Resolved, That this association, individually and collectively hereby express their sincere regret, that the said Clergy have bound themselves by any resolutions, whereby their sacred offices shall under any circumstances be denied to any of God's creatures, especially at that moment when the spirit of man is fled, and the heart of the survivor is bowed down with grief and anguish, and mourneth for the desolation which death has occasioned.

Resolved, That the determination of the Clergy of Plainfield, not to act in their ministerial capacity at the funeral of a Brother of the Society above named, when that Brother has placed himself in the hands of tried and true friends, to be buried after the ritual of his choice—in the opinion of this society, evinces more of Romish intolerance and Pharisaic arrogance than the spirit of their Divine Master, who refused not his kind and heeling offices to the veriest outcast of human society.

Resolved, That this determination of the said Clergy, so deliberately formed and acted upon, is uncharitable and unchristianlike, and has a tendency to weaken the exalted impressions their holy office is calculated to inspire, and the enforcement of such determination must eventually cause a distrust in their divine calling, and render their services as expounders of God's word and enlighteners of man's soul, nugatory.

Resolved, That the Institution of Odd Fellowship is more powerful for good to mankind than the reverend Clergy of Plainfield are aware of, if the resolution above referred to be indicative of their knowledge in such matters; the Institution of Odd Fellowship in numbering 147,637 members of all denominations of christians (Roman Catholics excepted, who by the bull of their supreme head cannot be members of any society "secret," so called)—distributing $378,986 annually for relief of its members in sickness—$42,410 for relief of widowed families—$7,348 for the education of orphans, and $68,956 for burying the dead; making a sum total of $496,702 per annum for the relief of humanity, presents itself to the world as a spectacle of moral grandeur, unsurpassed by any other institution of like purposes and aims in the universe, and the day for denouncing which is past and gone.

Resolved, That this society hereby protest against this determination of the Clergy of Plainfield, and humbly pray that they may rescind all such unchristianlike resolves, and that their actions may be more in accordance with the divine teachings and practice of *Him* whom they profess to serve—ever bearing in mind that "the disciple is not above his Master," and that "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple shall in no wise lose his reward."

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be sent to the Clergy of Plainfield, and be published in the "Golden Rule," "Plainfield Gazette," and "Plainfield Union."

Dated Plainfield, March 10, 1851.

ISAAC BROKAW, N. G.
STEPHEN HAFF, P. G.
CLARK JOHNSON, Sec'y.

The Monopoly Senator.—It is doubtless true that Capt. Stockton will vote in the Senate quite as often with the whigs as with the locos—that he will, in the main, support the administration of Mr. Fillmore—and the interests of Agriculture by sustaining the policy of Internal Improvements, and foster home industry by advocating the efficient protection of American manufactures. Yet for all this we do not like the man, nor can we ever think of the manner in which he has been elected without a feeling of disgust. He goes into the Senatorial office, not as the servant, but the master of the people.

The plan of operations by which his success was accomplished, was fully laid a number of weeks ago. One or two Locos in this quarter, regularly initiated in Princeton mysteries, made no secret of how the thing would be done.—Before Williams and Mayhew openly showed their treason, it was communicated to us, that if the 'reformers' Lucas could not all be whipped in, the friends of the Monopoly candidate had in reserve, to be used if necessary, the votes of two whig members, one from Cumberland and the other from Cape May—that one of the members from Essex could be reached when desirable, and that even the noisy 'Independent' from Passaic 'couldbie had if wanted.—*Sussex Register.*

Statistics of Trades.—Different trades and professions seem to suit the inhabitants of different countries. In London all the milkmen are Welsh; all the sugar bakers are Germans, and a great many of the tailors. The vast majority of the bakers are Scotch, but there is not a Scotch butcher to be found. While no theatrical performer ever came from Scotland, we have had considerable success in medicine and in law. To the literature of the country, I trust it will be allowed that we have brought at least our fair contribution, when it is considered that there are less than 3,000,000 of inhabitants in Scotland, while there are 9,000,000 in Ireland, and 14,000,000 in England.—*Campbell's Lives.*

We copy the following from the Texas Monument of Feb. 19. Mr. Vail was the oldest son of Mr. Stephen Vail, of this place, and at the time of his death, was aged 34 years.

Death of Mr. Albert L. Vail.

On Monday Evening we followed to the grave the last mortal remains of Mr. Albert L. Vail, one of the oldest merchants of our town. The Sons of Temperance, of which Order he was a member, accompanied him in regular procession to the grave. A large number of our citizens joined the procession. Mr. Vail has resided here for the last ten years, was one of our most enterprising citizens, and was universally esteemed by those who knew him. He has left a wife and two children to mourn his irreparable loss. He was the President of the Texas Monumental Committee at the time of his death, which took place about half past 10 o'clock on Sunday, the 16th instant, and was one of the warmest supporters of the enterprise. His loss will be seriously felt by the friends of that undertaking. We publish to day the proceedings of the County Court and Sons of Temperance relating to his death. He was indeed a good man in all the relations of life.

Sons of Temperance.

At a meeting of La Grange Division Sons of Temperance, held on Monday evening, the 17th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of an allwise Providence, Death, the arch enemy of mankind, has visited and removed from our midst one of our oldest, most useful and respectable citizens, Bro. A. L. Vail, thus depriving our society of a prominent and enterprising man, the Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of one of its most zealous friends and influential members

One who in every department of life has proven himself to be a man of integrity, uprightness and honesty of character; ever ready to relieve the distressed; to advance the general weal of the society among which he mingled; to promote and aid in every public enterprise likely to benefit his country; a faithful friend and brother, and an affectionate husband and father. Therefore, in view of this our great loss.

Be it resolved, That in the loss of Bro Vail, this Division has met with a severe and trying bereavement.

Resolved, further, That we do most heartily sympathize with the afflicted family and friends of our deceased brother who have met with such an irreparable loss, and most respectfully tender our condolence, assured as we are, that their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved further, That the members of this Division will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days as a testimony of our regard for our deceased brother.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and one to the Texas Monument and Western Banner for publication.

JAMES I. NORTON, W. P.
W. G. WEBB, R. S.
La Grange, Feb. 17th, 1851.

Resolutions passed by the County Court.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Divine Providence, our esteemed fellow citizen. Albert L. Vail, long known to this community, and who has been often placed by the confidence of his fellow citizens to occupy and perform important trusts, both in a public and private capacity, and having filled all with integrity and fidelity, and he having departed this life on yesterday, 10 o'clock A. M., Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Court of the County Commissioners now adjourn, and stand adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock to attend the funeral ceremonies and last rites to be paid to our deceased friend and fellow citizen.

Be it resolved, That a copy of these expressions of respect for the dead, and sympathy for the bereaved widow and children of the deceased, be transmitted to his family by the Clerk of this Court

Be it resolved, That the family and bereaved widow have the condolence and sympathy of this court and community for their irreparable loss in the kind husband and fond father.

Be it resolved, That these proceedings be entered upon the minutes of this court, and that The Texas Monument be requested to publish the same.

Large Pork Transaction.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer* says that on the 14th inst., John Sigerson and E. Matthews, pork dealers of that city, sold in one lot and to one party, five hundred barrels Mess Pork, and fourteen thousand five hundred barrels of mess pork; the M. O. at $11,25—the mess at $15, payable in six months' bills upon New York. The sale amounted to $179,625. This is the largest transaction in pork known to the West, or most likely the largest single sale ever made in the Union, and comprises, it is thought, near one third of the amount that will be shipped from St Louis this season.

One kingdom only of Italy, *Piedmont*, continues to pursue a better policy. And what is the consequence? Priests, princes, and monks are leagued against it, and try to overthrow the constitutional laws there established. If you would be at peace with the Romish clergy you must attack and destroy all liberty of conscience, of worship, of the press, of instruction. We repeat it, liberty and popery are incompatible; the contest between them can only end by the fall of one or the other. And this is the chief cause of the misfortunes of Italy. It sighs after liberty, but it has not strength to throw off the chains of Romanism

A Priest in a Fix.—Not many weeks since, and not many miles from Boston, a Catholic laborer died, and the priest ordered one of his people to dig a grave. He proceeded at once to his work, but had not more than half finished it when the priest and company arrived with the dead for burial. Seeing the grave was not completed, he reprimanded the man severely. The answer was, "You did not give me time enough, sir." "Yes I did," said the priest, "Why have you not done the work." "I tell you you did not give me time." "Do you dare to contradict me?" said the priest in a rage.—"What I tell you is true," replied the Irishman Upon this the priest became enraged, and aimed a violent blow with his fist at the head of the undertaker, who dodged and escaped unhurt. But the priest, being a little "in liquor," and spending so much force on air, lost his balance, *and tumbled headlong into the grave!* He was helped out with difficulty by the bystanders, who had some reason to think that their spiritual guide had for once found his proper place, and to mourn that he had so early a resurrection to shame and contempt. The Bishop, it is said, suspended him for two weeks.—*N. Y. Evang.*

A lady boarding at a hotel in Fairmount, Va., lost a gold dollar, which was found about six weeks afterwards in the stomach of a duck.

A clipper bark is lying at Cincinnati, a full cargo, bound for Liverpool.

Senator S. S. Thrasher, editor of the *Pure Industrial* of Havana, is a Maine Yankee by birth, who has accomplished the rare task of writing the Spanish language in a manner equal to the best native authors.

Large Quantity.—There are lying just now in Falmouth, forty vessels laden with wheat from Palestine, to be followed by further arrivals—many more vessels similarly freighted being actually on their way to England

A New York paper says *building lots* are now selling near the foot of Twenty-third street, "at one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars a foot!" In 1774, John Adams relates in his diary, that he drove out of the city three miles to breakfast with Mr. Scott, whose *farm* was where the foot of Twenty-third street now is.

The Gloucester News tells of a man who lost a favorite cow, and who wound up his eulogy on her by saying, "she was as handsome as a school-marm."

Microscopes.—Mr. Spencer, of the state of New York, has brought the manufacture of Microscopes to a high pitch of excellence. They have been tested in Europe and found to be equal, in some respects superior, to the best made there. His improvement relates chiefly to the qualities of the lens with regard to *magnifying power, definition* of objects, and *penetration*. Mr. Pike, optician, of N. Y. city, makes a stand combining all the advantages known.

American Shipping.—The N. Y. Shipping List of Saturday, says—"The fine American clipper ship Roslan, at London, was chartered by the British Government to convey troops from that port to Bombay, and that orders were received in this city by the last steamer from an English house, for the building of a clipper ship of 1100 tons burthen. These facts show the popularity of our clippers abroad, and are a very high compliment to our enterprising and justly celebrated ship builders."

A chest of tea was brought to N. Y. on Saturday by the Empire City, which came from Shanghai to San Francisco in 38 days, and thence to N. Y. in 35 days, making only 73 days on the route. It is a present to President Fillmore.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is to be opened for navigation on the 14th inst.

Jenny Lind's Movements.—A letter from Mr. Barnum states that Jenny Lind will probably commence her series of grand farewell concerts in Castle Garden, N. Y., on or about the 25th of April, and at their conclusion she will give farewell concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore, several of the Lake cities, Pittsburg, Canada, and Boston, and sail for England in the course of the summer.

Hiolotype.—It is stated that Mr. L. L. Hill, of Westhill, N. Y., has discovered a process for procuring *colored* daguerreotype pictures, and that he has been offered $20,000 for a half interest in the same. The announcement is made in the Daguerrean Journal.

A Novel Move.—Mr. Lyman Kingsley, bridge builder, of Northampton, moved a two story house, 28 by 38 feet, across the Connecticut river, at Chicopee, week before last.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives on Monday, by a very large vote, passed a resolve offering $10,000, to any one who will discover a *remedy* for the potato rot; the discovery to be tested by a practice of five years

The commander of the U. S. Sloop of War Albany, at St. Jago de Cuba, has obtained a promise from the Hayden Government, to pay $500 damage on account of Capt. Maylin whom they imprisoned some time ago.

A people's washing and bathing establishment is about to be commenced in New York, after the London plan, by an association who have purchased a lot 50 by 100 feet, in a thickly settled portion of the city.

The city of Buffalo last year paid a tax of over $400,000—being about ten dollars for every man, woman and child in the city.

Jenny Lind's seven concerts in New Orleans, for which the tickets sold at a premium of from three to twenty dollars, realized from $140,000 to $160,000.

There are in the State of Indiana 175,017 persons over 21 years of age *who cannot read or write.*

A Missionary writing home from China, says that the Chinese use little fire, and measure cold by the thickness of jackets. Three jackets cold is moderately cool; six jackets cold is keen; and from ten to fifteen jackets cold is exuriuciatingly severe—the jackets resembling a ball of carpet-bags

It is said that the last day's debate and proceedings of the Senate, will make seventy columns of printed matter in the *Union* and *Intelligencer*, equal to $1,050 for the cost of publishing this one day's proceedings, of twenty-five hours, in the two newspapers.

At the annual town meeting held at Weymouth, Mass., on Monday, it was voted by a majority to expunge from the town records the abolition resolutions passed last year.

The Senate of the United States were summoned by the President to hold an extra session, immediately after the regular session ended. They have been principally employed in executive session. Several treaties have been ratified. That with Switzerland, negotiated by Mr. Dudley Mann, that with Portugal, providing for settling the disputed debt; and that with Mexico, setting apart a tract of land for the Tehuantepec Railroad, twenty-one miles wide on each side of the proposed road.

Brass Eggcups have been made in enormous quantities at Birmingham, England, within the last five years. The principal market is Turkey, where they are used to hand round cups of coffee.

The possible navigation of the Rio Grande for one thousand miles, is now mooted by the War Department.

During the year 1850, $65,000 was raised and spent in Liberian Colonization by the American Colonization Society, being more than in any previous year.

One reason given why the Londoners omitted the use of wood in constructing the building for the World's Fair, is that there would be so many Yankees there they were afraid they would *whittle it to dowes.*

Mr. Cobden in the course of a recent speech at Stockport said If the spirit of America were once aroused, and her resentment excited, by her mercantile marine alone, the growth of commerce, the result of a low taxation, and a prosperous people—her mercantile marine alone would be more than a match for any war navy in the world.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, March 18, 1851

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

☞ *The Dedication* of the First Presbyterian Church at Cranberville, will take place on Wednesday of this week, March 19th, at half past 10, A. M. Sermon by Rev. Wm Aikman, of Newark. Afternoon and evening services by Rev. Dr. Stearns of Newark, and Rev. Wm. Whitaker, of Plainfield.

The U. S. Senate, in Executive Session, on the 8th inst. confirmed the nomination of Thos Butler King, of Ga. as Collector of the port of San Francisco. On the 10th, Ogden Hoffman, Jr. of New York, District Judge of U. S. for Northern California.

The Legislature.—The proceedings of last week, as will be seen in the next column, were interesting and important. Most of the *general* laws were passed, by large majorities in both Houses. The bill to equalize taxes, we will publish next week, as passed—also, the substance of the School Law. We are glad that the General Railroad Law has been postponed to the next session. The fate of the House of Refuge is yet undetermined, but we much fear it will be discontinued, which will cost almost as much as to prepare it for use, as recommended by Ex-Gov. Haines, and the minority of the committee to whom it was referred.

Change of Hours.—The last train from New York to Plainfield, on and after this day, will leave New York by the N. J. R. R. at 15 minutes past 5. By the boat at half past 4.

Did "W. M. D." or the senior editor of the Plainfield Gazette, suppose that we could allow to pass without rebuke such odious sentiments against the Bible and the Christian religion as has appeared in that paper for a few weeks past? If so, he supposed an utter impossibility. We have read the Bible too long, and value it and Christianity too highly, as the source of all that is good and valuable, to permit us to be silent under such an outrageous infliction. We are happy to perceive that the rebuke has had an excellent effect upon the Gazette. That paper of last week is so different from the two or three preceding number, as almost or quite to amount to a contradiction. In that of the 6th inst. he boldly avows himself an infidel, and he has repeatedly published an article from the Fleaback Boat, signed "W. M. D." written, we are informed, and as is generally supposed, by the said editor of the Gazette, wholly designed to sustain and establish infidel principles. Such a violent and at the same time silly attack upon the Bible and Christianity—such an insult to the common sentiment of the place, we have seldom seen. But last week, he "declines most emphatically that he has constantly inculcated infidel principles! "What a fall was there, my countrymen!" "Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion!" He attempts to shark off the responsibility upon Mr. Nobody, as though it made any difference who wrote the articles, or who requested their insertion. We look only at the principles inculcated, original or selected, editorial or communicated. Infidel principles, and slurs against religion and the church have repeatedly appeared in that paper. He says he admitted the objectionable articles, trusting that somebody more able than himself would confute them, thus preventing their rejection. This when compared with his declaration the week previous, and especially if we suppose he himself wrote the article signed "W. M. D." looks very much like prevarication, and as if he was ashamed of his principles.

We hope he is, and look for better things in future. As we contend only against what we deem false principles, if we have battled them from the Gazette we are content. In his last there is not much infidelity, only he calls our warnings against the insidious principles of infidelity, "appeals to *prejudice!* Doubtless he considers Christianity as founded on prejudice—but we are happy to believe that it is founded on sound reason no less than on revelation.

The Gazette, in its concluding paragraph imputes to us interested motives. The editor knows we suppose that bad motives should never be imputed where there are good motives enough to account for all. In this case, our utter abhorrence of infidelity is a sufficient motive for every word we said. If he printed his paper in New York and did not come in competition with us at all, we should probably have said not a word less. But as long as he confines his attacks to us, or the Union, we shall as in very many instances in time past, let them pass without notice. But when he attacks Christianity the case is very different, and we shall give our views of the matter.

The Alms House, in Hartford, a large, new brick building, full of destitute people, some of whom were insane, was consumed by fire on the 10th inst. Cost $12,000—insured for $9,000. It is supposed to have been set on fire by some of the inmates.

At the Pensacola navy yard, a water tank capable of holding $500,000 gallons of water burst on the 10th ult. It contained, at the time, 400,000 gallons of water and the force of the explosion threw out the whole of the end of a large three story building, and crushed the bricks and mortar into small fragments.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Monday afternoon, March 10.—The attendance was thin in both Houses, but a fair amount of business was done. The Senate had under consideration the bill to equalize taxes, which was ordered to a third reading.

In Assembly, a resolution to publish certain census statistics was lost, on account of expense

Tuesday.—The General School Bill was debated at length in the Senate, and ordered to a third reading.

The General Banking Law was debated at length. The personal liability of stockholders was abolished, and the bill ordered to a second reading.

In Assembly.—The supplement to the act on sveruis was amended so as to be worthless, and lost.

The charter of the Bloomfield R. R. was reclaimed itself, after some further talk about the exclusive right of the Bridge Companies.

The charter of the Princeton Plank Road was passed; also to repeal rotation by ballot in Bedminster; with other special acts.

An evening session was held "for the dispatch of business."

Wednesday.—The Senate passed the bill to exempt $200 worth from execution, 14 to 6.

Also, the bill to equalize taxes, 15 to 5.

Also, the general school bill, 18 to 2.

And the supplement to the General Banking Law, 12 to 8.

The bill to appoint a State Agriculturist at a salary of $3000 was lost, 10 to 10.

The committee presented a report appropriating $10,000 for the current expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, and $10,000 for a new wing.

The Joint Resolution from Assembly appropriating $30,000 to complete the House of Refuge was referred to the Judiciary committee, which reported a bill containing the substance of the resolution.

The Printing committees of both Houses reported bills letting the printing among the party. Josephus Sharp, of the Railway Republican, is recommended to print the Journal of the House, &c.

Thursday.—In Senate.—The bill to apportion members of Assembly among the counties was passed.

The bill making 10 hours a day's work, and prohibiting the employment of children under 10 years of age, in factories, was debated.

A concurrent resolution to print the population statistics of the census with the laws of the session, was agreed to.

The General Railroad Law was postponed to the next session.

The Senate, in executive session rejected the nomination of Thos. Arrowsmith, and confirmed that of John M. Cornelison as Judges of the Court of Errors.

In Assembly.—In the evening session, the following bills were passed:

To equalize Taxes, 47 to 2

The General School Bill, 47 to 2

To exempt $200 worth from execution, 40 to 9

The General Banking Law, 45 to 5.

To appoint commissioners to terminate the contracts and discontinue the building of the House of Refuge, 31 to 21.

To apportion members of Assembly, 50 to 9.

The report of the Printing committee was adopted.

A supplement to the *license law*, totally prohibiting the retail of liquor was indefinitely postponed.

Friday.—In Senate.—The bill appropriating $10,000 for the current expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, passed.

Also a resolution to adjourn sine die on Wednesday next.

Also, the bill to limit the hours of labor, &c.

The bill appropriating $30,000 to finish the House of Refuge, also passed, 11 to 9.

In Assembly, the bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to $200 passed.

The Senate resolution to adjourn sine die on Wednesday, 19th inst. was agreed to.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday afternoon.

Great Haul of Gamblers.—Marshall Tukey, of Boston, with his entire posse, about 60, made a descent late on Saturday evening, 8th inst. upon a number of gambling houses, and arrested 56, with all their apparatus, and took them to jail. Many of the gamblers were young mechanics, and several respectable men. On Monday, all pleaded guilty, and were fined $4 each, and a proportionate share of the costs.—The gambling apparatus was exposed to public view at the Marshal's office, and was visited by over 20,000 persons of both sexes. Quite an excitement was stirred up.

One Week Later from Europe.

The Cunard steamer Asia arrived at New York on Friday morning, 12 days and 21 hours from Liverpool, being 21 hours longer than the last trip of the Pacific, and one day longer than that of the Baltic—both of the Collins line.

Commercial affairs were more encouraging. Cotton had risen 1-4d with an upward tendency and trade generally was prosperous.

In England, no Ministry has yet been formed in place of that of Lord John Russell.

In France, all was quiet.

Italy.—At Piedmont, extensive preparations are making for the defence of the country. It is rumored that the "Holy Alliance" at Dresden has demanded the expulsion from Piedmont of all the Italian emigrants, the suppression of the liberty of the press, of the tri-colored flag, and an immediate reconciliation with the Court of Rome. These absurd pretensions have been met by a deliberate refusal on the part of the Turin Government.

The Entire STOCK of a

Grocery and Provision Store

For sale at Auction, on Wednesday, March 19th

At 1 o'clock, P. M.

TEAS, Black, Green, Imperial, and Hyson Skin; SUGARS, Brown, Stewart's Crushed, Coffee Crushed, &c.; Coffee, Java and Rio; Spices, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Cayenne, Mixture, Balsamic, Ginger, Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Indigo, Cocoa, Chocolate, Mustard, Cinnamon, Babbitt's Saleratus, English Currants, Soda, Candles, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Vinegar, Pails Baskets, several sets of Measures, Sugar Boxes, Wash Boards, Butter Ware, Empty Barrels, Glass Jars, Stone do., Fancy Soap, Butter Prints, Tubs, any quantity of Hay and Straw, Wood, Wash Boilers, and everything in the Grocery line, even a Charcoal Box that holds 100 bushels.

Also, at the same place and day, a lot of Household Goods, such as Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Pots, Kettles, Cupboards, Crockery, Andirons, Stands, &c. &c. Sleighing and Han Horses, a one horse Lumber Wagon, one four seated Sleigh, Pung, Pung Harness, and Sleigh, one Bear Robe and one Buffalo Robe, and many other things too tedious to mention.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

DAVID C. VAIL.

E. KIRKPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Plainfield, March 14, 1851.

Columbus, March 15, 1851.—Judge Benjamin F. Wade, whig of Ashtabula county, has just been elected to the United States Senate for six years. The vote stood:—

B. F. Wade, whig,	44
Henry B. Payne, dem.,	34
Blank,	7

Judge Wade was one of the earliest supporters of General Taylor, in the Western Reserve.

John Woods, whig, was re-elected State Auditor on the fifth ballot. The whigs also succeeded in electing two minor officers.

The *Bee's* account of a wonderful "Carriage for the World's Fair," was a capital *sell*.—Those who went to see the clumsy wheelbarrow said that they *knew it was a joke*.

Perversion of Scripture.—"If a man desire the office of a bishop," said Paul to Timothy, "he desireth a good *work*." The Bishop of London, at a recent ordination, professing to quote Paul's words, gave them (according to the *Church and State Gazette*) thus: "He that desireth the office of a bishop desireth a good *thing*." The Bishop of London might well say this, with his income of £10,000 ($50,000) a year.

Mr. Rantoul, who took his seat a day or two ago as successor to Mr. Winthrop, will hold his Senatorial honors one week. His mileage and pay together will yield him five hundred dollars.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine. For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint Constipation, and Debility, acting after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

New York Prices Current, March 15, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,50 to 4,88
Rye Flour,	3,37 to 3,38
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,06 to 3,06
Corn—Western,	1,00 to 1,18
Rye,	,77 to ,78
Corn,	,55 to ,57
Oats, Jersey	47 to 49

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Joshua Marsh, $2,40; Wm. Pound, 1,13; A. V. King, Liberty Corner, 1,00; Nelson Webster, New Market, 1,00; L. Emerson, 1,50; Benj. Stelle, jr. 1,00; D. Latimer, ,75; Abram R. Vail, New Market, ,75; John Compton, Liberty Corner, ,75; Daniel Amin, do. ,50; Wallace Vail, ,50; Eph. Briant, ,50; B. Bryan, ,50.

MARRIED.

In this place, Feb. 23d, by Rev. Lewis Bond, Edward, son of Isaac Thorn, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hull, all of Plainfield.

Feb. 27, Walter H. Longstreet, of Staten Island, to Mary E. Brown, of Rahway.

At Elizabethtown, on Thursday the 6th inst. by Rev. Dr. Magie, Joseph T. Doty, of Somerville, to Susan D. Storms, of the former place.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. Murray, Alonzo Cox, of Elizabethtown, to Mary, daughter of Moses Baty, Esq., of Upper Farms.

On the 5th inst. Nathaniel Marsh to Mary Tucker, both of Rahway.

DIED.

In Warren township near this place, on the 6th inst. Mrs. Phebe Tracy, wife of Jackson Stewart, aged about 20 years.

In Piscataway, on Monday last, after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. George Drake, aged about 54 years.

In New York, on Saturday, 8th inst., Miss Mary O. Gilman, daughter of the late John Gilman Esq., of Piscataway, aged about 30 years. Her remains were interred in the burying ground of her native place.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE book and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment of the same. ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Trustees of District No. 1, and the Superintendent of Schools of Plainfield township, as required by the act of incorporation of said District, do recommend the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars to be raised in the ensuing town meeting, for the support of the schools, and are also of opinion that Three Hundred Dollars towards liquidating the debt on the building.

ROBT. ANDERSON,
WM. DUNN, } Trustees
Z. WEBSTER, } of
J. LEONARD, } Dist. No. 1.
J. MARSH
C. H. STILLMAN, Supt. of Schools.

Plainfield, March 17, 1851.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs; Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteds, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in this place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

Timothy and Clover Seed.

FOR sale by the Subscriber a number of bush'ls first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, Jr.

Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—3w.

Talk about Taking out Goods

LOOK HERE!

TEA, 18d. per lb., Raisins 10d., best Coffee 1s., a lb. Sugar 4d. a lb., Mackerel 5d. a lb., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, first rate Cutlasses, warranted not to bend for 50c. a yard, besides all the Boots and Shoes, Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Candles, Effervescing Compound and Labor Saving Soap, Tea and Potatoes, &c., &c., innumerable. These articles are bound to sell (and cheap enough we think) for the ready money.

P. M. FRENCH.

March 29, 1850

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK,

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to do at best his entire stock without the usual delay of running at over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their intercourse with the manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as any house in the city, and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

Three Horses for Sale, from $35 to $100. Enquire of WALLACE VAIL.

Plainfield, March 10, 1851.—2w.

Notice,

IS hereby given that at a meeting of the Carpenters in this city on the 5th day of March, 1851, it was resolved that they shall receive one dollar and fifty cents for each day's work on and after the 20th day of the present month.

CADWALLIS JONES, Chairman.
SQUIER LAING, Secretary.

I lease Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are urgently requested to call and settle the same forthwith, as all our business here must be settled in a few weeks.

DAVID L. VAIL.

Plainfield, March 10, 1851.—tf.

Bargains Cheaper than ever! *Selling off at Cost.* D. VAIL.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their Fall and New Stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—adhering to the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins, Twi le Indi, DeLaines, Organdies, Lawns, &c., &c.,

in solid colors, variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Cashmere, Crape Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drab Beavers, Silks, Satins, &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4-4 to 12-4 wide.
Linen Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4.
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.
Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities, forming the very best fabric for family use.
Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.
Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs, Cravats, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the principle of the proprietors to sustain the reputation they have so long enjoyed, shall be in attained, and any deviation from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, will be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 215 Greenwich-St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and **Mourning Goods** always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

SEARS'

NEW MONTHLY FAMILY VISITOR

FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.

Fifty Cents per annum, in advance.

(Including a large Engraving of the City of New York in 1851, which sells alone for 50 cts.)

DEVOTED to Literature, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Education, &c., &c. The first number was issued in January last.

THE VISITOR is principally literary, and this is an inducement, embellished with beautiful and meritorious engravings, designed to furnish the heads of families, as well as the youth of both sexes, with a variety of instructive and useful information, which will not merely possess the negative quality of not being injurious, but in which the positive one of being really useful will alone be found; being a pure tone of feeling in its notices, and becoming instrumental, it is loosed, in rendering them more happy in themselves and in their families—more useful in the various relations of life, and in the higher avocations of the community at large, and preparing them for a state where all is absolute perfection. One particular feature of this New Monthly Publication will be seventies free from party politics and sectarian strife, as the avoidance of political and controversial subjects in its pages—an impossible of TRUTH and VIRTUE—with no doubtful morality marring its pages—suitable for all, and prepared to be read in all families.

☞ All the important movements and events of the times will receive attention, and the news of the month carefully collected and chronicled.

☞ Our object is to introduce it extensive y among all classes, and secure for it a large circulation and field of usefulness. It will be furnished at the low price of

FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

☞ Any person sending Two Subscriptions and one dollar, shall be entitled to the Visitor one year gratis.

Six Copies, one year, Two Dollars.
Twenty Copies, one year, Six Dollars.

And hold, subject to the order of the person sending the twenty subscriptions, a sum of not less than $2,50 or $3,00 in collections, to be forwarded at his expense or risk.

Any person, though a member of a club remaining during the year, may change the direction of his number to any other place.

☞ All payments for the "Visitor" must be made to the publisher. They may be sent by mail at his risk—the person sending, to retain a memorandum of the letter and number thereof, if enclosing, & c. &c. Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

☞ Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters and remittances.

☞ Specimen copies will be cheerfully furnished to all persons wishing to examine. All letters must be post-paid, carefully sealed, and legibly addressed to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

No. 128 Nassau street, New York.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States.

* * Newspapers copying the above advertisement, (including this notice,) and giving it two insertions, shall receive a copy of Sears' Pictorial Family Annual, containing 600 pages octavo, and embracing with 1000 Engravings, designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people: on the

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

A handsome octave volume of more than 400 pages, with an account of the Battles, Sieges, and Events of the Revolution of the United States, and a chronological index; illustrated with Several Hundred Engravings.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N.Y.)

☞ Are already in receipt of their NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS, and are prepared to serve their customers therewith, as well as with every kind, style and quality of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, of which they have one of the largest and best assortments in New York, which embraces every kind of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, worn by ladies or gentlemen, or used by families. It is impossible for them to enumerate in a card a variety of their articles, and would therefore, barely name a few, as

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Silks, Printed Jaconets and Cambrics, Barages, Canton Crape and Thibet Shawls, Mantillas, Swiss Muslins, &c.

They would also beg leave to say that they give their attention entirely to the retail business, are in constant communication with their customers, and therefore

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them,

if any pains, and the markets of this or any other country will enable them to do so; and to make their assortment so generalas to enable any buyer to

Sit down and Select every Article

she wants, without the fatigue and perplexity of shopping, which is invariable a rule of

One Price, without Variation,

secures to every customer, whether a child or an adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing.

In addition to their extensive assortment of

Every kind of Dress Goods,

they have constantly on hand every kind of

Housewife and Family Goods,

As Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, and indeed every kind of Linen Goods, which they purchased before the recent advance in prices, and sell

Full Twenty per cent below the Usual Rates

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies.
Woolen Blankets and Quilts
Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Mourning and Half Mourning Goods,

And a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.,

At prices far below the usual rate of Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

58 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Consignment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisse, Tarletons and Illusion laces
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Fancy Lined Party and Opera Hats and Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisetas
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Revelie and plain Linen Cambric Hdk'fs
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hdk'fs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered; Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers.

With the largest variety and most desirable stock. All will find in our establishment every article they may require, and by calling will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb. 10, 1851.—6m.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between Cyrus Townsend, Complainant
and
Jackson Pound and Wife, et als, Defendants.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facies to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at the Court House in the city of Newark, on Friday the 28th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the following described lot of land and premises, situate in the Township of Plainfield, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, beginning at a stone on the northeasterly side of the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway, by a bridge thence along said road N. 46 deg. E. 12 chains and 50 links to a stone and corner of lands of Thomas Terry, in John Randolph's line, thence along Thomas Terry's line N. 48 deg. E. 7 chains and 50 links to a stone and corner of other lands of Jackson Pound, thence along their line S. 46 deg. E. 12 chains and 17 links to a stone, another of Pound's corners, thence S. 44 3-4 deg., W. 7 chains and 46 links to a stone by the side of the aforesaid road, thence along said road S. 46 deg. E. 4 chains and 36 links to a stone and corner of Lewis Terry's land, thence along his line S. 42 deg., W. 8 chains and 22 links to a stake and stones in a corner of other lands in the possession of the widow of Huldah Terry, thence along her line N. 41 deg. W. 9 chains and 39 links to a stake and stones being by the side of a ditch and in Randolph's line, thence along the same N. 45 deg. E. 8 chains and 30 links to the place of beginning, containing 17 acres and 13 100 of an acre of land. W. PIERSON, Sheriff.

Newark Jan. 23, 1851.

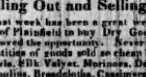
One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Cloths and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, DeLaines, Oloose, Shawls, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpet Bags, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Queens Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles, together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to purchase to each and all.

P. M. FRENCH.

Sept. 25, 1850.

Hope's Express.



For Newark, Elizabeth town, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Everywhere we see Shawls, Silk Velvet, Morinoes, De Laines, Percales, Muslins, Plaids, Ginghams, Cassimers, Satinet and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. L. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be a lively time.

Main-st., Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS,

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

7-4 Brussels carpets 5-8 & 3-4	Floor oil cloths, 3 to 4
Imperial do do 10 & 12½	Floor do 6 yards wide
Brussels carpets 30 x 12½	Eng. oil cloth 2 to 9-
Tapestry do 2-4 12½	Tufted hearth rugs 75
Venetian do 2-4 12½	Venetian do do 1,00
Door Mats 3-4 & 4-4	Window shades 37 to 49
Table & piano covers cheap	Ch'k mat ing 4-4 to 6-4
Common Carpets 2 to 2½	Stair Rods 5, 5½ & 6
Eng. Drugets 2-4 & 4-4	Table Oil Cloth

HIRAM ANDERSON
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

New Store.

J. V. ARROWSMITH & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Front streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fr sh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they offer pleased to strict inspection and low prices. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthenware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Officers and Privates, whether of Regulars, Volunteers, Rangers or Militia, who served in the war of 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, as well as the war with Mexico, or in case of death, widows or minor children, of such officers and soldiers, are entitled to the following: Those who served nine months, to 160 acres of land; those who served less than nine, to 80 acres; those who served one month to 40 acres. These claims will be promptly attended to for a proper commission, by the subscriber, residing in Plainfield.

Dec. 3, 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

THIS wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy. It restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cents worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Compound. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings, Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause,

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this article, according to the directions. Certificates without number could not make the facts stronger or Only read that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—remember the name—and no other, and have his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be a

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can procure it for the true Medicine. It can be had only for CASH, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—that is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages

J. M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N.Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices.

JONES & ROCHFORD.
Sept. 12, 1850. 139 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

UP-TOWN.—At the Old Stand

Here we come with a Large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American English and French Prints—Ginghams of every variety, Mousselin De Laines Plain and Figured Lustres, Merinoes, for the Dress Trade, &c. &c.

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Silk Cravats, both black and fancy colors, for sale for the season. Jeans and Linsey, something entirely new always, together with a good assortment of Clothe, also Flannels, Comforters, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country Store.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, of all styles. Also a fine stock of

Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,

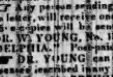
all of which will be sold cheap.

☞ Goods shown freely. HENRY A. CORY.

Oct. 11, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

For 25 Cents!!



BY MEANS OF THE COCK-EF ESCULAPIUS, or Every one his own Physician! 30th edition, with appendix of 44 pages containing directions showing private diseases in every shape and form, and misformations of the general system.

BY DR. M. YOUNG, M. D

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☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or express will be sent to any part of the country.

DR. M. YOUNG, No. 153 SPRUCE-street PHILADELPHIA.—Postpaid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases mentioned in any of his different publications at his office, 153 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 3 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)

Dec. 17, 1850.

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of it will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a gr at deal of labor and washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and well established house, in some degree of their late enlarged sales, have extended their business and assortment until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the variety, quality and style of its fabrics and low character for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first in existence and have now fully earned the reputation, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. And added to their other departments a Ready Made Clothing, as an article of gentlemen's furnishing goods, which the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this community. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage of 11 be extended to them as heretofore, feeling that no pains will be spared to merit the favors of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York, Nov 18th, 1850. 3m.

Liver Complaint,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant forebodings of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

This remedy has the above diseases in a manner not excelled, if equalled by any other preparation in the United States at the present time, as many cases after skilful physicians had failed

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching influence and effecting a perfect change in the digestive organs, they are, without doubt, certain and pleasant

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

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READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German Journal of Philadelphia. The editor said, November 6th

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 418 Race to 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of its numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to seek a more spacious building. We wish him success in his new quarters; he is deserving of it. The other Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine for the relief and cure of the Liver and the Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa, of long standing, yielded to it, whereas the patient had exhausted the Materia Medica of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. We subscribe to no Patent Medicine, but feel as authorities as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine of the greatest care. Those purchasing should call at the store in Arch street, as base imitations with wrappers counterfeited, are blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman well known as one of our most literary men, and in the early part of his life a weekly Messenger, said in the Evening Star—

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.*—Here is a preparation which has the leading presses in the Union at its command, and which is daily receiving the recommendations of the most distinguished men in the country. It is made after a prescription of one of the most celebrated physicians in Germany, and universally used throughout the whole of that country. It is now offered to the American people by William Hoofland, Practical Chemist, of Philadelphia, who has been for many years in the employment of the government of Prussia, and one of the greatest chemists we have in this country. He especially recommends it in cases of Dyspepsia, Debility, Weakness of the stomach, Indigestion, Constipation, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country Store. We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, of all styles. Also a fine stock of

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"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 418 Race to 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of its numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to seek a more spacious building. We wish him success in his new quarters; he is deserving of it. The other Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine for the relief and cure of the Liver and the Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa, of long standing, yielded to it, whereas the patient had exhausted the Materia Medica of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. We subscribe to no Patent Medicine, but feel as authorities as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine of the greatest care. Those purchasing should call at the store in Arch street, as base imitations with wrappers counterfeited, are blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman well known as one of our most literary men, and in the early part of his life a weekly Messenger, said in the Evening Star—

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.*—Here is a preparation which has the leading presses in the Union at its command, and which is daily receiving the recommendations of the most distinguished men in the country. It is made after a prescription of one of the most celebrated physicians in Germany, and universally used throughout the whole of that country. It is now offered to the American people by William Hoofland, Practical Chemist, of Philadelphia, who has been for many years in the employment of the government of Prussia, and one of the greatest chemists we have in this country. He especially recommends it in cases of Dyspepsia, Debility, Weakness of the stomach, Indigestion, Constipation, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country Store. We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, of all styles. Also a fine stock of

Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,

all of which will be sold cheap.

HENRY A. CORY.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

For 25 Cents!!

BY MEANS OF THE COCK-EF ESCULAP

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of **FOURTEEN YEARS**, and during that time have established a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of restitutional instances, they have even reached sufferings from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the destructive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and in many thousands they have permanently secured that unspeakable enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. It is, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than supernatural to those who have not acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It has, in their unaided and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with restored tone and vigor, that they were excluded for their merits.

Under the host of pernicious quackeries which flood of vegetable ingredients, the **LIFE MEDICINES** are speedy and safely vegetables; not containing neither **Mercury**, nor **Antimony**, nor **Arsenic**, nor any other minerals in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful herbs, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown in the ignorant pretenders to quackery, and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected matter behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils; or unbridled Diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the peculiar fitness of these well-directed aperients in the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** is to cleanse the blood from all the black dogs; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which thickens in the former, enters the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from the stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; **Jaundice**, **Loss of Appetite**, **Heartburn**, **Headache**, **Restlessness**, **Ill-Temper**, **Anxiety**, **Langour**, and **Melancholy**, which are the general consequences of indigestion, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without irritating them, whilst purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the general purpose which is the cause of fever, in a few days or weeks.

Worms, by disloging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-tassels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight, and will ultimately, if not checked, ripen, become hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores**, by the purest purifier which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and **Bad Complexions**, by the direct influence upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The **Phenix Bitters** are a very short time will affect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin.

Common Colds and **Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a eminent and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in the city, that for former proofs of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of **THIRTY-FIVE YEARS**; but that he found by them in every part of the kingdom within the wide compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, for he never has since been announced not only impossible, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. **TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.**

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia or Unease—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—King's Evil and Scrofula, in the worst forms, yield to the safe but powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. **Nurse Sweats. Nervous Debility. Nervous Complaints of all kinds. Palpitation of the Heart. Painters Colic.** are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become injured by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will convince them beyond the reach of competition, it the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious practices arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORISED Agent.

Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT 336 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's wear, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by June 13, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

A FINE Lot of Prime Cheese Just Received; also a good assortment of Segars for preserving fruits. For Sale Low by D. VAIL.

Now Ladies,

Is the time to get some beautiful Organdy Lawns for Dresses; also, Some splendid Barages all wool and silk. Calles May 14, 1849. D. BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber. June 13 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

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64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla—Enough to purify the blood of a large family—Taken from a spoonful to a dose, or one bottle for each.

Prices $1.00 per dozen, or one bottle for 12½ cents.

BRANDRETH'S PURIFYING EXTRACT

A pint and an 8 QUART BOTTLE, and is of the same medicinal and efficacy as Brandreth's Pills.

The Purifying Extract and Sarsaparilla and all other similar medicines, may be considered as derived from the Sarsaparilla, but the Purifying Extract is far superior to any of them.

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock

Cherry and Dandelion Barks,

are strong, more powerfully concentrated, and larger quantities of each of the above named articles of other kinds are found in any of the other medicines named Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Brandreth's Purifying Extract also contains the medical properties of the following

Roots, Barks, and Vegetables;

the Poke root, which is a most powerful agent in Scrofula, and which does not enter into the composition of any other medicine but Brandreth's Purifying Extract, Yellow Dock, (Rumex,) Sarsaparilla, (very much) the medicine that is used for and cures Scrofula in the blood in the world. So true is this, that to have every diseased scrofulous subject, take

Only One Tablespoonful, *three times a Day.*

But it is not so with Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its adulteration, it is necessary to take from a half to one pint each day, and the Dose of Sarsaparilla has to be Two, Three, or More Tablespoonfuls, three times a day, before it will effect a cure; and as a bottle of Sarsaparilla only holds *sixty-four* spoonfuls, under the most favorable circumstances, as a dose, and as many doses a day, will use up a bottle of it in

Four, Five, or Six Days,

which show that a bottle of **Brandreth's Purifier**, will last from Twelve to Sixteen days, and more than a bottle of Sarsaparilla, and if in daily medical discovery (in small doses) be as Purifying and Healing as it really is, and as Brandreth's Purifying Extract, a bottle of the Purifier is worth *Three, Four, or Five times* more than a bottle of the best Sarsaparilla, and the Purifying Extract is the only medicine that is under the Sarsaparilla, in value between the medical efficacy of Brandreth's Purifier and Sarsaparilla. This will explain why

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANDRETH'S PURIFIER

has more efficacy, and *cures more tongue blood disease*, than

TEN Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

If then, One Bottle of Purifier sells for One Dollar, *One Bottle of Sarsaparilla sells for* Ten Cents.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. B. Hicks of Rose Oneida Co. N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula in 3 months, as related in the Evidence in action in the Supreme Court in the *City of New York*, on the 26th *of December*, 1845, under the following circumstances:

A person in the City of New York had manufactured and vended a great quantity of Pills, calling it Brandreth's Vegetable Extract, an imitation of the genuine medicine. He was prosecuted to obtain damages, in the Supreme Court in the City of New York, in the year 1845, and was tried by Mr. Court to J. S. Bosworth, Esq., St. Liberty street, as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hall, of Wall street, as counsel for the defendant in infringement of damages, that the Proprietors of Brandreth's Medicines had a right to sue for damages, and that the Pills sold by the defendant were not a *Brandreth* the public, and, therefore, was not entitled to damages. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, as related in the Evidence in action in a suppose in regard to the Secrets as published, and his testimony bore on the next column.

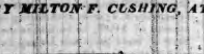
Mr. HASKIN said, I am well acquainted with Brandreth's Purifying Extract—have used it for several years—have sold it for the last 3 years. I have been troubled with Scrofula for the last ten years. I have been troubled with it for the last ten years. I have been troubled with it for the last ten years. I have been troubled with it

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 12. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1851. Whole number 740.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Hope's Express.



For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 5 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LANG, Agent, Plainfield.

A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov 19, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Cure!

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by DR. A. STEVENS, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after all other means fail, by assisting Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve two pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours and a half.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the Great Solvent of the food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines. Without its presence in the organization, digestion of food into blood and the nutrition of the body, but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus, producing indeed, corrupted stomachic juices, and no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEP IN AID RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, in great digesting principle of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the coats of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as in that of the Calf. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding or milk is the first process of digestion. Pepsin is the curding power of the Calf's stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "in the part of Pepsin dissolved in 10,000 parts of water will digest coagulated and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To know that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid might always be prepared from the mucous membranes of the stomach of the Calf, by which various articles of food, as flesh, eggs, &c., would be softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Pereira, in his famous work on "Food and Diet," published by Porter & Wells, New York, page 35, states a same great fact, and describes the mode of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and diagnostic symptom of Dyspepsia, and adds that a remedy which restores the secretion of this ferment, which proved completely successful.

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the use of animal meats, unaccated in water, impart to the food the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Dr. Simon's great work the "Chemistry of Man," (Low & Blanchard, Phila. 1845, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin, or the active principle of the gastric juice, is of great importance. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural stomach itself."

Dr. Pepsin, Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of the Gastric Juice, experiments with M. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice obtained from the living human stomach, and from animals well known, "to all exacts," he says, "digestion is carried on purely by the artificial as in the natural digestion."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of Debility, Constipation, Morbid Debility, and Dyspepsia, of long standing, supposed to be on the very verge of cure. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Anodyne, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorder. Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs taken in excess, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which Pepsin does not promptly and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the Stomach, Faintness, Dizziness after eating, Low, cold, state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ Sent by Mail free of Postage.

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Nature of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water, or eaten by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but twice the quantity for the same price, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for the Dollar sent (post paid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best of soap, besides saving a gr at part of the labor of washing, for sale by M F CUSHING.

Bargains Cheaper than ever! Selling off at Cost. D. VAN.

Bounty Land and Pension Claims!

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is grants to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812 and of the various Indian Wars since 1790, or of the, Mexican War, who have served 14 days, or been in conflicts or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, to their widows and minor children. Those who have served 9 months are entitled to receive a land warrant for 160 acres; those who have been engaged in the service 4 months, one for 80 acres; and those who have served 1 month, one for 40 acres. Said warrants can be located in land in any State or Territory in the Union, belonging to the United States, that is in the market. By a letter of the Assistant General, and a circular of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is made the duty of the claimants or their attornies, to make direct application to the Department at Washington.

In view of this necessity the subscribe, has entered into an arrangement with an agent there of, which will enable him to obtain Land Warrants and Pensions, immediately and cheaply, for those who may favor him with their business. DANIEL CORY.

Warrenville, Feb. 1, 1851.—3m.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and the extraction of teeth in a mouldering condition, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often found in the mouth, or even are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 18 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved styles; and guaranteed to answer every purpose of mastication and to restore articulation, on reasonable terms within the reach of all. Rooms at Laing's.

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad, on Wednesdays and Thursdays; at his office in Newark, 228 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

C. A. REMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers, that he has engaged the right for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plainfield, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, warranted not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose represented. Call and try it before it is forgotten. These articles is a truth; those who have tested them approve them much. Try one—you try both.

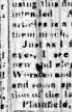
Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw a lady on the opposite side counters, some new and elegant plaids and figured DeLaines, Silk and Woolen, and Silk and Cotton Poplins, at various shades and prices, which I will not attempt to describe. Attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. DANIEL BULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.



Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity.

He receives orders by Railroad from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and at LESS PRICES.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

THERE is no Store in Plainfield but what can afford to sell Goods 5 per cent cheaper for cash than they can for credit, and I am going to try it once, or as near as I can come to it. For Cash I can sell No. 1 Mackerel for $6. per bl., Pork 6½, Hams 9d. and everything else in the same ratio; but I can't sell them as cheap if I have to wait six months or a year for my money, and then not get it. Now I am going to sell for Cash, and am going to sell my goods lower than they have ever been offered before.

All those indebted to David L. Vail on book account, can call at the store and settle the same immediately. Any man with a family can save $25 or $50 per year by paying cash for what he buys.

☞ Cash or Trade paid for Eggs, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hams, Shoulders &c., by DAVID L. VAIL.

Oct. 1, 1850.

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the latest style, and a

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction to the patronage of the community in respect to which is solicited. M. F. CUSHING.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have just in, consisting of Merino Fancy and Common Boots, boutns' de., Boys do full assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

CARPETS, entirely new designs, A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late. I. S. DUNHAM & CO

Sept. 17, 1850.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can sell or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17 1850

New Goods.

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, war ranted, wound on six improved principle.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

The Picture Gallery.

Here is a spirited sketch by an amateur artist, which is so irresistably comic it would win a smile from the gloomiest misanthrope.

The scene is the interior of a country mansion, in the sitting room of it, at paradise between the parlor and the kitchen—the locality always suggested to our minds at the mention of home.—Opposite to the open fire place in a settee—a name given, in country parlance to a seat about the length of a sofa, which has the intense rigidity of half a dozen kitchen chairs grown together laterally, covered in this case with comfortable upholstery of furniture calico. Upon this seat, in a half reclining posture, is a young lady with every appearance of robust health, set in the pallid hue of his features, into which the current of blood seems just returning. From his forehead, there is trickling adown one cheek a dark unctious liquid, while his eyes are fastened with an inquiring gaze upon a young lady, who seems just recovering from the act of bending over him. An open bottle in her hand elucidates the mystery of the fluid, but the expression of her countenance is indescribable, and can only be explained by a narration of the circumstances which led to the scene.

Julia Watson, the heroine of the scene, was not only a beautiful girl, with drank brown hair that would curl in spite of comb and brush, bright flashing eyes that had concealed in their depths a world of mischief, and plump cherry lips which seemed made for temptation—but she was the only child of a wealthy farmer—a combination of charms which is seldom found, even in this country. She was the toast of the gallants far and near, many of whom had made desperate efforts to secure the prize, but, so far, in vain. Strange to say of one in her situation—it is so different from our usual observation—she was neither haughty nor coquettish; she wore no shield of cold disdain to repel approach, nor did she invite the attention of suitors, only to triumph in their rejection. She was fond of fun and frolic, full of such mischiefs as are only provocative of good humored gaiety—but she never trifled with honest affection. Her unsuccessful admirers, with a single exception, were ever warmest in her praise—a tribute to her character worth volumes of panegyric. The exception was a dandyish fortune hunter, who was willing to take the charming girl as an incumbrance upon her father's broad acres, and who fancied that the wordy cloud incense he poured forth at her feet, would hide his selfish design, his self-conceit when he saw the thin disguise as penetrated, vented itself in a volley of abuse, which served only to make its author more ridiculous.

Julia was two years beyond her 'teens, and still bloomed—an unplucked flower—in her father's dwelling. In answer to all raillery upon this subject, she declared her intention of clinging to that respectable sisterhood, yclept old maids; and this assertion was not, of course, always received with a smile of incredulity.

There lived in the neighborhood a young farmer, whose parents were both dead, and who kept open the paternal mansion, through the assistance of an antiquated colored domestic, an heirloom in the family. After receiving in his boyhood all the polish which could be bestowed upon rising genius in the village school, he had gone to study nature in the fields; in other words, his active youth had been passed in the cultivation of the soil, and he attained a sturdy manhood, a noble specimen of what industry, self reliance, honesty toward men, and reverence toward God, can produce out of our fallen humanity. His face was embrowned by many a harvest sun; but it still wore that genial smile, so attractive to children, which no hypocrisy can imitate. His hand was hard, but it was ever open to the poor; and the desolate stranger or afflicted neighbor who sought its grasp, loved its very roughness, it was such a strong hand to cling to.

William Ferrington had reached his twenty fifth year, and was still unmarried. Many an aspiring damsel had "set her cap" for him, but he had refused to be caught, and at last, by common consent of all the gossips of the place, he had been elected a suitable bridegroom for our heroine. Had his kind friends, who thus voted him a bride, known how ardently he loved the object of their choice, they would have wondered still more at his prolonged bachelorship. The truth was, William could not summon sufficient courage to declare his love. Although he had no skill in the polished small talk of modern drawing rooms, he could still appear in society to very good advantage—save when in the company of the girl he loved. Then his presence of mind always forsook him; his strikingly handsome figure became, by its carriage, rude and clumsy; his two hands seemed one too many, and his tongue lost the power of utterance.

Julia was not insensible to the attachment which existed, but to the diffidence which stood in the way of its declaration. Through all the granite, she had the good sense to discern the heart of gold; but a certain maidenly modesty prevented her from making any advances to remove the difficulty. Beside, there was a plenty of time, and she had full faith in her father's oft quoted maxim, "Wherever there's a will, there's a way."

William, on his part, made many desperate resolves, but they all failed upon trial. He had received writing, but he never got the secret of his heart even to paper, and never got beyond a few broken sentences. Often, after the labors of the day were over, had he gone to her dwelling to ask an interview; but his courage always failed him at the last moment, and he would hastily retrace his steps, or, if discovered by the family, sigh some other errand, and length he resolved to test his courage by day light, and accordingly, toward the close of a fine afternoon, he found himself before the door.

He lifted the knocker, (his heart meanwhile pounding a series of double knocks against his waistcoat,) and let it fall lightly upon the brazen ball. It was a modest appeal for admission, but to him seemed louder than a stroke of the church bell, and he would fairly have run away, had his not heard approaching footsteps. Julia herself came to admit him, and the slight flush upon her cheeks as she encountered the unexpected visitor, rendered her doubly charming in his eyes.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Farrington," said she in the usual style of New England greeting for this hour of the day, "will you walk in?"

"Very well, I thank you," he replied, in answer to an imaginary question, (for in his confusion he had not understood a word she had uttered,) and followed her into the house.

He took his seat upon the settee, where he is placed in the picture, and attempted some preliminary conversation, but the words clung to his heart like a book in the mouth of a fish, and he delivered them gaspingly.

"Miss Jul—hem—Miss Watson—may I—a—a—is your father at home?"

He knew this was an inglorious conclusion for such a spasmodic effort, but he seized upon it as a drowning man would catch at a straw.

"Yes, father is about home, shall I call him?" she replied, half rising from her seat.

"No!" he said with startled energy—then frightened at his impetuosity, added—"that is—I would—hope he is well."

It was evident he was not "getting on," and he came to a dead halt. She saw that he had some communication of importance to make, and her heart whispered the secret in her ear—instead therefore of coming to his relief by turning the conversation into a smoother channel, she left him to flounder on among the breakers. He tried to think of one of the many speeches he had conned for the occasion, but they were all mixed in his memory, a mass of tangled words, and he could not catch the end of the skein. His color came and went, varying at most with each breath, and the moment of silence which ensued seemed to him an age of suffering. Growing desperate, he began again:

"Miss Watson—I—I have called—to say—to ask—to do—be—clare—in short—to tell you how much I love you!" The effort was too much, and the strong man who would have sat under the surgeon's knife without flinching, trembled and fell, and sank down upon the cushion.

Julia had watched his varying line, but had not anticipated this sudden catastrophe. With admirable presence of mind she ran to the mantel, where upon a narrow shelf had stood, from time immemorial, a bottle of camphor spirits—the universal remedy for syncope.

Now it happened that farmer Watson, like many another hard working man, whose sinews have been over strained, was troubled with a rheumatic shoulder, and had procured a bottle of liniment to be used as a mollifying embrocation; which bottle had, for the moment, usurped the place of the aromatic solution, and was mistaken for it on this occasion. With her eyes fixed upon the pallid face of her lover, the frightened girl hastily drew the cork from the bottle, and pouring some of the liquid into her hand, spread it upon his forehead!

Whether it was the odor of the fragrant compound, or the thrilling touch of the trembling hand, which brought the young man again to consciousness, I cannot tell, but he immediately sprang to his feet, as given, in the sketch before us, a glimpse of the scene at this moment, and has entitled it, "*Popping the question, or, A new remedy for faintness!*"

The world may laugh at it will at such timidity, and rail at my hero as a country clown, but I am sure the sensible girl, now many years a happy wife, would not have exchanged the purity and freshness of the heart thus struggling to lay itself at her feet, for all the cant of a hackneyed coxcomb, who can discourse eloquently of a passion, with the fluency of one who has nothing at stake.

"Do tell me," said a city visitor to her on one occasion, "if the report was true that your husband fainted away when making his declaration?"

"Yes," she replied, with a quiet smile, "I believe I must confirm the story, and I have a fancy," she added thoughtfully, "that timidity is a lover's, a knight of innocence's best friend. Courage by thinking of it, when a man is fluent in love making, *either his heart is not in it; or he has had too much experience in the art.*"

A Nut for Beef-eaters to Crack.—New and True.—It is, indeed, a fact worthy of remark, and one that seems never to have been noticed that throughout the whole animal creation, in every country and clime of the earth, the most useful animals cost nature the least waste to sustain them with food. For instance, all animals that work, live on vegetable food; and no animal that eats flesh, works. The all-powerful elephant, and the patient, untiring camel, in the torrid zone; the horse, the ox, or the donkey, in the temp-rate; and the reindeer, in the frigid zone, obtain all their muscular power for enduring labor from nature's simplest productions, the vegetable kingdom. But all the flesh eating animals keep the rest of the animated creation in dread of them. They will not feed on vegetable food until some other animal has eaten it first, and made it into flesh. Their only use seems to be to destroy life—their own flesh is unfit for other animals to eat, having been itself made out of flesh, and is most foul and offensive. Great strength, fleetness of foot, usefulness, cleanliness, and docility, are then always characteristics of vegetable-eating animals; while all the world dreads flesh-eaters.—*Health and Wealth.*

The reason for this no argument uncontrovertible, and must strike every reader as a most palpable truth, which cannot be refuted. Feed mankind on grains, vegetables, and fruits, and we will answer for all the war, crimes, and most of the evils of mankind.]—*Water Cure Journal.*

In the manufacture of ornamental chains, the Roman or Greek jewellers displayed great skill. There was but little labor in them, in particular, brought in with each consummate art, that modern jewellers have at vain attempted to imitate it.—The links are so cunningly shaped and knit together, that, when the chain is extended, it resembles a plain bar of gold; and yet it is perfectly flexible in every possible direction, like a small chord. Chains of this kind, in the most perfect preservation, have been found among the ruins of Pompeii.

A Hint for Modern Reformers.—For your modern reformer the world moves better too slowly; and he is most of the time out of all patience. Give him his own way, and he would drive forward the car of Progress at the rate of sixty miles an hour, regardless of all fallers from expressions or other accidents. But, the world will move along at a safe speed, for all its fretting and fuming and calling of hard names. The other's philosophy, on this subject, is the true one. He says:—"You know how greatly I rejoice at every improvement, of which the future gives us so fair prospect. But, half violent transitions are revolting to my mind, for they are not conformable to nature. I am a friend to plants; I love the rose, as the most perfect flower which we in Germany can produce; but I am not fool enough to desire that my garden should produce them now at the end of April! I am satisfied, if I now find the first leaves, assured that if I now see how one leaf after another is formed upon the stem from week to week; I am pleased when in May I see the buds and am happy when at last in June the rose itself appears in all its splendor and all its fragrance. If any one cannot wait, let him go to the Antipodes."

"But I cannot."—One of the most remarkable railway tunnels in the world, is the Box Tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, England. It is 9080 feet (almost two miles) in length, 30 feet high, and 35 feet wide. The shafts for lighting and ventilating it are thirteen in number, and vary in depth from 80 to 300 feet. The number of bricks used in its construction was 30,000,000; a ton of gunpowder and a ton of candles were consumed every week, for two years and a half, and 1,100 men and 250 horses were constantly employed. At one time the works were interrupted for nine months by an immense influx of water from the fissures of the freestone rock through which a greater part of the tunnel is pierced. On a subsequent occasion, after a lake irruption, water was for some time discharged by the engine at the rate of 32,000 hogsheads a day.

Best Time for Cutting Hickory Timber.—Permit me to mention a fact in relation to cutting hickory timber for farm or other uses.—Three or four years ago, I was told by a very old man, (who is famous for his fine rakes, &c., made of hickory,) that if I would cut my wood upon the 4th, 5th, and 6th days after the new moon, in August, that he would warrant it not to be destroyed by the worm nor borers. The result for several years has verified the old man's prediction, whilst that cut through the winter and at all other times through the summer, and well barked, (as a trial,) has been eaten all through. Not being a lunarian, I tendered to account for its preservation to the old man, by stating that the hickory in the particular time, was in the chrysalis state, and therefore incapable of depositing the egg, &c.; but this he looks upon as rank heresy.

A VIRGINIA FARMER.

Winchester, Va., Jan., 1851.

Prussians in Western New York.—On my return from Niagara county," writes a correspondent of the *Christian Chronicle*, "I passed through a settlement of Prussians in the town of Wheatfield, four miles from the village of Tonawanda. They have three colonies in that town, and their aggregate population is between two and three thousand. They are all Lutherans, and adopt the Augsburg confession. They first began to settle there in 1843. Like thousands and thousands of yearly comers to this land, they were refugees from persecution.—Bringing with them their ministers, they were permitted to worship here as their conscience dictate, they live peaceably, happily, thriftingly in their little villages: and as I passed through the colony at Martinsville on the Tonawanda creek, three or four days ago, I could not but rejoice that here is a country where the victims of religious persecution are freed from the terrors of the past, and can enjoy all the blessings of republican citizenship, and of liberal and enlightening christian ty."

"House, where was you born?" "Oh de Hollenbarrack." "What—always?" "Yaw, and before too." "How old are you, then?" "When de old school house is built I was two weeks more nor a year, what is painted red as you go home last year back behind yer—on de right hand side by de old blacksmith shop what stands where it was burnt next year, will be two weeks."

Party Discipline.—An old Quaker calling to the polls in Philadelphia, held up his ballot on which was the name of a worthless candidate he had been induced by party rigor to support, said very gravely, "Friends, thee seed I vote for John Smith—, and God forgive me."

When Lieut. O'Brien was blown up, in the "Edgar," and thrown on board the "Admiral," all black and wet, he said to the commander, with pleasantry, "I hope, sir, you will excuse my dirty appearance, for I left the ship in so great a hurry, that I had no time to change my dress."

Never shrink from doing any thing which your business calls you to. The man who is above his business, may one day find his business above him.

A man hired an over cute fellow to saw a load of wood, agreeing to pay him six price an hour. He showed him a specimen of the most first stive mind; but the cute fellow turned on his heel, declaring he was not quite so green as to saw wood short on that, for it appears an hour!

As an illustration of the undeviating accuracy of the machinery in some of the workshops at Great Britain, it has been stated that from a turning lathe a shaving from cold iron will continue to flow without breaking, to the length of 30 and 40 feet.

In Birmingham alone, out of £25,000 subscribed by working men for the purchase of freeholds, not less than £20,000, it is calculated, has been saved from the taverns and beer shops.

Why is a schoolmaster like an engine-driver? One trains the mind, the other minds the train.

Spring.

The bursting buds look up
To greet the sunlight, while it lingers yet
On the warm hill-side—and the violet
Opens its azure cup
Meekly, and countless wild-flowers wake to fling
Their earliest incense on the gale of Spring.

Continual songs arise
From universal Nature—birds and streams
Mingle their voices, and the glad earth seems
A second Paradise!
Thrice blessed Spring! thou bearest gifts divine!
Sunshine, and song, and fragrance, all are thine.

Nor unto earth alone—
Thou hast a balm for the human heart,
Balm for its wounds and healing for its smart,
Telling of Winter flown,
And bringing hope upon thy rainbow wing,
Type of Eternal Life—thrice blessed Spring!

Smalley-town School-House, March, 1851.

To the Editor of the "Union."

Sir!—Will you permit me through your columns, to give expression to my feelings of gratitude to the very many generous and kind-hearted inhabitants of this district, who have, indeed, proved themselves, *in the Scripture sense of the term*, NEIGHBORS, to me and my family, in our time of trial and need. Many of them are, even by name unknown to me, but their sympathizing, generous liberality has made an impression upon my mind, which words, at least, such as I can command, would but feebly convey; it will not however, I trust, ever be obliterated. I can only say I thank them and you. Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. MORTON.

The Nova Scotia Giant—The Hingham, Mass. Journal says "We have seen the Giant—a veritable giant, and no mistake. Angus McKaskill is but 19 years old, so it is said—is now nearly eight feet high, and is still growing. He is well proportioned, intelligent looking, and by the time he attains maturity, will be a tall one indeed. His shoes are sixteen inches long, and his cap is a big round as a Hingham bucket; everything else about him in the same proportion. The gentleman, under whose charge he is exhibited, states, what, if a fact is a very remarkable one, namely, that, seven years ago, that is, when Angus was twelve years old, he was known and noted as a dwarf; he was then but three feet high, and weighed only thirty four pounds. Since that time he has grown eight inches a year on an average, and has not done yet. He now weighs four hundred pounds and has strength in proportion. He offers to lift a couple of barrels of flour at once, (provided he may have them for the lifting,) or to forfeit their price. His mother, however, cautioned him, when he left home, against indulging in uncommon exertions of strength, for as yet, said she, "Angus is but a tender boy!"

Taken at his Word.—In Oct. 1849, Lord B—, belonging to one of the richest families of England, took a hackney coach at London for a place three miles distant on the Thames, which serves as a steamboat landing. Arrived there, he got out, telling the coachman to wait, and went on board a steamer for Cowes to see if his baggage had been brought on board according to orders. By accident he had mistaken the hour, and was no sooner on board than the boat put off, before he could return to pay the coachman. The latter, knowing his customer, determined to wait, hired the place where he had been left, put up a shelter for his horses and himself, and staid there several months.—Lord B— came back last October, having forgotten the whole affair, and has just had to pay £700, at the end of a lawsuit, for the services of the coachman during the period.

Singular Piece of Mechanism.—A gentleman of Baltimore has invented a new and singular clock which attracts great attention in that city. It will keep the time of day, day of the week, day of the month, and also the name of the month. But the most peculiar feature is it keeps the odd days of the month and also leap year and the odd minutes of every moon, so that it never requires setting. This we believe has never been done with any other time piece made in this country. The striking properties are no less remarkable.

On either side of the temple is a door, and at the hour for striking, the figure of a knight fully equipped in his panoply, walks out of one door, which immediately closes again, on a semicircular 'area, and when in front of the temple lifts his hand and strikes very distinctly the hour of the day; he then resumes his circuit, and when he approaches the other door it opens for his ingress and then closes as soon as he gets into the inner court.

A Naval Aid.—A person on whom the temperance reformation had produced no effect, entered, in a state of exhilaration, a temperance grocery, in a neighboring town. 'Mr. ——, exclaimed he, 'do you—keep any—thing—good to take here?' 'Yes,' replied the merchant, 'we have some excellent cold water, the best thing in the world to take.' 'Well, I know it,' replied the Bacchanite, 'there's—nothing—that's done so much for navigation as that.'

If you would know how a bull would look *when his tail is twisted*, just ask a man for that little bill he owes you, when he is talking to a woman.

A new mode of evading the penalties of an offended law in horse racing, has lately been discovered in Butler county, Ohio. It is to get justices for judges, and constables for riders.

'Where was I, Ma,' said a little urchin one day to his mother, as he stood gazing upon his drunken and prostrate father, 'where was I when you married Pa? Why didn't you take me along? I could have picked out a better man than he is?'

'John, *I'd like* to bet you three to one that I can spell barrel with one letter.' 'Well, I'll take you.' 'Now, then, John, if you were to write the word yourself, and had but little room to do it in, wouldn't you think a *bare L* would be enough?'

He that thinks he sees another's estate in a pack of cards, or a box and dice, and ventures his own in pursuit of it, should not repine if he finds himself a beggar in the end.

Dr. James Smith, who is paying great attention to culture of tea in South Carolina, says that the heat of summer is far more to be feared for the tea-plant than the cold of winter.—He thinks the cultivation of the tea-plant may be vastly extended in New England, while comparatively it stands still in the South.

The New York Tribune states that the trade from the United States with Hayti, amounts to more than that with Spain and France, on the Mediterranean and her West India possessions, and is nearly double our trade with China.

The report of the Surveyor General of California recommends the extensive introduction of turkeys into California to prevent the depredations of the grasshoppers, who are very destructive in some quarters.

In St. Laurence county, a few weeks ago, a man was severely injured by the fall of a tree. He was borne on the shoulders of men forty rods, in thirteen hours, before a house was reached.

Robbery at Orange.—The dwelling of Mr. Timothy W. Mulford in Orange was entered last night, and robbed of a large number of silver spoons, and other articles of considerable value.

Opening of the Erie Canal.—The commissioners have decided that the Canal shall be opened on the 15th of April.

A Prediction.—The Centreville (Md.) Advertiser states that an aged woman who died in Kent county a few days ago, and who had not spoken a word for forty years, distinctly said, just before she died, that there would be a snow, sometime during the present month, *eight feet deep.*

Lard Oil.—From the returns of the British Board of Trade, it appears that ten thousand tons of lard oil were imported into the United Kingdom last year from the United States alone. Lard oil manufactory has recently been established in Leith.

Dr. Judson received between four and five thousand dollars as a present for his services as interpreter during the English and Burmese war, the whole of which he placed at the disposal of the Baptist Board for missionary purposes. He also received nearly fourteen hundred dollars for the memoir of his second wife, which, with self-sacrificing devotion, he also laid upon the altar and died a poor man.

The Chaplin Case.—Chaplin, the abolitionist who was arrested in Maryland, in the act of abducting from Washington city, the slaves of Messrs. Toombs and Stevens, of Georgia, and whose case trial was to have taken place in the Howard District Court, Maryland, on Monday, failed to appear and forfeited his bail, $10,000.

Captain Long of the U. S. Navy is to command the National ship employed to bring over to this country, Kossuth and his companions. Capt. Long will be the bearer of the letter of invitation from this Government.

Opening of Lake Navigation—Buffalo, Mar. 19.—The steamer Wisconsin left last evening for Detroit; there will be a daily boat hereafter.

A barn belonging to Adam Less Esq., at Rahway, with its contents, a small quantity of hay, was consumed on Saturday night last.

Jenny Lind, it is said, refused to leave New Orleans on the Sabbath day, although her resolution was taken at the risk of losing the proceeds of her promised concerts at Natchez and Memphis. The example is a noble one, and worthy of all imitation.

Geo. Wilkes of the Police Gazette has been convicted of a libel upon Ambrose L. Jordan, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment at Sing Sing, and $250 fine.

Presence of Mind.—The Detroit Advertiser tells a story of a young lady passing down a steep street near the Exchange in that city, before the thaw commenced, who was overtaken by one of the b'oys lying flat upon his sleigh, who was using the middle of the street for a 'coast;' the lady was undermined and safely though suddenly landed upon the boy's back. Upon reaching the bottom of the hill, she rose with great deliberation and remarked: "Young man if you had been going the other way I should have been provoked with you—as it is, I am under obligations." The youth allowed she ought to be, "to get a ride for nothing, and not have to draw the sled back!"

Progress of Massachusetts.—The commerce and manufactures of Massachusetts have advanced one hundred per cent. in the last ten years. It has now twice the number of cotton and woolen spindles, it had in 1840, and more than all the rest of the United States together. The *importations of foreign goods have more* than doubled, and its tonnage has increased more than fifty per cent.—The wealth of Boston and its suburbs has increased from one hundred and twenty millions in 1840 to nearly two hundred and seventy millions in 1850.—*Chr. Times.*

Give your Child a Newspaper.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make progress accordingly. A newspaper one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. Her mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course considerate, and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their earnings in a tavern or grog shop, who ought to have been reading. How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families would cheerfully give *thousands to reclaim* a son or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

Paying Debts.—"Men may sophisticate as they please, they can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right, for them not to pay their debts. There is sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline, as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but if religion does not make a man 'deal justly' it is not worth having.

An Irishman took the cars from Boston for Worcester. On jumping from the cars he remarked that "if he had known he could have made the journey in so short a time, he would have walked a-foot."

The Ohio Convention have adopted an article in their constitution, which debars future Legislatures from licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and renders it imperative on them to protect the people from the evils of such sale. A similar provision is contained in the constitution of Michigan.

Just our own Opinion.—The London Literary Gazette, in speaking of a certain "Handbook of Mesmerism," very sensibly remarks:—"We suspect the imposing ceremonies of the mesmerisers, with their starings and pointings and passes, in solemn silence made, are rather *more likely to produce disease in nervous people* than to cure it."

Ship Memos.—Quick Passage.—The last passage of this ship from San Francisco to Hong Kong was made in 36 days, the shortest yet made. She carried news via San Francisco in 78 days from New York; and 17 days later than had been received through Europe, by the overland mail.

☞ The following is good advice—
When the grats is M T,
Then put the:

We are informed that about 300 persons have made a profession of religion in the congregation attached to the Methodist Episcopal church in Norfolk-street, N. Y. within a few weeks past.

The property upon which stand the ruins of St. Thomas's Church corner of Houston street and Broadway, N. Y. is estimated to be worth $200,000. It is 60 feet by 100.

Recall of Chatfield.—The London Standard says that letters have been received from San Juan de Nicaragua, announcing the recall of the notorious Chatfield from the field of his labors.

The following lines, which are used as a motto by a large number of newspapers in the United States, were written by the late Judge Story, when he was a law student in Salem, and were originally published in the Salem Register. Under the editorial head of that paper they have since stood as a motto:—

"Here shall the *Press* the *People's Rights* maintain,
Unawed by *Influence*, and unbribed by *Gain*:
Here patriot *Truth* her glorious precept draw,
Pledged to *Religion*, *Liberty*, and *Law*."

Large Cargo.—The ship Meridian cleared by Messrs. Giffney & Lovell on the 19th ult. at New Orleans for Liverpool, with 4200 bales cotton, *140 hhds*, and 871 boxes bacon, 23 tierces lard, 7000 staves—equal to the bulk of 5000 bales cotton, being the largest ever cleared out of New Orleans. The ship and cargo are estimated to be worth $350,000.

The Pope claims from the British Cabinet for the use of his Church, 1,000 square miles of territory in Canada, heretofore the estate of the Jesuits.

The Merchant's Magazine says, the amount of debts paid, or repudiated, under the bankrupt law of 1841, was $440,624,615.

American Enterprise honored in England.—We are informed that Professor Silliman stated, in one of his recent lectures in this city, that Capt. Wilkes, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition to the Antartic Seas, has just received an elegant Gold Medal from the British Government, as an acknowledgment that he was the discoverer of a disputed continent, from which he saw the volcanic fires bursting from a land of ice and snow, and pouring their lava down the eternal barriers of the frozen mountains.—*N. Y Observer.*

All Right.—The British Government charged nothing to our government for the carriage of the Atlantic's mails by the Africa. Nations are beginning to be as civil, as courteous, and as considerate of one another as individuals—sometimes are

'Can't have 'em.—The Austrian government has officially demanded the punishment of the persons who mobbed Haynau. The British government has declined, however, to take up the cause of the 'Austrian butcher.'

The coal obtained at Fife is so compact as to be easily manufactured into useful and elegant articles of furniture.

Sir Charles Scarborough's string of aliterations in his advice to the Dutchess of Portsmouth were, 'You must eat less, or use more exercise, or take physic, or be sick.' This is excellent sense.

The Roman Sibiri went, on the 8th ult. to the various print shops in the city, and seized all the *engravings representing Guido's beautiful* picture of Hope.

An Irish gentleman, on reading the late accounts of stealing children, observed, with great concern, that if this practice became general, it would put an end to the rising generation.

A vessel with lower masts formed of iron cylinders, has been constructed in London.

In the First Baptist church in Academy st. Newark, on Sunday, 16th inst. 14 persons were baptized by immersion within the building.

We learn from the Conderaport (Potter Co., Pa.) *Union*, that John Jordon, Esq., "one of the first settlers on the fair-famed Susquehanna," killed an elk a week or two ago, "weighing some six hundred pounds, and about seven years old; his horns were four feet two inches long, and five prongs on each horn."

The Galena Advertiser says that Edward *Breath, formerly a partner in that concern*, is now printing a paper in Persia!

The Fugitive Slave, recently arrested in Cincinnati, put a stop to legal proceedings, by announcing her desire to return home with her master, because *he was the father of her child!*

A new variety of French watches, that run fifteen days after being once wound up, are in the market.

75,000 bushels of potatoes have been sent to market from the Montpelier (Vt.) depot during the last three months.

It is estimated that there are no less than ten thousand *daguerreotypists* in the United States at this present time. It may be thought a little singular, yet it is nevertheless true, that the best daguerreotypist in Paris is an American, a Yankee from Boston, named Thompson. So great has been his success, that at the very city where the invention was first made, the Frenchmen go to Mr. T. to perfect themselves in the art. In London, also, the first daguerreotypist is an American, and he is overrun with customers.

The first cargo direct from San Francisco arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, in the brig Gen. Pinckney, which was 121 days on the passage. She brings a full cargo of hides, horns and merchandise, consigned to her owners, Messrs N. Rogers & Co. This is said to be the first cargo received direct from that port as any Atlantic port since California has been attached to the United States.

Philosophical happiness is to want little and enjoy much; vulgar happiness is to want much and enjoy little.

THE UNION

Plainfield, March 26, 1852.

Agent.—Y. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

C. Boice, Esq. has favored us with a pamphlet copy of the Tax and School Laws—to whom we are indebted for many like favors.—From the former we compile the following summary of the provisions of

The New Tax Law.

A poll tax of 50 cents shall be assessed upon every white male inhabitant of 21 years and over.

All real estate and personal property, of individuals or corporations, with some exceptions given below, shall be taxed at an equal per centage, according to its actual value.

Real estate includes all lands, water powers, buildings, trees, mines, quarries and fisheries.

Personal property includes goods and chattels of every description, steamboats and other vessels, money, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on contract, note, bond or mortgage, public stocks, and stocks in corporations, *whether within or without this State.*

The following persons and property shall be exempt from taxation:

All public property, of the U S., and State, counties, townships, cities and boroughs.

Colleges, academies, public libraries, school houses, churches grave yards not exceeding 10 acres, charitable institutions, fire engines and apparatus, church furniture, &c.

The polls of revolutionary soldiers.

So much of the property of incorporated companies, represented by the capital stock thereof, as by virtue of this act is taxed in the hands of stockholders.

The polls of persons who, by reason of age, infirmity or poverty, are (*in the judgment of the* commissioners of appeal) unable to pay taxes.

Personal tax shall be assessed in the place where the owner resides at the time of the assessment; occupied lands where the occupant resides; unoccupied lands where they lie.

Trustees, guardians, executors and administrators, shall be assessed the personal property in their possession, as such. The personal property of incorporated companies shall be assessed where its principal office is. Real property as in case of individuals.

The assessor of every township or ward shall annually ascertain, by diligent inquiry and according to the best of his ability, the names of all the taxable inhabitants, and all their taxable real and personal property.

Any person objecting to the assessment, can have it changed by his own oath before the assessor or commissioners of appeal, or by other proof satisfactory to the commissioners, that the assessment is erroneous.

The taxes are to be collected as heretofore. The act takes effect immediately.

☞ There is one novel principle which seems to run through this bill, which if all weed by the courts, must work an entire change in levying taxes. What a person owes is to be deducted from the value of his real and personal estate—and, as a natural consequence, if he owes all he is worth, he is liable to nothing but a poll-tax. As very many in business, having large possessions in hand, are in this case, a good portion of our taxes must be laid on our rich men, whether their wealth consists in real estate, money in bank or at interest, or stocks. This matter of debt is likely to bring down the assessments not a little in the hands of the commissioners of appeal.

U. S. Senator from New York.—After a long struggle, all day and all night, Hamilton Fish, late Governor, was elected U. S. Senator for 6 years from the 4th inst. last Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock. In the Senate, the vote stood 16 to 12, and in the House, 66 to 8. Mr. Fish is a sound whig, and will heartily support the Administration, except the Fugitive Slave Bill, in which he gets ample support from the democrats. Notwithstanding his large majority, the Legislature have been working hard for over a month to elect him, and his election gives much satisfaction to the whigs.

The Am. steamship Pacific left New York on Wednesday noon, for Liverpool, with 61 passengers, among whom were Mr. Walter Fuller and lady, of Rahway. She took out about $400,000 in specie, most of it in gold.

At Morristown, on the 13th of Nov. last, Mrs. Charlotte B. Arden, died, in the 82d year of her age. She was daughter of Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, *pastor of the Presbyterian church* at Westfield. During her life her benevolent contributions were remarkable. Reserving for herself only an economical support, she gave away, intelligently, carefully and prayerfully, all the remainder of her income—and at her death gave the principal to those objects in which she took so much interest, as follows:—For the endowment of scholarships in the Theological Seminary at Auburn, she gave $2,000.—to Am. Board for Foreign Missions, $2,000.—to Am. Bible Society, Home Missions, Tract Society, Am. & For. Christian Union, and N. Y. Colonization Society, each $1000. The residue of her estate she gave to Am. Board For. Missions.

Gen. James, the so-called democratic U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, is said to be a very good whig in principle, and will heartily support the present Administration.

On Saturday, in Philadelphia, Geo. Albert, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 10 years and fined $1000; and Frieby Price, to 8 years and $700, for kidnapping a colored child, taking it to Maryland and selling it into slavery.

The value of personal estate in N. Y., is stated to be $78,329,240,48; real estate $307,160,176,96, the tax upon which, altogether, amounts to $3,230,345,96.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Monday afternoon, March 17.—The Senate made considerable advance in finishing the business of the session. The House did nothing of importance. The attendance in both Houses was unusually small.

Tuesday.—In Senate.—The following bills passed:—The Lambertville and Flemington Plank Road charter; Joint Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $30,000; to annex South Trenton to Trenton; supplement to Small Cause Act amended in Senate so as to strike out the section giving Justices jurisdiction to $200, and providing that they may issue attachments against absconding debtors to the amount of $100; to authorize the Secretary of State to issue proposals for supplying the State with Stationery, &c. to 5.

The Senate in Executive Session rejected the nomination of Wm. Wilson, of Hunterdon co. as Judge of the Court of Appeals. Subsequently, Caleb H. Valentine, of Warren co. was nominated and confirmed in his place. Isaac H. Williamson, as Prosecutor of the Pleas of the Borough of Elizabeth, was confirmed unanimously.

In Assembly.—A general plank road bill was reported.

The bill to authorize the lighting of the State House with gas, passed, 30 to 19—but was lost in the Senate, 5 to 9.

The following bills passed:—To appropriate $10,000 to the Lunatic Asylum, 47 to 2; to annex South Trenton to Trenton; To charter the New Brunswick Gas Light Co.

The supplement to the Delaware and Raritan Plank Road Co. was debated and lost.

The Florence and Keyport Plank Road charter was passed, after debate, 33 to 19.

In the evening session, the bill to appropriate books to the clergy who had officiated during the session, was debated and lost.

A motion that each member be presented with a copy of the Revolutionary correspondence, was agreed to.

The Incidental Bill was debated, and an appropriation of $20 to each member agreed to.

Wednesday.—The Senate passed the bill to defray Incidental expenses; also to light the State House with gas.

The House bill to terminate the erection of the House of Refuge, was lost, 6 to 12.

In Assembly.—The incidental Bill was passed; and several other bills.

The Senate bill to appropriate $30,000 to finish the House of Refuge, was lost, 25 to 26. Nothing consequently has been done, neither stopped nor means provided to carry it on.—The contractors must go on with the work, and the State must foot the bill.

The bill to appropriate $5000 for adding a wing to the Lunatic Asylum was debated and indefinitely postponed.

After the usual votes of thanks to the officers both Houses adjourned sine die, after the longest session we remember.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on Friday evening, 10 days from Chagres, with 22 weeks later news from California, to Feb. 15, and $1,030,000 in gold, and 134 passengers.

The Ohio arrived on Saturday morning with the mails, 150 passengers and $300,000 in gold.

The Indian difficulties have been on the increase, and murders, robberies, and reports of collisions and battles have been rife. Troops *and commissioners have been despatched to the* scene of disturbance, with a prospect of settling the matter.

The Gold Bluff excitement had considerably subsided. Much gold was there but it could not be gath red profitably with the means at hand.

Business was reviving. A U. S Senator had not yet been chosen. The Legislature was still in session. The mines were yielding very well in some sections, but the want of sufficient water to wash out the gold was still seriously embarrassing in many of the mines.

A most bloody and disastrous rebellion has broken out against the English colony at the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa. The Eggin farmers having been forced to abandon their homes in all the border districts, the natives murdering and robbing them, and living upon the plunder—the English Governor has sent for more troops, and declared a war of extermination against the natives.

The new "*Ocean Bank*," organized under the old general banking law of this State, has gone into operation. The bills are all secured by U. S. stocks, making them entirely safe.

Gen. George McDuffie, of South Carolina, a distinguished politician, of much influence and reputation in his day, died on the 11th inst. He was a Calhoun man.—for 14 years a Member of Congress, then Governor of his own State; then U. S. Senator.

Revivals.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, in speaking of a revival which occurred many years ago, says,

One thing peculiar to this revival is worthy of notice. But little was said to those who were awakened. Much prayer was offered for them, and they were told to study their Bibles, and pray for themselves. As a general thing, they spent a good deal of time alone. Their season of conviction, as it was called, was longer than in subsequent revivals; but it was always remarked that the converts of that revival were better than those of any other. Was it owing to the fact that they took counsel mainly of God's word, and not from man's wisdom!

Forms are often absurd—but the absurdest of all forms is that made by a pair of stays. Why should they be called stays when nothing they are applied to stays where nature placed it.—Even the wearer don't stay in the world so long as she might.

Lucretia Mott says that a young man who cannot persuade a lot of foolish women to do what they never want, or their husbands be able to pay for, should never expect to become at all celebrated as a dry goods clerk. Lucretia is observing young woman.

At Gibralter there was a great scarcity of water. An Irish officer said, "His was very easy about the wattar, for he had nothing to do with water; if he only got his tea in the morning, and punch at night, it was all that he wanted."

One Week Later from Europe.

The *U. S. Mail* Steamship Franklin, from Havre, via Southampton arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, 14 days from Southampton.

The Arctic, Collins line, arrived on Sunday morning, 14½ days from Liverpool.

In England Lord John Russell has been recalled to the head of the Ministry.

No change in cotton. News not important.

Remarkable Cure for Deafness.—A very singular case of cure of deafness from traveling on the railway has just come under our notice. Shortly after the opening of the Oxford and Banbury Railway, an elderly lady, who had been perfectly deaf for nearly eight years previously, started by that railway from this city for the purpose of paying a visit to her relatives in Banbury. During her journey, from the noise and the unusual mode of traveling, she became nervously excited; she suddenly felt something in her ear give way with a slight noise; and to her great joy she found, before arriving at Banbury, that her hearing was perfectly restored to her; and so it has continued, to the no small gratification of herself and her friends. The case has come under our immediate observation, for we saw the lady shortly before she went to Banbury, and we have seen her since she came back: we can therefore vouch for the facts as we have stated them.—*Oxford (Eng.) Journal.*

A gentleman who has successfully tried the experiment, says, that with nests carefully and properly made, lined with cotton wool, and new at each *setting*, a hen will set on twenty three eggs, (fourteen on the bottom and nine on the top,) and hatch out from eighteen to twenty three chickens, raising three broods in a season. It is time for some improvement in poultry raising, in this country. In England the chickens are brought to market double the size of those in the United States, and affording much greater profit to the *farmers*, who *rear* them as capons.

A countryman was standing on one of the wharves the other day, watching the process of hoisting the anchor of a ship which was getting under way, and as he saw the huge iron rise from the water to the "yo-heave-o!" of the sailors, he exclaimed,—

"You may heave high, and heave low, but you will never get that great, crooked thing through that little hole—I know."

An apothecary originally carried his medicine about in jars—he was a pot carrier; and from thence came the word A-pot-he-caries.

The world would be more happy if persons gave up more time to an intercourse of friendship. But money engrosses all our deference; and we scarce enjoy a social hour, because we think it unjustly stolen from the main business of life.

Two brothers entered into a speculation—one went through Georgia to buy a farm, and shook hands with all the farmers and children on the route. In about two weeks the other brother followed with Dunfrie's itch ointment, and found a great demand for his wares.

An old author observes that among all the systems of idolatry with which the world abounds, there is no sect which worship the *setting sun.*

WHOOPING COUGH.

D. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!!* A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current, March 22, 1851.

Wheat (Genesee)	$4,50 to 4,88
Rye Flour	3,37 to 3,44
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,00 to 3,06
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,13
Rye,	,75 to ,76
Corn,	,65 to ,67
Oats, Jersey,	46 to 48

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

David L. Vail, $3,00; Ellis Ayers, 3,00; Joseph Nelson, 2,00; Caleb Freeman, 2,00; Mrs. More, 2,00; Nathan Laing, 1,50; E. Kirkpatrick, Esq. 1,50; S. Vail, 1,25; Frazee March, 1,00; A. Gilmore, 1,00; G. W. Skellorn, 1,00; Widow Mary F. Randolph, 75.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by Rev. S. J. Drake, Mr. Ephraim Stelle, of Brooklyn, N. Y. to Miss Maria E. Sheppard, of *Plainfield.*

At Scotch Plains, 6th inst. by Rev J. E. Rue, Mr. Nathan March to Mrs. Hannah Corey.

On the 12th inst. Lewis F. Randolph, of Piscataway, to Virginia, daughter of Peter P. Runyon, Esq. of New Brunswick.

On the 12th inst. James O Golden to Julia A. Hopkins, both of Elizabethtown.

DIED.

At New Brooklyn, in Piscataway township, on Tuesday last, 18th inst. Mr. John Edgar, aged 51 years—for many years a resident of this place.

In this place, on the 3d inst. at the residence of George R. Pound, Ann, widow of Jedidah Shotwell, in the 76th year of her age.

At Scotch Plains, on the 6th inst. Leonzon of Simeon Moffit, aged 11 months, 8 days.

Also, 7th inst. Mary Elizabeth, wife of Amos Moffit, in the 26th year of her age.

At Upper Rahway, on the 10th inst. Miss Eliza Ann Campbell, of consumption, aged 20

Blank Leases for sale at this Office!

Please Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are urgently requested *to call and settle the same forthwith*, as all your business here must be settled in a few weeks.

DAVID L. VAIL.

Plainfield, March 20, 1851.—tf.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of February, A. D. 1851.

UPON the application of Elias Runyon and Abraham Vermule, executors of Cornelius F. Vermule, deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same; or that they be debarred, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said executors.

It is therefore ordered by this court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate within one year from this time, by causing the said notice to be set up in five of the most public places in this County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the five space, in a newspaper published in this State. And if any creditor shall fail to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors.

E. MORTON Surrogate.

Carpets.

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture.

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Bureaus Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs, Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteds, &c. for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Trustees of District No. 1, and the Superintendent of Schools of Plainfield township, as required by the act of incorporation of said District, do recommend the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars to be raised at the ensuing town meetings for the support of schools and an additional sum of Three Hundred Dollars towards liquidating the debt on the building.

ROBT. ANDERSON,
WM. DUNN,
Z. WEBSTER,
J. LEONARD,
E. MARSH,
C. H. STILLMAN, Supt. of Schools.

} Trustees of Dist. No. 1.

Plainfield, March 17, 1851.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET.

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Stock of

DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—of buying the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

DRESS GOODS.

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins, Toil le Indi, DeLaines, Organdies, Lawns, &c., &c.,

in end less variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Canton Crape Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most patterns at selection.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drilling, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices.

Housekeeping Articles

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4-4 to 12-4 wide.

Linen Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4.

Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.

Trimmings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities, embracing the well known fabric for which this establishment is celebrated.

Ticking, Checks, Prints in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs. Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods *in all their variety*, &c., &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with; as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation of this house for honorable dealing is attained, and a reputation from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 215 Greenwich-St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

Leave	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 45	and	5 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M.
Somerville,	5		7	3 15
Bound Brook,	5 15		7 15	3 25
New Market,	5 30		7 30	3 35
Plainfield,	5 45		7 30	3 45
Scotch Plains,	6		7 35	3 50
Westfield,	6 30		7 45	3
Crossville,	6 40		7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town			8 15	12 45
Elizabeth-Port,	8 30		8 30	1

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 P. M.

Leave Jersey City, foot of Courtland St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE books and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment of the same

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimers Satinetts, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, DeLaines, Oleons, Shawls, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpetings, Carpet Rugs, Buttons and Fringe, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles, together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to purchasers to call and to all.

P. M. FRENCH.

Sept. 23, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the factory of Plainfield in many Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never before, we suppose, such quantities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Morinoes, De Laines, Parasols, Muslins, Sunshades, Cassimers, Satinett and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. and with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

CADWALLIS JOUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st. Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

Notice.

IS hereby given that at a meeting of the Carpenters of Plainfield, held on the 1st day of March, 1851 it was resolved that they shall receive one dollar and fifty cents for each day's work, on and after the 20th day of the present month.

CADWALLIS JOYCE, Chairman.

SQUIER LAING, Secretary.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 *GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK.*

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention to Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to get a better assortment, much without the usual delay of running all over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as any house in the city, and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.

215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard st., N. Y.)

☞ Are already in receipt of their *NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS*, and are prepared to serve their customers therewith as well as with every kind, style and quality of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

of which they have one of the largest and best assortments in New York, which embraces every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

worn by ladies or gentlemen, or used by families.

It is impossible for them to enumerate even a variety of their articles, and would therefore, barely name a few, as

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Silks, Printed Jaconets and Cambries, Barages, Canton Crape and Thibet Shawls, Mantillas, Swiss Muslins, &c.

They would also beg leave to say that they give their attention entirely to the retail business, are in constant communication with their customers, and therefore

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them.

If any pains, and the markets of this or any other country will enable them to do so; and to make their assortment as complete as to enable any lady to

Sit down and Select every Article

she wants, without the fatigue and perplexity of shopping, while their invariable rule of

One Price, without Variation,

secures to every customer, whether a child or an adult

Fair and Honest Dealing.

In addition to their extensive assortment of

Every kind of Dress Goods,

they have constantly on hand every kind of

Housewife and Family Goods,

As Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, and indeed every kind of Linen Goods, which they purchased before the recent advance in prices, and sell

Full Twenty per cent below the Usual Rates.

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies.

Woolen Blankets and Quilts

Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,

Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods,

And a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.,

At prices far below the usual rate of Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

58 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, as we make it a point to always give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty and cheapness.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.

Silks and Satins for Bonnets.

Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion laces

Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Bonnets.

Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses

Embroidered Capes, Collars and chemisettes.

Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.

Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.

Embroidered, Reverie and plain linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Roving Silk.

Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs.

Swiss, Jaconet, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.

Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods

Frenches and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All which they would say to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb. 15, 1851.—6m.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between Cyrus Townsend, Complainant

and

Jackson Pound and wife, et als, Defendants.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at the Court House in the city of Newark, on Friday, the 28th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all the following described lot of land and premises situate in the township of Plainfield, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, beginning at a stone on the northeasterly side of the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway, at the bridge thence N. 49 deg. E. 4 chains 25 links to a stone and 23 links to a stone and corner of lands of Thomas Terry, in John Randolph's line, thence along Thomas Terry's line N. 48 deg. E. 7 chains 60 links to a stone and corner of other lands of Jackson Pound, thence along his line S. 46 deg. E. 12 chains and 17 links to a stone, another of Pound's corners, thence S. 44 deg. W. 7 chains and 50 links to a stone by the side of the aforesaid road, thence along said road S. 46 deg. E. 4 chains and 36 links to a stone and corner of Lewis Terry's land, thence along his line S. 43 deg. W. 9 chains and 22 links to a stake and stone heap, a corner of other lands in the possession of the widow of Holdah Terry thence along her line N. 41 deg. W. 9 chains and 20 links to a stake and stone heap by the side of said road and in John Randolph's line, thence along his line, N. 45 deg., E. 8 chains and 20 links to the place of beginning, containing 17 acres and 61 rods, more or less.

W. PIERSON, Sheriff.

Newark Jan. 23, 1851.

Timothy and Clover Seed.

FOR sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, Jr.

Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—9w.

Talk about Taking out Goods

LOOK HERE!

TEA, 18d per lb., Raisins 10d., best Coffee 1s., 8 Sugar 6d., 2 lb. Mackerel 5d., 8 lb., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, first rate Calicoes, warranted fast colors for 6d. a yard, besides all the Boot, and Shoe, Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Candles, Effervescing Compound and Labor Saving Soap, Tobacco and Pipes, &c., &c., innumerable. These articles we have to sell (and cheap enough we think) for the ready money.

P. M. FRENCH.

May 25, 1850.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

King throughly carpets	25 & 2s	Floor oil cloths, 3 to 4	
Royal do do	10 & 11s	Floor do do 4 to 5	
Brussels carpets	10 & 12s	Rag, oil cloth, 2 to 3	
Tapestry do	9 & 10s	Tufted hearth rugs	20
Venetian do	7 & 8s	Axminster do	40
Drab Matts	2 3 & 4s	Tufted bedsteads	6
Table & piano covers cheap		Ch's matting 4-4 to 6-4	
Common Carpets	2 to 4s	Stair Rods	6, 9 & 10s
Rag Druggets	3 to 6s	Table Oil Cloth	38

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 25, 1851.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield and are now ready to supply C. Millen, who have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Officers and Privates, or the widow of Regulars, Volunteers, and Militia, who served in the war of 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, as well as the war with Mexico, or in case of death, widows or minor children, of such officers and soldiers, are entitled, as follows: Those who served nine months, to 160 acres of land; those who served four months, to 80 acres; those who served one month to 40 acres. These claims will be promptly attended to in proper accompanies, by the subscriber residing in Plainfield.

Dec. 3 1850. ELIAS SIRKPATRICK.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and as it is Saving and Curing Economy. It Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cts worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this *Great Curative Conqueror*. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels. Diarrhœa. Cholera, Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Cholera Morbus and all Summer Complaints. All Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS. Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause,

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of at least of witnesses could not make the facts stronger. Only ask for DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla (remember the name)—and no other, and be his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be cured.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had in any City or Village throughout the United States on the retail price—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages.

J. M. DE CIPLET,

Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices.

JONES & ROCHFORD.

Sept. 12, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand

Here we come with a Large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American, English and French Prints—Ginghams of every variety, Mousselin De Laines, Prints and Figured Lustres, Merinoe, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Satinetts, and a lot of Elegant Silk Cravats, both Black and changeable; also a few of the famous *Long Lived Ties, something entirely new in style, together with* Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, also Flannels, Cassimeres, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country Store.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, in set styles. Also a new stock of *Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery,*

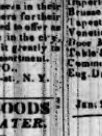
all of which will be sold cheap for CASH or approved country produce taken freely.

HENRY A. CORT.

Oct. 21, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

For 25 Cents!!!



BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or Every Man his own Physician! Both editions, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases in a plain manner, and malformationed the general tivenyance,

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D.

The time has now arrived, the persons suffering from secret diseases, need no more become the VICTIM OF QUACKERY; as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without the least exposure, and in the most intimate friends, at one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general end use of private diseases, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decay, and the way to regain the same—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending twenty five cents (current) in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail post paid—copies will be sent for one dollar. Address,

DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE-street PHILADELPHIA, Postpaid.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day below on 9 and 2 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Dec 17, 1850.

Three Horses for Sale, from $35 to $100. Enquire of WALLACE VAIL.

Plainfield, March 10, 1851.—2w.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in so long a period of years, have extended their business and increased their stock of wear, until it now stands as pre-eminent among them, for the variety, quantity and style of its fabrics and has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They now intend in the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. And they now offer to the public and friends Ready Made Clothing of an assortment of gentlemen's wear, not to be surpassed in the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable style and fashion for the season.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them so heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will always be consulted to its best profit.

New York Nov. 16th, 1850. 43 1y.

Liver Complaint;

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Costiveness, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, *Acidity of the Stomach*, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when lying down, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

The great variety of severe diseases it will cure, if equal to any other preparation in the United States, as the cures effect in many cases after skilful practitioners had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without fail, certain to do pleasant

READ AND BE CONVINCED:

Chas. Babington, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, says:

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for *dyspepsia and liver disease.*"

"The Civil List," published at Washington, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have unhesitatingly refrained from recommending in the public press any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their merits. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the German *Bitters*, invented by Dr. *Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, No. 120 Arch, Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. Mrs. Dunlap, a resident of Washington, was afflicted with ill health for years, was very much reduced with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and found herself relieved of his distressing malady, then he procured another bottle, and so restored as truly to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor said, November 6th

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 276 Race to 18 Arch Street, one door below Sixth. The increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of its numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has removed to the more spacious building. We wish him success in his new quarters. It is unnecessary to say that the Bitter Mixture is without doubt the greatest remedy for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa, of long standing, submitted to, whereby the patient had exhausted the Materia Medica as the different schools of medicine will testify, was cured by the use of a few bottles of these bitters. Two a few bottles of the Panacea, which he had used, was entirely restored to health. Many such cases we could refer to. Our surrounders will recollect this great restorative, and we feel that we are unintentionally doing a service to humanity in recommending to use Dr. Jackson possesses not the original receipt of the late Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care, and hopes purchasing should call at his store and not take the name of a spurious article, for such are common."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman with the freest reputation, and literary attainments, says: in his "New Yorker," of the 6th instant, dated December 6, 1850.

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*.—This is a preparation which the leading presses in the United States, and numerous testimonials, and the recommendation of the most celebrated physicians of Europe, to the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the Royal Court of Prussia. Private Physician to the King of Wurtemburg, and one of the most eminent medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was the particular friend and medical adviser of Baron Humboldt, and was personally the enemy of humbug, and therefore a panegyric of quackery was unnecessary. Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters are highly recommended in Germany, and are justly called on. He is especially recommended in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, and every affection of the stomach, Constipation, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver, stomach and the intestines. Nine Physicians in ten, in this city, express their conviction of its excellence, and several of the editors speak of its efficacy, and we have ourself used it in our family with great benefit. We have also used it in our family with great benefit. We have also used it in our family with great benefit. We have also

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of FIFTEEN YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character for almost every variety of disease for their success in effecting immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certified instances, they have even restored sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had entirely failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

It was in their manifest and sensible action in expelling the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their success.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury nor Antimony, as Arsenic, nor other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful roots, herbs, and barks of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to botanical science, who have never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation to be known from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa, with its imminent danger. This fact Dr. Moffat, with its consequences, is well known to all regular anatomists who examine the human body after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against the speedy remedies of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs—the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and quickened by food coming from a clean stomach, rushes freely through the system, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing varieties of human disease in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the acid and sour kind; **Flatulency**, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Nausea, Sickness, Dis-Taste, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of the above benefit.

Jaundice, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence—all violent purges leave the bowels more relaxed within two days.

Diarrhœa and **Cholera**, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Rheumatism** permanently in three weeks, and **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the joints and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the energy of kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also **Worms**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-cells of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these distressful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores**, by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and to all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and **Bad Complexions**, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive pimples, pustules, wallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for A very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin.

Common Colds and **Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a universal and unqualified recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint in all the worst forms of that disease; but he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicines which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and **Liver Complaints.**

General Debility, *Loss of Appetite,* **and Diseases of Females**—these maladies have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—Kendall's Pills, and Sarsaparilla, in its worst forms, yields to the bold yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Nerve Spasms, Nervous Headaches, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation or the Heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury in a shorter time than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL of **COUNTERFEITS.**

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

They of no one who is not **AN AUTHORIZED AGENT.**

Prepared and sold by **Dr. W. B. MOFFAT**
106 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's apparel, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by
June 18, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

A FINE Lot of Prime Cheese Just Received; also a good assortment of Sugars for preserving fruits, For Sale Low by D. VAIL.

Now Ladies,

Inducing to get some beautiful
Organdy Lawns for dresses; also,
Some splendid Barages all woolen and silk. Call
May 14, 1850. D. BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,
June 18 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

---

64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE.—One Teaspoonful to be taken Three Times a day—One dose before each meal and one at bed time.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $7.50.

THE PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same medical strength and efficacy as when put up in pint bottles.

The great success of the PURIFYING EXTRACT and SARSAPARILLA and all other Blood Purifying medicines, may in some measure be ascertained from the fact that the sales of Sarsaparilla alone, in the city of Philadelphia, exceeds the combined sales of all the Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Stillingia Bitters, and Extracts of Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, in the United States.

As Physicians generally prescribe Sarsaparilla, and as the Purifying Extract is composed of Sarsaparilla and other powerful vegetable extracts, it is the most concentrated and powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla ever offered to the public. So true is this, that 30 drops of the Purifying Extract are equal in strength to a tablespoonful of the best Sarsaparilla ever made in the world. So true is this, that 30 drops are equal to a tablespoonful, and a tablespoonful, three times a Day.

But it is not as with Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its combination with other powerful vegetable extracts, a smaller quantity of the Extract of Sarsaparilla has to be Taken, Three, or Three Bottles of the Purifying Extract, will do more good in a shorter time, and with more effect, and at a cheaper rate, than six bottles of Sarsaparilla. One bottle of the Purifying Extract is equal to three bottles of Sarsaparilla, and three bottles of the Purifying Extract are equal to six bottles of Sarsaparilla, and six bottles of Sarsaparilla are equal to nine bottles of any other Sarsaparilla, and will be sold at the same proportionate rate.

FOUR, FIVE, OR SIX DAYS,

which show more benefit from Brandreth's Purifying Extract, will cost from Twenty to Thirty Dollars, and will not benefit the patient more than one Bottle of Brandreth's Purifying Extract, which will be sold for Fifteen Dollars, and will be as PURIFYING and HEALING to the blood in one day, as Sarsaparilla will be in Six days, or Six Bottles of Sarsaparilla will be in Six Days, or Six Bottles of Sarsaparilla will be in Six Days, or Six Bottles of Sarsaparilla will be in Six

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 13. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1851. Whole number 741.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leaves New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov 19, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Hard boiled Eggs, Fresh Beef, Tallowed in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours out of the stomach.

DIGEST NOW.

DIGESTION is that process by which the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from its inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the Great Solvent of the food and the dissolving, Preserving and Nourishing part of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and deranged condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill fed, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEP-SIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or great digesting principle of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself and a hole is made in the coats of the stomach, as the case is. Cull, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been known, and is understood by all, of turning milk in the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses a tonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, ten grains dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

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Dr. Pepsin is the active ingredient on "Food and Its Uses," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 25, abstract a same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Combe.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a distinguished the Gastric Juice in a separate and diligent investigation of the subject," and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, found every evening after tea fell, that the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which proved completely successful.

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says "gastric juice contains the principle of the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, appear to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion in a manner in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, 1845, pp. 301-3 says: "The discovery of pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural gastric juice itself."

Prof. Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living in man stomach and from animals are well known. In all cases, he says, it is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine. Mercury, and other drugs. It is a digesting agent after long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is not form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how but they may be, it gives instant Relief. A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms, and it only needs to be persevered for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, dizziness after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ Sent by Mail free of Postage.

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders are not just the same matter as the bottles, but twice the quantity for the same price, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Sep tember 10, 1850.—ly.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

I. S. DUNHAM & CO

Sept. 17, 1850.

Bounty Land and Pension Claims!

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the various Indian Wars since 1790, as of the Mexican War, whether enlisted, drafted, hired as substitutes or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, to their widows and minor children. Those who have served 14 days are entitled to receive a land warrant for 160 acres; those who have been engaged in the service 4 months, one for 80 acres; and those who have served 1 month, one for 40 acres. Said warrants can be laid on land in any State or Territory in the Union, belonging to the United States, that is in the market. By a letter of the Adjutant General, and a circular of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is made the duty of the claimants or their attornies, to make direct application to the department at Washington.

In view of this necessity the subscribe., has entered into an arrangement with an agent there, which will enable him to obtain Land Warrants and Pensions, immediately and cheaply, for those who may favor him with their business.

DANIEL CORY.

Warrenville, Feb. 1, 1851.—3m.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month, as heretofore.

All those wishing to have to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This necessarily in order to keep them in operation in a perfect state and to discover defective cavities, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the tooth.

☞ Artificial Teeth supplied on gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style, and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. Rooms at Irving's.

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 228 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plain field and vicinity, for the Removal of Grease and Paint, both great labor saving articles in washing, warranted not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this Mixture and finding it not to answer the purposes intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial; those who have tested them approve them much. It's quick—yes, try both.

Dec. 4 I finished my new store room and raised my eyes, I see lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured De Laines, Silk and Satin Stripe and Plaid Alpacas, Poplins, at reduced prices, and some splendid Wool Shaw ls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 25, 185 . DANIEL BULLMAN.

MANNING VERMILULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any style desired.

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to business he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and that he will continue.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat there as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar less in money.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—3y.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly accessing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and on

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction This patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

Talk about Taking out Goods

LOOK HERE!

TEA, 18d per lb., Raisins 10d., best Coffee 1s. a lb Sugar 4d. a lb., Mackerel 5d. a lb., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, first rate Cheroots, warranted last a hore for 6d. Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Razors and Shave, Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Candles, Effervescing Compound and Labor Saving Soap, T. and Pennies, &c., &c., &c., innumerable. These articles we have to sell (and cheap enough we do think) for the ready money.

P. M. FRENCH.

Ma 24, 1850

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimers Satinets, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, Shawls, Gingloms, Carpets, Carpet Bags, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. &c. Together with a large assortment of other articles together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to purchase to each and to all.

Sept. 23, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Morinoes, De Laines, Parcoutas, Poplins, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Satinet and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. and with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. I. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st. Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can get or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods.

I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17 1850.

For the Plainfield Union

Mr. Editor:

Permit an old man who has outlived that period when passion and prejudice are likely to warp the judgment and control the action, to express through your valuable paper his sentiments upon a subject which has of late caused no little excitement in our unusually quiet community. I refer to the collision between the ministry and the secret societies of this place. And here let me say, that while we respect the clergy as the humble followers of Him who went about to relieve the wants and sufferings of humanity; while we honor them as teachers and expounders of the great and sublime truths of the gospel of Christ; while we admire them for the sacrifices and self-denials they voluntarily make in the discharge of the duties of their high and responsible vocation, we cannot so far forget the plain teachings of observation and experience as to admit them for a moment to be infallible. On the contrary, we are compelled to acknowledge, to the shame of human nature, that as their profession has higher claims than any other upon our respect and admiration, so is it more likely to be made by ambitious and designing men the means of accomplishing their unhallowed purposes. We would impugn the motives of no man or set of men, much less those of so respectable a body as the clergy of Plainfield, but we will say with all due deference to their high calling, that the determined hostility they have manifested towards these societies ever since their organization, and the studied contempt with which they have been pleased to treat them of late, is a gross and wanton violation of the simplest rules of right. And what we ask is the cause of all this opposition? They tell us that secret associations are calculated to weaken the confidence and faith of community—that curiosity is a trait of character common to mankind, and hence must be gratified in order to preserve harmony and good faith among men; We admit the universality and utility of this strong desire for the curious implanted in our nature, but deny the conclusion that there are no bounds beyond which it should not seek gratification. Let the Rev. gentlemen carry out their doctrine a little farther, and we shall be told that every act of private discipline in our families and churches should be published to the world—that the confidential intercourse between husbands and wives, parents and children around the domestic hearth should be exposed to the eye of idle curiosity—that private prayer, because it seeks the closet, should be discontinued. The practical results of such a doctrine we contend would be the entire destruction of every thing like confidence and good faith in society. We instinctively shrink from disclosing to a cold and unsympathising world, our joys and sorrows, our wants and infirmities, our aspirations and desires; nor can it lay any claim to such knowledge without encroaching upon the rights of others, public and private. Subject to the public gaze the various instances of discipline that necessarily occur in our families, churches, and secret societies—the numerous charities they are daily and silently dispensing, and you defeat the very object of such corrections and benefactions. Has a Son of Temperance or an Odd Fellow transgressed any of the regulations of their respective orders—has a member of the church violated any of the rules of the denomination to which he belongs—has a member of the domestic circle disregarded the wholesome restraints imposed upon him by the family connection, publish his shame and you diminish tenfold the chances of his reformation. Or is a friend and brother struggling to free himself from the iron grasp of penury and want, your private aid and sympathy may prove a "tower of strength" to his drooping spirits; but make it known that he is an object of charity, and his proud nature will scorn your proffered assistance.

The public has no more right to a knowledge of all the transactions of those associations, than it has those which are daily taking place in our families. The compact which binds together the members of the one, is similar in most respects to that of the other. Both originated from the same wants, and both are founded upon the same principles—mutual protection, relief and benefit. These secrets constitute no part of their bond of union, being merely matters of prudence and self preservation. Besides, these societies have published to the world in their constitutions and by-laws, their objects and leading measures, and no man can consistently suspect the integrity of their motives, simply because they do not deem it expedient to make public all the plans brought into requisition for carrying out these laudable designs—We are also told that such combinations are prejudicial to civil liberty and the welfare of the State, and in proof of the assertion they refer us with an air of triumph to the Jacobins, Jesuits, and other societies of a similar stamp. But do they attempt to trace any resemblance between these and the societies of the present day? By no means. Such an attempt would only prove the absurdity of the assertion We admit that all these associations have one common feature, and that is secrecy to a certain extent, but there the resemblance ceases. The Jacobins were a political organization, established for the purpose of overthrowing the then existing governments of Europe. The Jesuits, on the other hand, were a religious society, and sought to propagate their peculiar principles by waging an exterminating war against every other denomination. The objection to such associations lies not in the fact of their being secret, but in the objects they were established to accomplish. Let the Rev. clergy of Plainfield prove to us that 'feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, ministering to the wants of the sick and afflicted, educating the orphan and appropriating with all who deserve sympathy, are objects calculated to endanger the liberties of our country, and we will join them in their denunciations against these societies, but not till then.

Again we are told that these associations are made up of men essentially different in their moral characters—that the infidel and the christian, the church member and the man of the world, all meet there in close communion and fellowship We admit all this, but by becoming members they are not compelled to sacrifice their religious or political opinions. They only agree that their differences in these respects shall not prevent them from uniting to carry out the specific objects of the societies to which they belong. Shall we then refuse to aid a good work because infidels or atheists, Jews or christians, whigs or democrats, wish to lend a helping hand? By no means, but rather let us rejoice to find in all, whether infidel or christian, saint or sinner, some disposition to do good, and if possible nourish and cultivate that disposition until it becomes a ruling principle; by so doing we shall but follow the example of our blessed Master who refused not even to feast with "Publicans and sinners." It is also objected to these societies, that a pledge of secrecy is required on the part of those offering themselves for membership before they can gain admittance; and confidently asked, how a man can bind himself by his honor to keep that secret which he may be morally bound to disclose?

We shall answer this objection by a simple statement of facts. No pledge of secrecy is demanded of any individual before he is assured that nothing will be required of him inconsistent with his duty to himself, his country and his God. And besides, any person is entitled to time during the process of initiation, if he shall discover anything repugnant to his feelings as a man or a christian. We but more could the Rev. clergy ask or wish? But we have not yet told the whole truth in regard to these obligations Every Son of Temperance and Odd Fellow pledges his honor to be faithful to himself, his family, his country, his God and his fellow men—to war against vice in all its forms—to encourage and protect virtue wherever it may be found—to minister to the wants and sufferings of the needy, whether they may be members of his own society or not, and many other things of a like nature, which we would publish, were it not for the danger of incurring the charge of being a tale bearer.

And now we would say to the friends of these benevolent associations, go on in the glorious work you have already begun. Be not disheartened by any opposition you may meet with; however powerful, but rather labor the more faithfully in the discharge of your duties as members of a common brotherhood, with the assurance that the truth is destined ultimately to prevail. To the enemies of all such institutions, whether your opposition springs from jealousy or ignorance, or from whatever cause it may arise, we would say you are incurring a fearful responsibility. By opposing these societies you are virtually robbing poverty, misfortune, sickness, orphanage, widowhood, and death of their only hope and consolation in this world—human sympathy and pecuniary assistance. To you Mr. Editor, for the kind and prompt manner with which you have laid before your numerous readers these desultory thoughts, our sincere thanks. May your columns ever be open for the vindication of truth and the correction of error as they always have been, and you will receive from a discriminating public a generous support.

JUSTITIA ET VERITAS.

Where's Joe?

'I do believe that's Bill Meriweather,' said the old lady hostess of the 'Sign of the Black' tavern, as, attracted by the noise of a horse's boots she raised her eyes from her occupation of stringing dried slips of pumpkin, and descried, this side of the first bend in the road, a traveller on a long a jaded horse towards the mansion. 'I do believe that's Bill Meriweather. It's about time for him to be round agin a buyin' shoats. But what's Joe? Phillsy Ann," continued Mrs. Harris, raising her voice, "catch a couple of young chickens, and get supper ready as soon as y'can, you dratted lazy wench you, for here comes Bill Meriweather. But what's Joe?—How do you do, Mr. Meriweather," concluded the old lady, as the stranger arrived in front of the porch.

'Lively,' replied that individual, as he proceeded to dismount and tie his horse. 'How do you come on yourself, old woman?'

'Pretty well, Bill, how's craps down in your parts?'

'Bad, uncommon bad,' replied Bill. 'There's a new varmint come around in our county, that's got a mortal likin' for the tobacker crop. They looks a good deal like a fox, but are as big as a three year old nigger, and to climb a tree they is a squeezer, and they wrecks a dozen or so 'hands' every night, and next mornin' af yes notice, you'll see all the tops of the pin-oaks around the plantation kivered with them a-dryin', and the interest Chawtobacks—that's what we call 'em—a settin' up in a crotch, a chawin' what is cleared, and squirtin' amberr all over the country. Got any on 'em up here yet?'

'The goodness, Lord ha' mercy, no, Bill!—But what's Joe?'

'Up to this time Mr. Meriweather had been as pleasant and jovial a looking Green river man as you might find in a week's ride along the southern border of Kentucky, and had finished his lecture on the natural history of the Chawtoback, and the unsaddling of his horse at the same time; but no sooner had the old lady asked the question, 'What's Joe' than he instantaneously dropped on the bench alongside the questioner, gave her an imploring look of pity and despair, put his head full into her apron, and bending down both until they nearly touched his knees, he uttered such a sigh as might a Louisville and New Orleans eight bottle steam packet in the last stage of collapsed flues.

'Goodness gracious, Bill, what's the matter?' cried the old lady, letting her stringing apparatus fall. 'Her you got the cramps? Phillsy Ann, bring that bottle here out'n the cupboard, quick, and some pepper pods.'

'Ah! I may' signed the sufferer, not changing his position, but mournfully shaking his head, 'I aint got no cramps, ah-h!'

However, Phillsy Ann arriving in 'no time' with the articles of household furniture called for, that gentleman, utterly disregarding the pepper pods, proceeded to pour out into a tumbler, preparatory to drinking, a sufficient quantity of amber-colored fluid to utterly exterminate any cramps that might, by any possibility, be secretly lingering in his system, or fortify and barricade himself against any known hunger that might attack him in the distant future; and having finished, turned nicely assumed his former position, and went into most surprisingly exact imitations of a wheezy locomotive on a foggy morning.

'Merciful powers!' what did the matter be?' exclaimed the widow, now thoroughly frightened as Mr Meriweather appeared to be getting no better fast, but was rocking fitfully up and down like a man who is sawing marble, groaning and muttering inarticulate sounds as if in the last extremity of bodily anguish. But Mr. Meriweather was for some time unable to make any reply that could be understood, until at length, at the conclusion of a fierce paroxysm, the widow thought she could catch the two words, 'Poor Je-e!'

'What is J-o, Mr. Meriweather? Is he sick?'

'Oh-h, no!' groaned his tormentor, 'Is he dead, then? Poor Joe!' falsely inquired the old lady.

'I don't know that,' was the broken reply.

'The Lord ha' mercy on our sinful souls! Then what is he?' cried the widow, breaking out a-resh. 'Is he run away to Orleans—or gone to California? Yes, that's it! and the poor boy will be eaten up by them diggers that they say, good rooms' round that outlandish country, likes so well, eating nothin' on ground hogs. Poor Joe! he was a fine little fellow, for it was only the other day last year, when you was on your rounds, when he sat all my little boots—'

'No, he aint gone to California as I know,' interrupted his brother.

'Then, for mercy's sake! do tell a body what it is gone on him,' rather tartly inquired the good old lady.

'Why, you see, Mrs. Harris,' replied Mr. Meriweather, still keeping the same position, and interrupting the narrative with sundry bursts of grief, (which we'll leave out)—' You see, Mrs. Harris, Joe and I went up early in the spring to get a boat-load of rock from Boone County, to put up the foundation for the new house we're a buildin', for there aint no rock down in them rich ally bottoms in our parts.—Well, we got along pretty comfort'ble, for we had five kegs of blast along, and what with the hire we got from the niggers, we managed to get our boat loaded, and started back in about three weeks. You never did see anything rain like it did the first day when we was a floatin' down, but we worked like a cork-lifted nigger on a Christmas week, and pretty near fourteen we'd made a matter of nigh twenty knife afore we were ashore and tied up. Well, as we didn't have any shelter on the flat, we raised a fousin' big fire on the bank, close to where she was tied up, and cooked some grub, and I'd eaten a matter of two pounds or so, and was a-takin' a pinch, and was a settin' on a log, smoking a short pipe regal, and a talkin' to brother Joe, who was a standin' chock up agin the fire with his back to it. You recollect, Mrs. Harris, brother Joe always was a dressy sort of a chap; fond of brass buttons on his coat, and the darkis' kind of red neckerchiefs; and this time he had on a pair of buckskin breeches with straps under his boots. Well, when I was a talkin' to him on the prospects for the next day, all of a sudden I thought the little feller was a growing uncommon tall; till I diskivered that the buckskin breeches, that wuz as wet as a young rooster in a spring rain, wuz beginnin' to smoke an' draw up kinder, and wuz a liftin' brother Joe off the ground.

'' Brother Joe,' sez I, 'you're a goin' up.'

'Brother Bill,' sez he, 'I aint a doin' anything of the kind.'

'And she scrunched down taken hold; but it warn't of no use, the afore long he were a matter of some fifteen feet up in the air!'

'Merciful powers!' interrupt d the widow.

'Brother Joe!' sez I.

'I'm here!' sez he.

'Catch hold on the top of that blackjack,' sez I.

'Talk!' sez brother Joe, and he surter leaned over and grabbled the sapplin' like as mayhe you've seed a squirl haul in so on a June mornin'. But it warn't of no use, for, add 'onain, of you'll believe me, it gradually began to gave way at the roots, and afore he'd got five foot higher, it just slipt out n the ground, as easy as you'd pull up a spring radishis.

'Brother Joe!' sez I again.

'I-e-e but-tin,' sez he.

'Can't you strap?' sez I, for I seed it was his last chance.

'I can,' sez brother Joe, tho' he looked sort a reproachful at me for broachin such a subject, but after apparently considerin' awhile, he outs with his jack-knife, and, leanin' over sideways, made a rip at the sole or his left boot.—There was a considerable deal av orsaklin' fur a second or two, then a crash come like as if a wag on-load or cord-wood had broke down, and the first thing I knowed, the tother leg shot up like, and started him, and the last thing I seed of brother Joe, he was a whirlin' round like a four-spoked wheel with a run off, away over close toward Canada!'—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

A steam engine weighing only three quarter of an ounce, is being exhibited in Yorkshire, in full motion. It is intended for the next exhibition, and has been made by an ingenious workman in Saddleworth.

Deep Soil and Deep Roots.—J. J. Dowling says, "I have seen the roots of strawberries extend five feet down into a rich soil; and these plants bore a crop of fruit five times, and twice as much one good, as the common product of the soil only one foot deep."

By the law of France no priest, doctor or attorney is allowed to accept a death-bed legacy.

The Case of Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Appeal says: "Really there seems to be no end to the lucky and mirror upon which our city continues to pervade our city but as yesterday, we had a heavy shower, which completely drenched it in less than 20 years the population of Memphis and suburbs will reach 20,000, if not more."

"Mr. Smith," said a little fellow the other evening to his sister's beau, "I wish you wouldn't prance our Ann Maria's (the young lady's) name so pronounced now that you've made her so proud you won't look at nobody else. Ann Maria's cousin Laura, our help wishes she was.

The Way to be Happy.

Some think it a hardship to work for their bread,
Although for self good it was meant;
But those who don't work have no right to be fed,
And the idle are never content.

An honest employment brings pleasure and gain,
And makes us our troubles forget; [pleas.
For those who work hard have no time to com-
Add to honor to labor then feet.

And if we had riches, they could not procure
A happy and peaceable mind;
Rich people have trouble as well as the poor,
Although of a different kind.

It signifies not what our stations have been,
Nor whether we're little or great;
For happine-s lies in the temper within,
And not in the outward estate.

We only need labor as well as we can
For all that our bodies may need,
Still doing our duty to God and to man,
And we shall be happy indeed.

Special Legislation.—The following is a copy of a petition presented to the Legislature, a few days bef re it adjourned, and is an admirable hit at the claims for corporations of all species, which has seized the people of the State, and which our lawmakers, are only too ready to encourage:—

To the Senate and General Assembly:—
The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents, that he has purchased four acres of land on the side of the Sharp Mountain, and has cleared the same, and has built himself a small house. As his *individual* means have been exhausted in the undertaking, and the community surrounding him feel the want of water, and his pig is roving at large, he therefore petitions your honorable bodies to grant him a charter, with a capital of $200, to be divided into 200 shares of $1 each, under such restrictions and regulations as your hon rable bodies may think proper, for the purp se of enabling him to dig said well, and erect said pig pen, which will be of great benefit to the community in his neighborhood, in procuring water, and protect them from the depredations of his pig. And he will *ever pray*, &c.

Ship Building by Wholesale.—A writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce* states that a committee of the lumbermen and ship builders of that city have purchased twenty five square miles of territory on the Ohio river, clothed with millions of the most valuable timber, and possessing numerous other advantages, for the purpose of building vessels on an extensive scale. The writer says that ship planks, worth $40 per thousand in New York are placed upon the banks of the Ohio at $5 to $8; floor timbers, worth in New York 45 cents per cubic foot, are furnished at 10 to 15 cents, and so of knees, and other products of the forest.

Remarkable Yield.—I have just seven-eighths of an acre of land where I reside. Upon it there is a small but comfortable dwelling-house, wood house, carriage house, smoke house and barn; a wood yard, barn yard, and *a lane 5 rods long* from thence to the road; also a front yard, 4 by 8 rods. By the time perhaps, the reader is about ready to say, well this about occupies your seven eighths of an acre. But I also have a garden upon this same seven-eighths of an acre, fr m which I raised the summer past all the onions, squashes, cucumbers, tomatoes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, asparagus, pie-plants, beets, musk melons, beans, peas, and cabbages, that were wanted for my family use, (a family of six persons besides workmen,) during the time of using garden sauce. And after the maturity of the crops gathered for fall and winter use I bushel of onions, 7 bushel of potatoes, 3 bushel of sweet potatoes 1 bushel sweet corn, and 50 fine cabbage heads.

I have also, a small nursery upon this seven-eighths of an acre, consisting of over 2,000 trees mostly of fine size for transplanting, apple, peach, pear, plum cherry, quince and grape trees. During the time of fruiting we had raspberries, gooseberries and currants, almost without measure—bushels of each. Cherries, peaches, plums, pears, grapes and apples have been used free as water, how many I cannot tell. I have sold from the same seven-eighths of an acre, trees to the amount of $74 66. Fruit for cash, cherries, $6 35; peaches, $3 94; pears, $5 50; plum, $7 50; quinces, $2, and grapes $5 75. Making in the aggregate, $115 12. I have put thirty bushels of fine winter apples in my cellar; and to finish on the list, have cut from 400 to 500 lbs. of good hay.

This is a correct statement of seven-eighths of an acre of land in Richfield, Summit County Ohio.—J. W. Weed, *in the Akron Beacon.*

Wages Two Cents a Day.—That the people of the United States may have some idea of the grinding oppression of the laboring poor of Ireland, under the government of England, we publish the following article, which we extract from the Dublin National, of Nov. 9th. It is not a blessing of the greatest magnitude, to the whole human family, that there is a place of refuge to which the oppressed may flee, and from which the head of power is too feeble to snatch them? What indeed would be the condition and prospect of mankind, if this land of refuge was not powerful and able to protect those who take shelter in it.—*Milwaukie Advertiser.*

The Laborer's Hire in Ireland.—At the Ramark Sessions this week, James Greene, (a respectable looking farmer,) was summoned by a wretched looking man named Walsh, for 1s 6d, for the hire of eight an days reaping and saving the harvest.

Walsh being sworn, deposed to his having worked eighteen days, for which defendant agreed to pay him *one penny per day*

Defendant—Gentlemen, I deny it. Why should I agree to pay him a penny a day, when *I could hire the best man in the country for that* now? I have a witness. I agreed with him *for one half-penny per week* which I tendered him, and he refused it. I now tender it to him again, in the presence of your honors. [Defendant produced some silled parts, and offered 6d. to poor Walsh, provided he had the change [4½d.] to give him, taking good care to hold it fast.]

Plaintiff—Why should I take it? He owes me 1s 6d. your honor, and will I earned it.—Whilst I was with him, I was obliged to be up in the morning by about four o'clock, to let the cows out of the sleeping field, and remain herding them until the other cows would come to work, and then to be obliged to work with them all day, and get nothing for my support but a bit of dry Indian meal. They used to give the milk to the pigs and calves before my face, and would not give me a drop.

Defendant endeavored in a very earnest speech, to convince the Bench that a bargain was a bargain and ought to be kept, and that he ought to get the benefit of his bargain.

The Bench fully concurred with Walsh, by decreeing him for the 1s. 6d. him, with 8s. 6d. for the loss of time and costs, and ordered the immediate issue of the warrant.

Boys.—Mrs. Denison, the accomplished assistant editor of the Olive Branch, gives the following excellent exposition of what queer and inexplicable creation—a boy:—

A boy is the spirit of mischief embodied: a perfect teet-tum; spinning round like a penny or tumbling heels over head. His most invariable go through the process of leaping over every chair in his reach, makes drum-heads of the doors, turns the tin-pans into cymbals, takes the best knives out to dig worms for bait, and loses them, hunts up the molasses cask and leaves the molasses running, is boon companion to the sugar barrel, searches up all the pie and preserves left after supper and eats them, goes to the apples every ten minutes, hides his cap in order to wear his best one, outs his boots according to tally if he wants a new pair, tears his clothes for fun, jumps into the puddles for fun, and for ditto tracks your carpets and cuts your furniture. He is romping, shouting, blustering, and in all but his best estate a terrible torment, especially to his sisters. He don't pretend to mischief until he is twelve, then the rage for frock coats and high dickies commences. At fourteen he is too big to split wood or go after water, and at the time these interesting offices ought to be performed, contrives to be invisible; *whether concealed in the garret with some old* worn out tool, novel for a companion, ensconced in the wood-shed, trying to learn legerdemain tricks, or bound off on some expedition that turns out in most cases to be more deplorable than explorable—to coin a word. At fifteen he has a tolerable experience of the world—but from fifteen to twenty—may we be clear from the track when he is in sight; he knows more than Washington and Benjamin Franklin together, in other words, he knows more then, than he will ever know again.

Just half one of the young specimens "boy," at sixteen, and how wrathy he gets! If he does not answer you precisely as the little urchin did, who angrily exclaimed, "don't call me boy, I've smoked these two years," he will give you a withering look that is meant to annihilate you, turn on his heel, and with a curl of the lip mutter disdainfully, "who do you call boy?" and O! the emphasis.

But passing aside—an honest, blunt, merry, *true hearted boy*, is something to be proud of, whether as brother or son; for in all his scrapes his good heart gets the better of him, and leads *him soon to repentance*; and be sure he will remember his fault—at least five minutes.

In some hot countries, to which Yankee ice is sent, it is regarded as a great luxury. A foreign journal relates that a gentleman, who had purchased some lumps of it, sent it to his cook, with orders to have it served up for dinner.—The cook was at a loss to know what to do with it. But, as he had a pot of boiling water over the fire, he dropped the ice into it. At the dinner table, the master said, when the dessert was ready:

"Now fetch on the ice."

"All gone, massa."

"Gone! where's it gone to?"

"Why, massa, me put it into de pot to boil, and when me looked for it, it wasn't there."

The poor fellow had a bottle thrown at his head for the blunder.

Cooper, in his novel of the "Deerslayer," makes some sport of a parcel of red Indians speculating over a chess figure, in the shape of an elephant, which they describe as a beast with two tails. The incident really occurred in the case of an Irish servant in a country house in Pennsylvania. A menagerie came along that way, and the elephant presented himself at the gate. The mistress of the house sent the servant forward with a feed of a loaf of bread. They help" walked once or twice the length of the animal, and returned with the loaf. "Why haven't you given it to the elephant?" "Sure," said she, "and which end shall I give it to?"

Pyrgotiss of a Pound of Cotton.—The following is an account of the travels of a pound of manufactured American cotton:—The cotton was sent from the United States to London; thence to Manchester, where it was spun into yarn; thence to Paisley, where it was woven; next to Ayreshire, to be tambooned; and then to Dumbarton, where it was hand-sewed. It was then again sent to Paisley; whence it was conveyed to a distant part of Renfrewshire to be bleached, and then returned to Paisley. It was afterwards sent to Glasgow and finished;—and from Glasgow it was taken to London.—From its shipment in America, till its arrival in the London warehouses, it must have journeyed 3000 miles by sea, and 920 by land. Its value was increased by the processes of the manufacturer 2,000 per cent.; whilst no less than 150 persons were engaged in its carriage and preparation."

The Solemnity of an Oath.—One of those rather peculiar geniuses, known upon the Apalachicola, in Florida, as "timber getters," went down to the port of that name with a very valuable raft of cedars and other choice timber that he desired to ship for Cowes and a market, or some other town of equal importance. One of the requisites to obtain a clearance was to make a certain oath before the collector, for which purpose he appeared before the dignitary, who made out the form of oath, which, among other things, stated—"you do solemnly swear that no part of this timber now sought to be shipped by you, was cut upon the public lands of the United States, and —

Stop, stranger. What's that you say? I must take my solumn affidavy to that?"

"Yes."

"And that I can't ship that raft of mine if I don't?"

"Yes."

"And down other fellers what comes down here with rafts take that oath?"

"Sometimes."

"You may go ahead, stranger—I can't lose that timber—it has got to be shipped, any way you can fix it."

"Uncle Sam's land," said he, as he walked off, after taking the oath—"how in thunder do I know where his lines run. I reckon that oath is nothing but form, any how."

Barnum, it is said, has a small quantity of tar, supposed to have been left where the Israelites *pitched* their tents.

Blowing Glass.—The secret of blowing glass bubbles, like the dressier which the French issued to exhibit at the World's Fair, *consists simply in moistening the mouth with a* little water before blowing. The water is converted, in the interior of the drop, into steam, which vastly aids the breath in extending the dimensions of the "bell."

A revival is going on in the 2d M. E. Church of this town. We understand that a large number of persons, during the last few days, have embraced religion.—*Rahway Republican.*

The old State Bank in Trenton has been purchased by Morton & Richardson, who are building porter and ale there.

A Clock for sixty cents is said to have been made by Chauncy Jerome, of New Haven, Connecticut. It is made of brass, and he warrants them to keep good time. They sell for 60 cents wholesale, and $1 retail. He makes 800 clocks per day.

Sandwich, Mass.—The Corporation of this place, among other commendable acts, voted that each family have one barrel of herrings, and that the Selectmen employ some suitable person to take charge of the river and take the herrings. The *Sandwich Observer* highly approves of this "Peace Measure," "inasmuch as many families last year failed to obtain their share of this delectable fish, much to their disappointment."

The census returns of Missouri are 595,140 free, and 87,767 slaves. Total, 682,907.

A round table top, of Amboyna wood, from China, six feet in diameter, has been received in Boston. It is well-red that the tree from which the wood was obtained, must have girdled at least thirty feet.

The number of trees on Boston Common, according to a recent official statement of the Mayor, is 12,550; of which 6[illegible] are American elms, 250 fir, and 68 Linden trees.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Advertiser, writing from Santa Fe, estimates that the population of the Territory is about 50,000, and that one in every 500 can read and write.

Mr. Asa Whitney, who has been laboring with our Congress for several sessions past, to secure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, but without success, sailed for England yesterday, by invi ation of that government, it *is rumored, to negotiate for a route through Upper Canada*, and the lands of the Hudson Bay Company, for the same purpose. Thus England may yet f rstal this noble project, and receive both the honors and emoluments of a great highway between the continents of Europe and Asia through America.

During a series of religious meetings in the 2d M. E. Church at Rahway, the Advocate says, over 70 persons have embraced religion, and the meetings are still in progress.

A wag hearing that in 1830 the brewers consumed 700,000 *quarters of barley less than in* 1730, and yet made a million more barrels of beer, asked very pertinently, which had grown smaller, the barrels or the beer.

The annual expenditure of half one's income, in New Year's gifts, has become one of the established institutions of France.

The history of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland does not exhibit an instance of one of its priests having been raised to the dignity of cardinal.

Melanethon was reproached by some one *with changing his views upon a certain subject.* He replied: "Do you think, sir, that I have been studying assiduously for thirty years without having learned anything?" "He that never changes his opinions never corrects his errors."—*Daniel Webster.*

Printers, with nine children, are to to be exempt from taxation in the State of New York.

An "Indignant Southerner," in speaking of Maine, says that one half of the lands are barren, that you might mow them with a razor, and rake them with a fine tooth comb, and yet *not get enough to fodder a grasshopper for a* month

A gentleman having heard that a bachelor editor was about to change his quarters, said to him—"Is it possible that your folks think of moving?" Our colemporary replied—"When I move, my family moves, and when my hat is on, my house is mingled."

Melancholy is another name for tough meat. We care not how imaginative a man may be, let him eat two pickled pigs' feet, and he will feel as inanimate as a peck of anthracite.

"Good morning, Mister Grimes! I come over to see if you'd lend our dad your pickax, to saw off a board to make a chicken-coop to put our dog in; he runs after our neighbor's cows, and they won't come about any more, so we have to drink our coffee without milk or sugar."

Girls get ripe much earlier than boys. The moment the former get beyond fifteen they are "young ladies;" while boys of that age are only thought fit to lug water and shovel away snow storms. A girl at eighteen knows more than a boy at twenty—one—after that age, however, corduroy not only overtakes calico, but passes her.

An inquiry into the cause of the recent death of a young lady in England, established that she had been destroyed by the portions of the leaden contained in the coloring matter of burnt almonds. Medical authority was also adduced to show that within the last three years upwards of seventy cases of death had been traced in England to the use of poisonous figments used in fancy confectionaries.

The following toast *was recently given at a* thanksgiving dinner at San Francisco by a regular Pastander:

"Ireland—as she wants to be; England—as she ought to be; and America—as she is."

Perseverance is often not only a substitute for ability, but it is something more. Many a one of very ordinary capacity, has by dint of the same valuable quality which enabled the turtle in the fable to out-journey the hare, accomplished wonderfully greater things than another possessing superior abilities, but less perseverance.

Why is a pig the most extraordinary animal in creation? Because you first *kill* him and then *cure* him.

Lorenzo Dow once said of a grasping, avaricious farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground on the outside for potatoes.

Scorn.—A quaint old gent not a hundred miles from here, who is withal one of our active, stirring men, had a man at work in his garden who was quite the reverse. "Mr. Jones," said he to him, one morning, "did you ever see a snail?" "Certainly," said Jones. "Then," said the old boy, "you must have met him, for you could never overtake him."

THE UNION

Plattsburgh, April 2, 1851

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Supplement to the School Law.

Approved March 14th, 1851.

The 1st and 2d Section appropriates annually *this year and hereafter $40,000 from the in*come of the school fund, and $40 000 additional from the State Treasury, for the support of public schools, to be divided among the several counties in proportion to their population at the last census.

3. If the county freeholders neglect to appoint examiners, the town superintendant with the trustees of the several school districts, shall examine and license suitable persons for teachers, having regard always to their scholarsh p and moral character; and without a license no teacher can draw any part of the public money. If the county freeholders shall apportion the public money among the several townships in the ratio of the number of children between 5 and 18, by the last annual returns.

5. The district trustees shall make a list of all the children between 5 and 18 in their several districts, and the town superintendants shall apportion the public money among the districts in that proportion.

6 The inhabitants at their annual town meetings may raise by tax, or otherwise, in addition to the above, as much as they deem proper, not exceeding $3 for each *child, as in the above* list of the year previous.

7. The trustees shall apply all the money to support free schools, in which all the children in the several districts between 5 and 18 shall be taught free of expense, except such part as shall be otherwise applied by this act.

8. The taxable inhabitants of each school district shall elect at their annual district meetings three trustees, being residents and tax-payers in said district; and at the first election they shall elect one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and thereafter one trustee annually, to hold office three years.

9. The trustees of any school district may become incorporated by adopting a name, and with the town superintendant making and signing a certificate containing the boundaries, and having the same recorded by the county clerk, and the said trustees and their successors shall be a body politic and corporate, having all the usual and necessary powers.

10. Said incorporated district shall not be altered or abolished without the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said district; and if altered or abolished a certificate of the fact shall be recorded by the county clerk.

11. At a lawful district meeting, two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants present may authorize the trustees of an incorporated district to purchase land, build school-houses; borrow money give mortgages, and raise money by taxation, all for school purposes; said tax to be assessed upon the property of said district by the town assessor, and collected by the town collector, who shall pay the same to the town superintendent, to be applied to the object for which it was raised.

12. The state superintendant shall have power to decide any disputes or controversies that may arise as to the construction of the school laws, and his decision in writing approved by the attorney general, shall be conformed to by all persons, until the supreme or any circuit court shall make a different decision.

13. So much of the act to which this is a supplement, or any other act, as conflicts with the provisions herein contained is repealed; provided, that nothing herein shall repeal or alter the provisions of any act providing for or regulating public schools, or taxation for school purposes, in any particular city, borough, township, ward or district of this state.

The act takes effect immediately.

The March term of the Middlesex County adjourned on the 19th.

Edward Steward and Henry Smith, indicted for stealing clothing from the store of R. Fuller, north & Co. New Brunswick, plead guilty, and were sentenced to State Prison for 5 years each.

Nicholas DeHart, conductor on the N. J. R. R. was found guilty of assault and battery upon Chamberlain, in a dispute and scuffle in the cars about a ticket, and fined $25.

The Cunard steamship Asia left New York, last Wednesday noon, for Liverpool, with 107 passengers, and the large amount of $706,500 in specie.

The Parks in New York belonging to the city, are estimated to be worth near $9,000 000—the battery alone being valued at 3 millions. The wharves and piers belonging to the city are valued at near 3 millions more.

Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, died at Washington, a week or two since, aged 65. He was an eminent and influential politician, and while editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, for many years held unlimited and despotic sway over the democratic party and the politics of that State. Of late, he has published an agricultural paper, and has devoted himself to that interest with much zeal and usefulness.

Mordecai M. Noah, a Jew, and one of the leading editors of New York for the last 20 years, died in that city on the 22d ult. He has been Sheriff of the city, and when the cholera prevailed, he discharged from jail all the prisoners who were confined for debt, on his own responsibility, making himself liable for their debts, some of which he was subsequently compelled to pay. He has also represented our country in foreign courts, been Judge, and was Inspector of the Customs at the time of his death. During his life he held more honorable trusts than any Hebrew that ever lived among us. He died in the faith of his fathers, and was buried with the imposing services of the Hebrew ritual, the funeral being largely attended. He was 66 years old.

The U. S. mail steamship *Hermann* left New York Saturday noon, for Bremen via Southampton, with 55 passengers and $40,000 in specie.

One Week Later from Europe.

The Cunard steamship Canada touched at Halifax on Wednesday, midnight, and arrived at Boston Friday noon, 13 days from Liverpool.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 9th, 11 days from New York. The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, with goods for the World's Fair, arrived at Southampton, March 13th, and was to go to France for the remains of Gen. John Paul Jones, to bring them to the United States.

Commercial affairs, on the whole, are not considered discouraging. Cotton had declined 1-8d on the better descriptions, and 1-4d on the lower qualities, which is not so great a fall as was anticipated. The money market was brisk, but trade at Manchester was dull. The Spring crops were promising.

England.—The government of Lord John Russell is still very weak. He has been defeated again in the House, and it is fully anticipated that there will soon be a dissolution of Parliament and a general election. The agitation of the Catholics against the proposed penal measures of Lord John Russell, is unabated.

A large body of Hungarian and Polish refugees had arrived at Liverpool, on their way to Americe, but they were induced by the London Democratic committee to remain, to help the democratic cause in Europe, if needed. The Government offer £8 to every man who will go to America, and the magistrates endeavored to persuade them to emigrate, but the most of them preferred to remain. They are a fine body of men, and were well liked and treated by the English.

France.—The weekly account of the Bank of France presents the concourse of that Republic in a most unfavorable point of view.—The bullion in the bank almost equals the notes in circulation. There were but few foreigners in Paris.

Nothing of much importance from the rest of Europe.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Kaffir war is likely to last longer than was expected. Sir Henry Smith, at the head of 5000 men, had given battle, and killed 70 or or 80.

The European steamers will hereafter come semi-weekly, viz:—the Cunarders will leave Liverpool every Saturday; the Collins line every other Wednesday, and the Bremen and Havre lines will leave Southampton on the intermediate Wednesdays.

The Governor of this State has appointed the following seven Commissioners from this State to attend the World's Exhibition in London,—Horace B. Day, Hudson co.; Wm. Brown and Wm. N. Lacey, Burlington co.; George Vail, Morris; Seth Boyden, Wm. Wright and Dr. George B. Chetwood, of Essex. The appointment is merely complimentary, and they will be expected to pay their own expenses, if they go.

There are 83 persons now confined in our county jail, nearly one half of whom are females. Four men were committed last week for stealing from the money drawer of James Ackerman in Belleville.

We have received the 1st number of "Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion," a weekly paper just started at Boston, of eight pages. It is an elegant specimen of typography, on thick white paper, and beautifully and profusely embellished with large engravings. Its contents are wholly original, and by our best writers. It is one of the most interesting and valuable, as it is the handsomest weekly we have ever seen. $3 a year, and less when taken in clubs. A specimen can be seen at this office.

Our Free School is no longer a doubtful experiment. It has done and is still doing much good to the children and youth of our place.—The enterprise has been generally sustained by our people. The Board of Trustees have done a good work. Credit is due them and to Doct. C. H. Sullman, the Superintendent, who has led the way in this enterprise. S.

The Virginia Legislature, in both branches have passed compromise resolutions, substantially as follows:—1st, That Virginia will abide by the Compromises of the late Congress. 2d, That she sympathises with South Carolina, and advises against secession; and 3d, That she will take no part in the proposed Southern Congress.

At a Whig convention at Lansing, Michigan, last Friday, Gen. Winfield Scott was nominated as their choice for President in 1852.

The ship "Wisconsin" of this port has made another passage between Hong Kong and London, viz—95 days. This equals the celebrated time of the "Oriental" which caused so much talk among the ship builders on both sides of the Atlantic, and is another triumph for our American ship-wrights.

Americans in Germany.—A letter from Berlin of a recent date, to the Boston Traveller, mentions an evidence of the popularity of Americans in Germany, that an American student, on leaving the University of Gottengen, lately, was honored with a triumphal procession of the students, in presence of a great concourse of spectators. On reaching the principal hotel, an immense stirrup-cup was produced, and all the students drank wine therefrom in solemn order, to the health of the American student. The American flag was borne aloft in the parade.

The "Equinoctial Storm," which occurred on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of last week, did great damage on the seaboard. The damage in the vicinity of Boston is estimated at $100,000. All over New England, the snow fell and drifted so as greatly to impede railroad travel.

Dr. Zedoc Howe, of Billerica, Mass, who died lately, left $3000 to the Bible Society, and the remainder is to be applied to the erection and maintenance of a high school in Billerica. He has named as trustees four Unitarians, one Orthodox Congregationalist, and one Universalist.

During the trial of a rape case, a female witness was asked if the woman upon whom the offence was committed was chaste, previously to the affair. 'Yes,' was the reply, 'she was chaste about a quarter of a mile.'

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the *American Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, of Plainfield, will be held at John Ayers' Hotel, on Monday, the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to elect Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting. The Annual Report of the affairs of the Company will be presented.

April 1st, 1851. L. CRAIG, Sec'y.

Nashville, Saturday, March 29.

Miss Lind has arrived and has met with the warmest reception at the hands of our citizens. At the auction sale of the tickets for her first Concert the first was purchased at a premium of $200. The entire amount realized at the sale on 924 tickets reached $2,300. The proceeds of the concert will be very little under $3,000.

The Packet Ship Washington, Capt. Page, from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday, after a somewhat boisterous passage of 36 days, during which she lost main top mast, fore and mizzen top gallant masts, with sails attached. She brings five cabin and 955 steerage passengers, making a grand total, including officers and crew, of 1010 souls, all in good health: not one of them was lost during the passage. This is the greatest number of human beings that has ever been conveyed over the Atlantic to this or any other port. Captain Page has brought over to this country in four consecutive voyages, the enormous number of 3,500 emigrants.

Morris Canal.—We understand from an official source, that the water is now coming into the eastern section of the Morris Canal, preparatory to its being opened for the season, about Wednesday next. Extensive improvements have been made upon this section by deepening the Canal, re-constructing the inclined planes, rendering them more capacious and convenient, the construction of an aqueduct at Mead's Basin, at a cost of some $8,000 or $10,000, and various other important improvements, calculated to enable the Company to extend their operations the ensuing season very materially. It is supposed by them, that they will be enabled to transport within that period 500,000 tons of coal to tide water.

Dr. Smith tells us of a Virginia slave who could perfectly imitate with his voice, the compound music of a drum and fife.

Some time ago, says a late English Review, in illustrating the terrible momentum acquired by railway trains, an ordinary accident happening to a luggage train, the cars overrode pening to a luggage train, the cars overrode each other until the uppermost one was found piled 40 feet above the rails.

A genius in Troy has just invented a stove that saves three quarters of the wood, while the ashes it makes pays for the remainder. Here's a stove as is a stove.

There is only one objection to people who "mean well," and that is, that they can never spare time to carry out their meaning.

Dickens, in speaking of a friend, says he was so long in the legs, that he looked like the afternoon shadow of somebody else.

Ma, said little Wilhelmina, I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was. Why, my dear? said her astonished ma. Because he slept with his fathers, and I think if he had been so very rich he would have had a bed of his own!

The strength of the elephant is equal to that of 147 men.

If the feathery gills of a small perch could be unfolded and spread out, they would nearly cover a square foot. This will not appear so extraordinary when it is recollected that the nerve in a dog's nose is spread in as thin a web, that it is computed to be equal to four square feet.

"Mother," said James, "what is the meaning of *dunnition*? You have been preparing all the week for the dunnation party, and I want to know what it means."

"Why Jimmy," said Johnny, "don't you know what dunnation means? I do! *da* means the cake, and *nation* means the people, and they carry the cake to the minister's and the people go there and eat it."

Once upon a time, on a Sunday afternoon, a lad was so lazy in his motions that he did not get to the church door till the congregation were coming out, and he said to the first man he met—

"What! is it all done?"

"No," said the man, "it's all *said*, but I'm thinking it will be a long time before it will be all *done*."

Ten cubic feet of fresh air per minute, for one person, is the smallest allowance that should be made in order to ensure healthful ventilation.

The sea—a saline draught prescribed by Nature to neutralise the heartburn between nations.

According to the articles of war, it is death to stop a cannon ball.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current, March 29, 1851.	
Wheat Flour,	$4,50 to 4,88
Rye Flour,	3,37 to 3,44
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,06 to 3,06
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,13
Rye,	,75 to ,76
Corn,	,65 to ,67
Oats, Jersey,	47 to 45

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

C. M Jackson, Philadelphia, $11,00; John C. Moore, 2,00; Israel C. Mundy, 2,00; Wm. Wiggins, 1,00; R. Sears, New York, 1,50; John C. Smith, 1,00; H. Van Houten, Scotch Plains, 1,00; Elisha Corliell, New Market, 1,00; Ellis Ayers, ,81; Mrs. Moore, ,06; Mr. Markley, ,75; Almanus Runyon, Liberty Corner, ,75; Nathan Laing, Piscataway, ,50

"Homestead Exemption!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, throwing down the paper, "it's come to pretty pass, indeed, that men are going to exempt themselves from home just when they please, without any proviso for cold nights."

To cure young people of pale cheeks and heavy dispositions, a dose of country air is worth more than all the medicine in the world.

MARRIED.

In this place, March 19th, by the Rev. Isaac Moore, Mr. Isaac Manning, to Miss Mary Sayre, all of Plainfield.

At Boundbrook, March 15th, by Rev. Geo J. Van Neste, Mr. Correll Bird to Miss Jane Ann, daughter of D D. Mattis, formerly of Westfield.

DIED.

In this place, March 23d, the wife of Mr. Stephen B. Deeds. Her remains were taken to Morristown for interment.

In New Brunswick, March 24, Miss Mary Forman, aged 60 years.

In New Brunswick, March 22d, Henry H. Schenck, aged 63 years.

Near New Brunswick, March 19. Wm. A. Myer, aged 24 years. He spent the winter and spring of 1849 at the mines of California, and returned in sickness, from which he never recovered.

At Elizabeth-port, March 22d, Major Denman, aged 75 years.

In Woodbridge Township, on the 21st of March, of consumption, Mrs. Abigail H. Tway, aged 57 years and 11 months.

At Connecticut Farms, on the 16th ult., Abby, widow of William Reid, in the 75th year of her age.

At Springfield, on the 28th ult., Joseph P. Smith, aged 57 years

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Veil, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Grocer ies and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N B—Mrs. Vay's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaints.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Chesnut Rails.

THE Subscriber has on hand 1000 Chesnut Rails of the first quality, which will be sold at the market price. Also 1000 thrifty Ailanthus trees, which will be delivered in any part of Plainfield at 25 cents each. Apply at the farm of C. Townsend.

GEORGE M. ANGLEMAN.

Plainfield, April 1, 1851

To the People of Plainfield.

Mr. D. Archer wishes to express his sincere and deep felt gratitude for the sympathy shown to him, and especially the kind friend who assisted him in his dilemma, and who will receive his sincere thanks.

N. B.—Anything in the way of sign or picture painting will be thankfully received. Orders may be left at the Union Store.

March 31, 1851.—3w.

One Cent Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday March 24th, 1851, Reuben C. Bulmer, apprentice to the Cooper business, aged about 21 years, rather small of his age, and has an impediment in his speech. All persons are forbid to harbor or trust said boy, and I will pay the debts of his contracting after the above date.

NATHAN LAING.

Piscataway, March 31, 1851.—3w.

DRY GOODS
AND
CARPETINGS.

JAMES DAYTON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO CHAS. P. DAYTON & CO.,

928 Commerce Square,

NEW BRUNSWICK,

Are now opening and constantly receiving an extensive assortment of

NEW AND RICH GOODS,

Embracing every VARIETY adapted to the SEASON, which they respectfully offer for sale at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

New Brunswick, March 28, 1851.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of February, A. D. 1851.

UPON the application of Elias Runyon and Alexander Vermuls executors of Cornelius F. Vermule, deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same; or that such credits a after the expiration of the time limited, forever be red of his or her action therefor against the said executors.

E. MORTON Surrogate.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet very suitable for Halls, Drawing or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs. Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteds, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

New Goods

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, war ranted equal, if not above all imported or English.

Sept. 17, 1850. J. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Good Molasses

FOR 2 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in abundance, for sale by F. M. FRENCH.

Timothy and Clover Seed.

FOR sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, Jr.

Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—3w.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best of soap, besides saving a lot of the labors washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of Fall Goods that we have in store, consisting of Men's Fancy and Cassimere Boots, Youths' do., Boys do. full assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. J. S. DUNHAM & CO.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH ST. NEW YORK.

(First door below Barclay st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to select his entire stock without the usual delay of running all over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for the supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as any house in the city and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.

215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK.

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the future will be strictly adhered to, the prices marked on every article—ensures to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Plaides, Toil le Indi, DeLaines, Organdies, Lawns, &c., &c.

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS,

White Cashmere, Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Jeans, Drille, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4/4 to 12/4 wide.

Linen Diapers, 3/4 to 10/4.

Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.

Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities

Cotton Flannels, from the finest fabrics to the coarsest.

Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs,

Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their varieties, &c.

Towellings of every description.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be maintained, and any deviation from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 215 Greenwich-St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and **Mourning Goods** always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE books and accounts of Jesse Veil are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment of the same ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Trustees of District No. 1, and the Superintendant of Schools of Plainfield township, as required by the act of incorporation of said District, do request the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars to be raised at the ensuing town meeting, for the support of the schools, and an additional sum of Three Hundred Dollars towards liquidating the debt on the building.

ROBT. ANDERSON,
WM. DUNN,
Z. WEBSTER,
E. LEONARD,
E. MARSH
C. H. STILLMAN, Supt. of Schools.

Trustees
Dist. No. 1

Plainfield, March 17, 1851.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

In Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Stuff Dress Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Retailers can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion laces
Trimmings for Cloaks, Caps and Dresses.
Fancy Head Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisetts
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and plain lisse Cambric Hk fs
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Swiss
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Bltz.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Cantoo Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a host of other articles not mentioned above. All wi hing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb. 10, 1851.—5m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Winter Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4th, 1850.

Leave	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 45 and	6 30 A. M.	1 45 P. M.
Somerville,	5	7	3 15
Round Brook,	5 15	7 10	3 25
New Market,	5 30	7 20	3 35
Plainfield,	5 45	7 30	3 45
Scotch Plains,	6	7 45	3 50
Westfield,	6 30	7 45	3
Cranesville,	6 40	7 50	3 05
Elizabeth-Town		8 15,	19 45
Elizabeth-Port,	6 30	8 30	

Returning, leave New York, by steamboat from foot of Red Leaves, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 1-4, P. M.

By the N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtland St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above the cost of manufacture.

JONES & ROGERS,

Sept. 17, 1850. 108 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

Ing three ply carpets	8 & 9s	Floor oil cloths,	3 to 4s
imperial do do	10 & 11s	Floor do 8 yds. wide	
Brussels carpets	10 & 12s	Rug do cloth, 4	5 to 6s
Superfine do	9 & 10s	Tufted hearth rugs	6s
Venetian do	7, 8 & 9s	Axminster do	do.
Door Mats	2, 3 & 4s	Windowshades	8 to 12
Table & piano covers	cheap	Ch'k matting	4-4 to 6
Common Stair do	2 to 4s	Sale Rods	6, 8 & 10
Imp. Druggets	5 6d to 6s	Table Oil Cloth	

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store on the corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to show to their customers. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS

HITCHCOCK & LEABEATER.

No. 317 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Are already in receipt of their NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS, and are prepared to serve their customers therewith as well as with every kind, style and quality of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

of which they have one of the largest and best assortments in New York, to which em every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

worn by ladies or gentlemen, or used by families.

It is impossible for them to enumerate even a moiety of their articles, and would therefore, barely name a few, &c.

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Silks, Printed Jaconets and Cambrics, Barages, Canton Crape and Thibet Shawls, Mantillas Swiss Muslins, &c.

They would also beg leave to say that they give their attention entirely to the retail business to constant communication with their customers, and therefore

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them.

If any points, and the markets of this or any other country will enable them to do so; and to make their assortment so general as to enable any lady to

Sit down and Select every Article

she wants, without the fatigue and perplexity of shopping, where their invariable rule of

One Price, without Variation,

secures to every customer, whether a child or an adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing.

In addition to their extensive assortment of

Every kind of Dress Goods,

they have constantly on hand every kind of

Housewife and Family Goods.

As Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Damasks, Diaper Napkins, and indeed every kind of Linen Goods which they purchased before the recent advance in prices and sell at

Full Twenty per cent below the Usual Rates

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies.
Woolen Blankets and Quilts
Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Mourning and Half Mourning Goods.

And a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.,

at prices far below the usual rate of Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS

BY a recent Act of Congress, Officers and Privates whether of Regulars, Volunteers, Rangers or Militia, who served in the war of 1812 or in any war with any Indian tribe since 1790, as well as the war with Mexico, or in case of death, widows or minor children of such officers and soldiers, are entitled to the following bounty in land viz: To 160 acres or more. Those who served nine months, to 80 acres. Those who served one month to 40 acres. The claims will be promptly attended to for a proper compensation, by the subscriber, residing in Plainfield.

Dec. 3, 1850. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy! It restores the ruddy glow of health to the pale cheek, and will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for both their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it, and it is indicated—

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Ailings, and Disorders of the Liver, Nerves and Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Sprains, St Sprains, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of almost of witnesses could not make the facts stronger Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy you remember the name, and that it is signed on the outside wrapper, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be sa es.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for Cash at very low prices, and great reduction to the retailer—but do not pay on commission. He can be had in any part of the country. It can be sent by mail to be sold in all villages.

J. M. DE CIPLET,

Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N.Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—3m.

Notice.

IS hereby given that at a meeting of the Corporation of Plainfield, held on the 3d day of March, 1851, it was resolved that every person who shall keep a dog over the age of one year, shall annually receive one dollar and fifty cents for each dog's worth, on and after the 20th day of the present month.

CADWALLIS JONES, Chairman.

ROULEN LAING, Secretary.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and favorably established establishment, would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have added to their business and present many, and if not the largest, the most complete assortment of Ready Made Clothing to be found in this city, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics is believed to be unsurpassed for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first who introduced the system of Ready Made Clothing, and have now fully carried into execution the project, which they originally suggested

READY MADE GARMENTS

adapted in every possible size, shape and texture, to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing, an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before offered to the community. By this arrangement

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and success of the patrons will also be consulted in its removal.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1850. 1y

Liver Complaint,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea and Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled by any other preparation in the United States, as thousands can many cases of her ship's physicians Ma ters.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the composition of stomach, the liver and other glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affection of the digestive organs, they are, without safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE ONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr Jackson, Feb. 8, 1850, said—

"My wife and daughter have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the consumption and *Liver disease*."

"The Union League," published at Woodstock, Va January 9, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, invented by Dr. *Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular has come within the observation of this editor, since we have been located, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and other diseases, arising from a worm-eaten condition of the stomach. Having a few bottles of the Bitters, and no other remedy at hand, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and was so much relieved of his distressing malady that he procured another bottle, and is restored to perfect health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German paper of Philadelphia. The editor said. Nevertheless

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 276 Race to 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of the numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a larger store. We wish the success in his new quarters he deserving of it. The Liver Mixture is without doubt the greatest remedy in existence for diseases of the liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, which we can bear unqualified testimony to the virtues of. Many sick cases we could name, but as our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares the medicine with great care. Those purchasing should be cautious how they get it, and be sure the name is written upon the wrapper and label, and buy the bottle, as the imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Kohl, a gentleman with great colossal and literary attainments, said in his "New Yorker Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1850—

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the United States appear unanimous in recommending, and the reason is plain. It is made up of a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, formerly of the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medicos we have had in Germany has ever produced. It is emphatically the remedy of nursing, and therefore an especial favorite with the female portion of community. The remedy is recommended in Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, Constipation, &c., &c. In fact, all cases of a disordered condition of the digestive apparatus, and the nervous system. Nine Philadelphia papers have given their conviction of its efficacy, and several of the editors speak of its effects from their own and visual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel called upon to call the attention of our readers to the present advertisement of Dr. Jackson's preparation, but in recommending a remedy to all others."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Courier," the liveliest family newspaper published in the United States, edited by

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is well known that we are no advocates for Patent Medicines to the confidence and exclusion of regular practice, and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, it will be to be understood that we are not speaking of the many nostrums that are noised about for a brief period, and then forgotten after they have done their work of destruction, but of a medicine long established, universally approved, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received of the foregoing character, all as strong as the above. In fact, it is the strongest testimonial in favor of any medicine there is ever of it seen in the practice of medicine in this city. Physicians of Philadelphia they all order it in their prescriptions, as the best combination of the kind ever known. Clergymen, after a fair trial, recommend it to their congregations, as the best remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, &c. Editors speak highly of it from their own experience, and the people, without exception, concur in pronouncing it the best medicine ever before the public. Now, reader, if you are afflicted with any disordered condition of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or nervous system, and wish to be cured, use Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, and you will be restored to health, and be convinced of their virtues. Nine Philadelphia papers have given their conviction of its efficacy, and several of the editors speak of its effects from their own and visual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel called upon to call the attention of our readers to the present advertisement of Dr. Jackson's preparation, but in recommending a remedy to all others."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

The public is hereby cautioned that the genuine article is sold by no other person in this city, as by myself. Certificates to put forth as recommendations of worthless compounds, as the genuine article is the town of those who are imposed upon and deceived.

Look well to the marks of the genuine.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON across the wrapper, and the same blown into the bottle. Observe which there are two.

For sale, wholesale and retail at

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 ARCH STREET, above Sixth,

and 276 Race street, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Price only 75 cents per bottle.

August 12, 1850. M. F. CUSHING.

MOFFATS

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of **FIFTEEN YEARS**, and during that time have established a high character over almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that first great support of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared necessary to them that everyone to whom they were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they recommend their use. It was to their notice and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their unions.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the **LIFE MEDICINES** are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither **Mercury, Antimony**, nor **Arsenic**, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the general practitioner in medical science; and were hitherto administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other ingredients then purify cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of ills, or sudden Diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, comes ready material with the which to renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of forms of disease in which the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; **Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy**, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will be the certain consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without griping, and without purges leave the bowels coolive within two days.

Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all internal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Rheumatism** permanently in three weeks by the use of half that time, and by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and beave ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also **Worms**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, become hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores**, by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and **Bad Complexions**, by their alterative effect in changing the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. **Common Colds** and **Influenzas** will also be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in the city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of **THIRTY-FIVE YEARS**; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole circumference of the Materia Medica. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been proclaimed not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—**TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.**

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—Kino's Evil and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these vegetable Medicines. Nervous Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Flatulency or the Heart, Painter's Colic, are also cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and elsewhere.

Buy of no one who is not an **AUTHORIZED AGENT.**

Prepared and sold by **Dr. W. B. MOFFAT**
335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's Apparel, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, less obtainable for ladies' dresses, for sale by
June 18, 1850. P. M FRENCH.

Looking Glasses —A Large number

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each.
D. ULLMAN

Now Ladies,

Intitions to get some beautiful
Organdy Lawns for dresses; also,
Some splendid Barages, all worsted and silk. Call
May 14, 1849. D BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, and for those articles for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber.

$4 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE.—One Tablespoonful a dose—Three times a day—One bottle containing 64 doses lasts Three Months. Price $1 00 per bottle, or Six bottles for $5 00.

BRANDRETH'S

PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now and will be QUART BOTTLES, and in all of the same size bottles, and will contain

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock,
Cherry and Dandelion Barks,

more strongly, more powerfully concentrated, and larger quantities of and of better quality than any other Extract in the world. It is now 1 year old, of medicines, called Extract of Sarsaparilla.

But, Reader, this Purifier also possesses the medical virtues of many other

Roots, Barks, and Vegetables,

which give it the power to purify the blood, and cure all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, whether they be Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Piles, Fever and Ague, or any disease that arises from impure blood.

Only One Tablespoonful, *Never more a Day.*

But it is not now to cure. Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their unions.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the **LIFE MEDICINES** are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither **Mercury**, nor **Antimony**, nor **Arsenic**, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the general practitioner in medical science; and were hitherto administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other ingredients then purify cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of ills, or sudden Diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, comes ready material with the which to renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of forms of disease in which the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; **Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy**, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will be the certain consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without griping, and without purges leave the bowels coolive within two days.

Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all internal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Rheumatism** permanently in three weeks by the use of half that time, and by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and beave ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also **Worms**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, become hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores**, by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and **Bad Complexions**, by their alterative effect in changing the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. **Common Colds** and **Influenzas** will also be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in the city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of **THIRTY-FIVE YEARS**; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole circumference of the Materia Medica. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been proclaimed not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—**TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.**

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—Kino's Evil and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these vegetable Medicines. Nervous Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Flatulency or the Heart, Painter's Colic, are also cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and elsewhere.

Buy of no one who is not an **AUTHORIZED AGENT.**

Prepared and sold by **Dr. W. B. MOFFAT**
335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW Bales Live Geese Feathers of the A quality for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A Beautiful assortment of Silk and Satin Parasols, new style, and for sale by D. BULLMAN.
May 7, 1850.

AGENCY OF
Dr. S. B. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES,

Used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of

Coughs, Consumption, Catarrh,
Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia Gotterrhœa
Piles, Female Complaints, &c. &c.

—also—

Dr. S. B. Fitch's Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces Inhaling Tubes, and Lectures on Consumption, and the art of preserving Life and Health to Old Age. &c. &c.

I have been appointed Agent for the Sale of the above goods and will keep them constantly on hand
March 19, 1850. M. F. CUSHING.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT

For the cure of
Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis Quinsy Sore Throat Ague Headache, &c.
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

REMOVAL.

To the Shop opposite the 2d Presbyterian Church, (up stairs.)

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE.
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he has at all times kept up to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, and will be glad to have a call from any or all who are here. Try again gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.
Nov. 13, 1848.—1y

EEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of his Needles imported by him from Jas. Henning & Son's celebrated Needles.—Richards's Grooveless, and other Needles Pearl Buttons,—Combs,—Steel and Gold Pens,—Spool and Roll Cotton—Stay Bindings—Hooks and Eyes,—Thimbles, Scissors,—Pocket knives, &c. &c.

RICH'D RICHARDS.
Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods.
16 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
May 26, 1848—1y. 61 Myrtle Avenue Brooklyn

AGENCY OF THE
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
OF NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company, believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscribers. Their annual Statements dated Jan. 1st, 1850, exhibits a clear gain during the year of $292,534 41 cts. Every information showing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it. WEBSTER & MARSH.
Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

AARON H. BEAN,

39 Water-street and 8 Coenties Slip,

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &C.,

HAS for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse, all the varieties of duty-unpaid Brandies, together with different brands of Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Madeira, Sherry and Port, of high medicinal and other grades. Champagne and other French Wines, all of which are offered at their first market value according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time

Brandies—	Otard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00	to $ 3 50 gall
"	Pinet, Castellon & Co.	2 00	to 3 50 "
"	Leger Freres	1 90	to 3 00 "
"	Hennessey	2 00	to 3 50 "
"	P. H. Godard	2 00	to 3 50 "
"	Revere	1 35	to 1 55 "
"	P. Seignette	1 35	to 1 40 "
"	Alex. Seignette.	1 35	to 1 40 "
"	P. Remmus	1 35	to 1 35 "
"	Rasseu	1 30	to 1 40 "
"	J. J. Dupuy	1 10	to 1 20 "
Gin—	Swan	1 00	to 1 00 "
"	Pine Apple	95	to 1 05 "
"	Cologne	1 30	to 1 50 "
"	Hope	95	to 1 10 "
"	Double Eagle	90	to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey		1 75	to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum		1 60	to 2 25 "
" St. Croix "		80	to 1 00 "
Madeira Wines, $	75, 90, 100, 2	00	to 3 50 "
Sherry "	85, 1.00, 1.25, 2	00	to 3 50 "
Champagne	65, 1.00, 1.25, 1	00	to 3 50 "
Port	$ 7.50, 9.10, 11, $12	to	$14 50 "

and other even choice wines.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper mercantile reference will be cheerfully complied with.

Merchants or hotel keepers at any distance can rely upon receiving their goods just as ordered, hence they can order at once explicitly what they desire as regards quality and price, and if for Brandy and Gin, whether of higher or low flavor.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

NOTICE.

HAVING overcome many hindrances in preparing for business, we are happy to inform our friends and the public that we are now ready to receive their favors, and are ready and willing to show our goods and compare with any in market for cheapness quality, or style, and those who wish to buy for cash will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is small profits and quick sales.

Our stock consists of an assortment of Dry Goods, fancy and staple, Groceries, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings and Trimmings, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, &c. All kinds of garments made to order at short notice, and warranted to fit or no sale.

Wood, Grain, and Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Hands wanted for all kinds of garments, with regular pay and steady work.
E. & R. M. TITSWORTH.
Plainfield April 16, 1850.

UP-TOWN,—At the Old Stand!

Here we come with a Large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of American English and French Prints—Ginghams of every variety, Muselin De Laines, Plain and Figured Lustres, Merinos, for the Ladies' Dresses. Also

Plain, Black and Plaid Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Vestings, and a lot of Elegant Silk Cravats, both black and changeable; also a few of the famous Jenny Lind Ties, resembling closely new styles, together with a good assortment of Cloths, also Flannels, Comforters, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of every variety, and in fact every thing usually kept in a country Store.

We have also just received a large lot of Cloth and Oiled Silk CAPS, latest styles. Also a new stock of *Groceries, Hardware, and Crockery*, all of which will be sold cheap.

☞ Goods shown freely.
HENRY A. CORY.
Oct. 21, 1850.

CEMENT, 3 shillings a barrel.
THOMASTON LIME, 10c. a bushel, by
Sept. 9, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

Here We Come Again.

MR. Editor:—I wish through the medium of your paper to say to my good friends and customers, that I have enlarged and fitted up my store since last winter, also enlarge my stock of Goods, and also that I have added to my former stock, a variety of

New and Splendid Goods.

Among which are some elegant new style Cassimeres, De Laines, Prints, Muslins, Ladies' Collars, Robinet Ribbons, Shoes, Half Gaiters and Knitters, Mens and Boys Hats and Caps, Chinas, Glass and Queen's Ware, Hocking, Fancy and Small Chairs;—Also, just received from James Lucas, a quantity of his well known cheap and Durable Goods, such as Ginghams, Cotton Flannels, Cheks, Linen and Cotton rich Dimpse Stripes, Prints, &c. &c.

All are invited to call and examine our stock and see our improvements, and be assured that our pains will be spared to accommodate our customers with every article at the lowest rates for cash or country produce. The subscriber hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithfulness to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

Don't forget the stand opposite Somerset street.
DANIEL BULLMAN.
Plainfield, March 25, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A Cheap and Splendid Assortment for sale at the lowest *Cash* Prices.

WE, the subscribers, having entered in Copartnership under the firm of Wm. DUNN & CO., are about opening a Clothing Store in Plainfield, where they intend keeping on hand a large and good assortment of every article usually kept in Clothing Establishments, which we shall sell as cheap as in any other place in the Union. We feel confident with our facilities for buying goods, and frequently in the market, with our practical knowledge of manufacturing, and with close application on our part to cutting that we can furnish garments as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. Every garment warranted to be *neatly* and *substantially* made, and of *perfect* materials. Our stock will consist in part of fine Cloth Coats from 7 to $8, Linen and Cotton Coats from 1 to $4, Pantaloons from 1 to 3 to $6; Pants of every description from 1 to $6; a great variety of Vests from 1 to $4 among which will be found a lot of light cash. mereits, very handsome and good for $1. Shirts and Linen bosoms and collars from $1 to $2 50; Undershirts both of silk and cotton; Drawers, Handkerchiefs; Gloves Suspenders, Collars, Bosoms, Caps, &c., all of which we will sell very low for cash. We solicit our friends and the public generally to encourage this effort to bring business to our town.

N. B. Also a well selected assortment of goods, of every description, upon our shelves, ready for cutting under. Good fits warranted. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

WM. DUNN,
F. D. TITSWORTH,
A. D. TITSWORTH.
April 30, 1850.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age

Made Independent and Comfortable.

THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Proprietors Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutuality, thus combining the first and most essential requisite in Life insurance—*ultimate security.*

Its issues lives for one or more years, or for the whole of life. Persons can effect insurances in favor of their wives and children, free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, then by securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons insuring on he mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business trans acted by the Institution.

Without incurring any Personal Liability whatever.

Premiums are payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Spaydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
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FREDERICK SHELDON, *President*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*
J. EADIE, *Jr., Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by
ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*
September 10 1850.

Great Bargains.
Cheap Goods Forever.

Come young, come old, come short, come tall
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sell to all.
Goods on our counter now to lie,
To suit the mind, to please the eye.
We sell the cash and buy them cheap.
We'll sell them right to sell a heap.
Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Coats,
The newest styles New York affords;
Delaines and Calicoes, Cashmeres,
Colored which we'll warrant true,
Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats and Shoes,
And all the goods which men do use;
Together with the ladies' fancy,
Of scarce good which will defy
A class of men wi o live with us,
And to nice a eye make quite a fuss,
To please purchasers with their trade,
Of stores at home they are afraid;
We'll sell to these and all the rest,
For cheapest sum which can be beat.
With Greenwich prices we'll compete,
And the shall trouble in the heat;
So come and see, come short, come tall,
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS. or, Every Man his own Doctor. In this publication, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases as in every page and form, illustrated by professional physicians.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D.

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret and solitary vices need no more become the victims of empiricism as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general run ine of private disease, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on starring—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prums.

☞ Any person sending to our office ten cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book; by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, "DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street. PHILADELPHIA." Post-paid.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described many of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 2 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)
Dec. 17, 1850.

ANDREW M. WEBSTER,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE—No. 183 MARKET STREET,
May 15, 1850. NEWARK N. J.

---

the Nerves and Rheumatic...

Pains of all Kinds instantly Eased!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is the most powerful, speedy, and effectual anodyne for all Nervous and Rheumatic affections known; it is quicker than all other remedies in its operations. As soon as it is used, either internally or externally, the pain ceases, and we are disappointed. It produces neither nausea nor debility, and is perfectly safe for any one to use. It is the best remedy ever discovered for the relief of pain in the side, back or bowels, and is the only one which is safe to use in the case of BAD VAPORS. Those who have suffered for years have been entirely cured by its use. Those who have tried all other remedies in vain, pronounce it the best of all. It is the only remedy that can be relied upon in the case of Fits, Spasms, Hysterics, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sciatica, Pain in the Joints, Numbness of the limbs, Pains in the Stomach, Sick Stomach, Heartburn, Colic, Cramp, Pains in the Heart, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Nervous Diseases of all kinds, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Tremblings, Fever, Ague and Fever, Bilious Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Rash, Measles, Erysipelas, Putrid Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Pain in the Breast, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Gravel, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sour Stomach, Worms, Worm Fever, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Ague in the Face, Toothache, Faceache, Headache, Pain in the Head, Colds in the Head, Dysentery, Colic, Pain in the Small of the Back, Pain between the Shoulders, Pain in any part of the Body, Pain in any part of the Bowels, Pain in any part of the System, Pain in any part of the Nerves, Pain in any part of the Limbs, Pain in any part of the Joints, Pain in any part of the Stomach, Pain in any part of the Back, Pain in any part of the Head, Pain in any part of the Face, Pain in any part of the Breast, Pain in any part of the Kidneys, Pain in any part of the Bladder, Pain in any part of the Bowels, Pain in any part of the Heart, Pain in any part of the Lungs, Pain in any part of the Throat, Pain in any part of the Chest, Pain in any part of the Side, Pain in any part of the Back, Pain in any part of the Limbs, Pain in any part of the Joints, Pain in any part of the Stomach

PLAINFIELD UNION.

VOLUME XV.—No. 14. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1851. Whole number 714.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING. AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown Westfield, Plainfield Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtland St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true D'GESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by NATURE'S own agent, the DIGESTIVE JUICE.

ONE PINT a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which it freely exudes, from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. The fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food the Purifying Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion, no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body. Hence the horrid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus, A weak, ill fed, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and misery which ensues.

PEP IN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the artificial ferment, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the villous portion of the human stomach after death, and somewhat less abundantly in the largest animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the stomach of a calf, dried, being the special vendor of the dairy. The curdling of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses a digesting power. The stomach of a calf will digest its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that the part of Pepsin dissolved in *one thousand parts* of water will digest meat and suffer *food*." Dressed stomach is prepared and sold for this Juice. It matters not, he adds, about that the meat may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says:—"An Artificial Digestive Fluid may be prepared, which will act upon flesh, as it does upon the food in the stomach, and which will digest it out of the body." Dr. Beaumont, a prominent and philosophical examiner of Dyspepsia; and he states that no distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with that complaint, was ever cured by medicines, till, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Living Animals Diet," says:—"It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of *digesting them in a manner similar to that of living animals, which proved completely successful.*

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the Physiology of Digestion, fully confirms the foregoing statements of Graham, Beaumont and all preceding examiners of Dyspepsia; and he states that no distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with that complaint, was ever cured by medicines

Prayer.

There is an eye that never sleeps
Beneath the wing of night,
There is an ear that never shuts,
When sink the beams of light.

There is an arm that never tires,
When human strength gives way;
There is a love that never fails,
When earthly loves decay.

That eye is fixed on seraph throngs;
That ear is filled with angels' songs;
That arm upholds the world on high;
That love is thrown beyond the sky.

But there's a power which man can wield,
When mortal aid is vain,
That eye, that arm, that love to reach,
That listening ear to gain.

That power is prayer, which soars on high,
And feeds on bliss beyond the sky!
[*Gems of English Poetry.*

Disciplining Fowls.—The Chinese, living in canal boats, send their ducks ashore, during the day time, to earn their living, and whistle them home at night. The *last* duck gets a switching; there is, consequently, a *duck race*—each one trying not to be the last.

Some years back, I kept a few fowls, and among them was a very fine, large, Dominique cock, that *would* get into my flower garden, and then call all his family about him. There was, of course, great scratching among them until I interrupted the sport by driving them off. The hens would fly in great alarm; not so chanticleer; but, perching himself on the fence, he would send me a crow of defiance, and as soon as my back was turn'd, cluck a recall to his hens.

This scene was repeated so often that at last I got out of patience with his impudence, and ran him down. When caught, I thought the Chinese method of drilling birds of another feather might have some effect upon my prisoner; so, holding by his legs, I laid him down at his favorite scratching ground, and, with a light switch, whipped him across the wings. After he had been well chastized, I let go of him and he dare not be lay still. I stepped back a foot or two, when he raised his head. At a threatening motion of my switch, however, he laid his head down again. I then retreated some twenty feet, keeping my eye upon him, and holding the switch "in terrorem." He lay almost perfectly quiet during the time. Occasionally he would raise his head, but the slightest motion of my right arm, at this distance, was sufficient to make him resume his very unusual position.

Being much amused at the success of my experiment, I held him in this position by the power of whip and eye, for some fifteen minutes, and, in the end, had a little difficulty in starting him off.

The consequence was a complete reformation in his moral character, and he never afterwards trespassed on grounds that were forbidden him.

Probably some of the lower boys that read the *Evening Post*, may like to repeat the experiment; if so, let me advise them not to act cruelly towards what ought to be the pet of the farm yard. The lightest possible switch should be used—a blade of grass will almost answer. It is not the pain the suffers, but the degradation, that has effect.—*Evening Post.*

A Paper Folding Machine.—This ingenious and useful invention, recently exhibited in Taylor's boat house shop, in Hague street, to a large number of persons, is about six feet long and three feet wide, is capable of folding newspapers in as many folds as may be desired, and can be attached to the press or fed by hand.

The papers are carried on tapes, moving horizontally, until they reach a certain point, when a brass rule strikes the sheet from below, at the point in which it is desired to make the fold, forming it between two diverging rollers, which seize it, and carry it to the next set of rollers, where the same process is again gone through with, and repeated until the paper is delivered, neatly folded, and ready for mailing. The machine can be driven with any speed desired, and will fold more rapidly than any press can print. It can be fed by hand and made to fold from 2,500 to 3,000 papers per hour, according to the skill of the feeder. Each paper is accurately folded, and the machine is so simple that there is no danger of its getting out of order. It has been in use in the Transcript office, in Boston, for some months, and has done during that time all the folding. The machine is the invention of Mr. E. N. Smith, of Springfield, who is preparing another to fold book work, which will cause a complete revolution in this branch of trade, especially in offices where public documents are printed, as at Washington.

The patent belongs to the American Paper Folding Company, of which Mr. George Bliss, of Springfield, Massachusetts, is the President.

Africa and Colonization.—In thirty four years the entire expenditure of the Colonization Society has been $1,250,000. With this small amount, six hundred miles of sea coast have been redeemed from the slave trade, and a flourishing Christian State founded on the African coast, with a population of about 150,000 nearly native. The number of emigrants sent out by the Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, in the expeditions from 1820 to 1850, inclusive, is 6,116, not including about 800 sent out by the Maryland Colonization Society, to the colony of "Maryland in Liberia." Of the whole number sent by the American Society, 2,315 were born free, 185 purchased their freedom, and 3,626 were emancipated, with a view to going to Liberia. Virginia has sent a larger number than any other State, viz: 2,558. From New York 107 have gone. The number of liberated Africans sent by the U. S. Government, including the captives of the "Pons," (756 in number) is 1,042.

Among the passengers yesterday in the Arctic for Liverpool, was Don Francisco Vives, of Cadiz, Spain, who is on his way home, under a commission from the Spanish government. The Senor states that he has travelled through the United States, from Maine to Texas, and collected a large quantity of piled pine planks, timbers, spars and masts, which are being shipped on board for one in the government arsenals and ship yards. The superiority of American timber for naval purposes is of world wide renown, and for cannon mountings our pitch pine is unequalled. A large portion of the timber purchased by Don Vives is for that purpose.

Plank Roads.—A pamphlet on Plank Roads, by Mr. Bagaduce, states that there are in the State of New York nineteen plank roads, of the aggregate length of 2,102 miles, which cost $1,750,000 or an average cost per mile of $1,833. The stock in these roads has all been subscribed for by individuals, and all pays handsome dividends. The Troy and Lansinburg road pays 10 per cent. semi annual; the Utica and Burlington 20 per cent.; and it is believed that none in operation pay less than 10 per cent. annually. The value of lands on the line of these improvements has also materially advanced—in some instances from $5 to $10 per acre. In Canada there are 442 miles of road open, at a cost of $773,500, or an average of $1,750 per mile.

Robbery in Newark.—The dwelling houses of Mr. James C. Burnet and Wm. Hall, adjoining each other on South Orange Avenue, were entered on Friday night, March 28th, by opening the front blinds, breaking a pane of glass and unfastening the window of both houses successively, when the thieves proceeded to fasten every avenue to the upper stories, having then lighted a candle and being prepared with every necessary instrument for the purpose, they openedevery drawer, &c. and filled both houses of almost every article they contained. A reward of $50 is offered for the goods and thief.

On the same night, the silver-plating warerooms of Nicholas Van Ness, 5 Mechanic st, was broken into, and a large amount of goods stolen. Wm. Cornish was arrested, and a part of the stolen goods being found upon him, he was committed to jail. He is an old offender.

New Ship Canal.—Mr. Robert Stephenson is now on his way to Suez to examine the route for a ship canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. This survey is said to form part of the conjoint survey directed by England, France and Austria, the former being represented by Mr. Stephenson, France by M. Paulin Talabot, and Austria by M. Negrelli. These latter have completed their labors, and on the completion of Mr. Stephenson's survey, the route will be determined on the conjoint evidence of the three reports. It is hoped that three powers will contribute the funds, if not, the work will be conceded by the Pasha to a joint stock company.—*National Intelligencer.*

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writes to that paper as follows;

I heard last evening an account of a funny robbery that was committed a few days since in broad day, in New Brunswick, and which has not yet appeared in public print. Rev. Mr. S——, of that city, on entering his parlor one day last week, discovered a man standing in the middle of the room, with a bundle under his arm. On demanding his business, the man—who was a German—by means of signs and broken English, contrived to make known that he was hungry, and would like to test the qualities of his *cuisiniere*.

Mr. S. supposing that his deficiency of manners might be attributable to his deficiency of language, kindly attended to his pantomimic solicitations, and motioned to him to follow on into the kitchen. The cook was ordered to prepare a meal, and the solemn beggar previously lifting up his eyes to heaven, implored a blessing, crossed himself, and sitting down ate a hearty meal. Having finished he took up his hat to go, but his hat being a shabby one he thought it a good opportunity to replace it with a better, so he made known to his host, who was within sight, that his head gear might be improved. Mr. S. in the kindness of his heart furnished him with a very good hat, and very civilly bowed him out of the door. Returning again to the parlor, he observed on the floor a broken mantel ornament, and calling to his daughter, who happened to be near, asked her what it was. "My!" exclaimed the astonished young lady, on entering, "who has been in the parlor? what has become of the China ornaments? where are all the daguerreotypes? who has been taking off all the annuals? what in the world does all this confusion mean?" Mr. S beginning to smell the rat, started in pursuit of his sanctimonious guest. He succeeded, after some planning, in overhauling him, got possession of the bundle, but could not persuade the man to stop long enough for his acknowledgments. A dozen or more were by this time in pursuit, but the cunning German eluded them all, and escaped to Second Brook, where on the morrow Gideon Lee, formerly Mayor of New York, but now deceased, constructed on his farm near Seneca Lake, several years ago, a large pond for the rearing of fish, which most profitably confirmed his expectations in this respect.

Mr. John Halsfield, formerly a distinguished banker in the city of New York, has on the east side of Seneca Lake, what is considered a model farm, and obtained one of the best conducted farms in the state of New York. He has a pond which cover about an acre of ground, artificially constructed. Good fish are propagated in it, and they supply his table once or twice a week. These ponds can be easily constructed in many places on the north and south borders of Long Island, and with comparatively trifling expense; and we believe that our farmers, who lack neither enterprise nor the light of science, will yet give some attention to this subject.

Advantages of Systematic Arrangement.—It is well known, that in domestic economy, good house keepers do actually derive this incidental advantage from a day of rest through the week: One day is devoted to washing; one to ironing; one to cleaning house; one to mending; one to baking; so that by Saturday night, everything is brought to a comely state. None of these things are left for the approaching week. Everything is arranged in its order, so if she did not expect to live another week. Men should go on the same on their farms. If they did, they would thrive and prosper.—*Blake's Farmers' Every-Day Book.*

Several communications have been sent to the Massachusetts Legislature proposing remedies for the potato rot, in competition for the prizes of $10,000 offered for that purpose.

We were recently shown *thirty five* heads, with *two thousand three hundred and thirty six* grains, or kernels, of wheat, the product of one at a single growth. One head alone contained one hundred and eighty kernels. It was grown on the premises of Harvey Ely, Esq., of Hector Tompkins Co., and of the kind denominated Hutchinson wheat.

Ole Bull, who is on a musical tour in Asia, is said to have accumulated a fortune of two millions of francs.

New Granada is offering 125,000 square yards of land, and religious toleration, to all immigrants from Europe desirous of settling in that Republic.

The Sword worn by Napoleon at Marengo has been bought by the Czar for 60,000 roubles. ($32,000.) The buyer already has a large collection of the relics of the great soldier.

The Boston Post says it is estimated that more than a $1,000,000 in sales have been lost to Boston this season, on account of the impression among Southern merchants that Boston would not sustain the compromise measures.

A counterfeit half dollar was shown to us this morning, so well executed as to be well calculated to deceive. It has not the ring of silver, and is very brittle, being apparently composed of lead, tin, antimony and zinc.—*Newark Daily.*

Four acres of land lying out of the city limits of Buffalo, were lately sold at a little less than $600 an acre.

Poverty in California.—A writer from California, in the Hartford Times, says:—"I believe there are more poor people in California, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in the rest of the United States."

The Emperor of Russia has commissioned his agents to purchase every model at the Great Exposition, which may be useful to Russian manufactures. A letter from St. Petersburg announces that the Emperor intends to spend 10,000,000 silver rubies in such purchases.

Good bread in Paris costs three and one half cents per pound; poorer quality is sold for two.

Jenny Lind gave $1000 to the poor people of Natchez, Miss., after her concert there.

At Huddersfield, Eng., with a population of 30,000, there are 12 churches, and 160 taverns.

The President of the French Republic receives nearly $3,000,000 annually, and yet he has the modesty to ask for "more."

A question of no small importance to the financial and commercial interests of the United States, has been settled in France. It has been decided that gold shall continue to be received as a legal tender.

By a recent return from the various insurance companies of the amount of property in London insured by them, we find it exceeds the enormous amount of one hundred and sixteen millions sterling.

Bold Talk.—In a letter addressed to the lord mayor of Dublin, Lord Clonurty has charged the English government with having caused the death by starvation, within the last four years, of 2,000,000 of the Irish people.

More Oil Coming.—The whaler Orozimbo, arrived at New Bedford yesterday, reports having spoke and seen, since she left the Sandwich Islands, fourteen homeward bound whalers, nearly all of them full.

A hog weighing 1400 lbs. raised in West Jersey, by a Mr. Benson, was lately shipped from Philadelphia, for the World's Fair in London, for exhibition.

The farmers say that they have demonstrated beyond cavil that a larger quantity of white corn can be grown to an acre than yellow. The price of white corn in foreign markets is higher than yellow at the present time.

Dolphins have been known to follow a ship more than a thousand leagues, attracted by the scraps thrown overboard. In their gambols they sometimes spring 20 feet at a single bound.

"We saw a journeyman printer [the other day, who is 86 years old, and still in good *case*, with all his faculties perfect, and able to do a day's work without spectacles.—*Post.*

Pine trees will grow on land that will hardly bear anything else, and we have no timber in this country more valuable than the pine.

Thirty four persons by the name of Jones, booked their names during one day at Jones's Hotel, Philadelphia.

A journalist of Puebla, in Mexico, has been thrown into prison, for writing articles in favor of free trade.

Barnum gave five hundred dollars to a poor clerg, man in New Orleans, recently.

A ship builder in New York has five vessels upon the stocks for the Mexican navy.

The Potato Rot.—It has been stated that Mr. John P. Snyder, of Franklin, Bergen co. in this State, professes to have discovered an effectual remedy for the potato disease, and that he has applied for the premium of $10,000, offered by the State of Massachusetts for the discovery of a remedy. His plan is to scatter a handful of ashes around each vine upon the first appearance of the disease.

Seamless Bags.—A Mr. Adams, in Manchester, N. H. has invented a machine for weaving bags without seam. The machinery is said to very simple, and can be adapted to every description of bags, from a bed tick to a shot bag.

The lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature have passed a General Manufacturing Law, the leading features of which are like that of the State.

One of the remarkable curiosities which will be exhibited at the World's Fair, is the New York Courier and Enquirer, printed on a double sheet. The dimensions of this mammoth sheet are 5 feet 6 inches, by 9 feet 4 inches, and its weight a little over half a pound.

U. S. Circuit Court.—The jury in the case of Leibetz & Wainwright vs the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad Company, after a charge from the Court, returned a verdict for the defendant—the Company.

The distance from New York to Boston, 257 miles by railroad, is now regularly traversed in nine hours; and the route by steamboats and railroad, somewhat further, is travelled in about 13 hours.

The Vincennes (In.) Sentinel, of the 29th ult., says, Mr. Hobbs, a dumb man, is delivering temperance lectures at Niles. His entire lecture consists of gesticulations, said to be understood by the audience.

The bill to legalize the marriage with a deceased wife's sisters, which passed the British House of Commons by a majority of one, has been lost in the House of Lords by a vote of 15 to 50.

THE UNION

Plainfield, April 8, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Town Meeting.—Town Meeting will be held at Laing's Hall, on Monday, April 14th. The Poll will open at 8 o'clock, A. M. and close at 4 P. M.

ROBERT ANDERSON, *Town Clerk.*
Plainfield, April 6th, 1851.

☞ The Directors of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. now payable, in stock, at the company's office, Elizabeth-port, or at John T. Johnston's, No. 5 Wall st. New York.

During the month of March just passed there were coined at the Mint 653,799 cents, in value $6537 99, when there were already in circulation, thousands upon thousands more than were needed, and in face of the fact that they are about to coin a three cent piece in great numbers, which it is supposed will in a great measure throw cents out of circulation. Cents are so abundant as to be a nuisance, and the trading world rejoiced to learn that a three cent coin was ordered, obviating to a considerable extent the necessity for their use. Let the cent coinage be suspended for a while, until some little demand is made for them, and a great public convenience would be the result.

There seems to be quite a difference of opinion among the journals of this State as to the meaning of the law passed last winter concerning "Distresses for Rent." Some think an agreement between the landlord and tenant not to have any of the goods and chattels of the latter exempted from distress for the rent, would be valid—while others think such an agreement to be no more than any other obligation, to satisfy which exempted goods to the amount of $200 cannot be levied on. We incline to the latter opinion, for we cannot perceive that the exemption law excepts such an agreement from its operation, or that it is any more binding than a note of hand or any other written obligation. Besides, what is the use of the exemption law, if it can be so easily evaded, and where is its justice, if it does not operate on all alike?

The Arctic, of the Collins line, sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday noon, with 121 passengers, the largest number yet taken out by a steamship, she also took out $400,000 in specie.

The Franklin left New York for Havre on Saturday noon, with 103 passengers, and $568,952 in specie.

A Savings Bank, recently incorporated, is to go into operation in New Brunswick in a short time. The Savings Bank in Rahway, we learn, is already in very successful operation. We suppose there is hardly enough business in this place for a Savings Bank, yet it would be a good thing, in many respects. They have one also at Elizabethtown.

One Week Later from Europe.

The Collins steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday evening, 12 days and 7 hours from Liverpool, encountering 6 days of head winds. She left New York March 5th, arrived at Liverpool in 11 days 17 hours, spent 5 days in Liverpool, and was again in New York April 2d. The first time a ship ever crossed the Atlantic twice within a month.

In commercial matters the news is unexpectedly good, cotton having risen 1-8d, when a decline was expected.

In political affairs there is nothing of great importance. The troubles among the English ministry were still unsettled. The debates in Parliament on the Catholic question resembles the slavery debates in our Congress. Immense talk, not a little angry feeling, and no progress in public business, are its characteristics.

The Submarine Telegraph between England and France.—The wonderful triumph of man's ingenuity will be in operation it is said on the first of May next, when it is expected that Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington will open the communication on one side of the channel, and the President of the French Republic on the other. The cables will consist of four wires; there will be three cables, each twenty miles long and three miles apart, the whole weighing 400 tons, and when chained down to the bottom of the sea, they will be of sufficient strength to resist the anchor of a 120 gun ship. The cables will cost £200,000.

Austria wishes to bring all her provinces, including Northern Italy, Hungary, &c. Prussia opposes it, and France and Russia side with Prussia.

India.—The fort of Dharoor, in the Nizam's dominions, has been surrendered to the British, and a portion of the Prince's territory made over to the East India Company as an equivalent for a debt of £60,000,000.

In the Punjab 450 miles of canals were under construction. Lord Dalhousie is occupied with education in the Punjab, in which he is nobly seconded by the inhabitants.

Rangoon, in Farther India, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, Dec. 28th. A man engaged in boiling some oil, forgot his charge, the oil boiled over, and the house was in a moment in flames. The fire spread instantly through the streets, the bulk of the houses being of wood.—Several ships were burned to the water's edge. The property destroyed is valued at £300,000.

The Sultan of Turkey has published an important firman in favor of his Christian Protestant subjects, in which he commands that they shall exercise their secular and religious affairs in their own way, without the interference of any other community whatever.]

South Africa.—The Kaffir war is raging to a fearful extent. The Governor, with 400 English soldiers, scantily supplied with provisions in a fort, is surrounded with 8000 Kaffir warriors, and entirely cut off from rescue. Unless soon reinforced he must fall. It is expected that the regiment at St. Helena will be ordered to his rescue.

Rhode Island Election.—Allen, the democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 540 majority—also the rest of the democratic State ticket. King, Whig, for Congress, in the Eastern District, has only 26 majority, and his seat will be contested. In the Western District, Thurston, dem. has over 1000 majority.

The imports of Dry Goods into New York, including those taken from warehouse for consumption, for the quarter ending March 31, exceed those of the corresponding period of 1850 by $4,932,191! The greatest increase is in manufactures of Silk

Another Slave Case.—A fugitive slave was arrested in Boston on Friday, and confined in the Court House during his trial. The police surround the Court House, and the slave is in all respects strongly guarded. The city was quiet, but a large crowd collected about the court house, not manifesting violence.

The N Y. Globe, the organ of the old Hunker democrats, is defunct.

European Steamers.—Hereafter the steamships will leave New York or Boston twice a week, as follows:—The Cunard line will leave Boston and New York alternately every Wednesday. The Collins line will leave N. Y. every other Saturday, for Liverpool. The Bremen line will leave New York every 4th Saturday—and the Havre line every 4th Saturday—both via Southampton; making one American steamship from New York for Europe every Saturday.

The Washington will sail for Bremen on the 19th inst. The Humboldt for Havre May 3d.

Splendid Carpet Ware Rooms, No 99 Bowery, New York.—Hiram Anderson has one of the finest and most extensive carpet establishments to be found in the city of New York.—There are eight spacious saleerooms, arranged with admirable taste, and with a nice regard to the convenience of the public; they are stocked with the most elegant assortment of English three-ply, patent tapestry ingrain, English and Scotch Ingrain carpeting, rugs, floor oil cloths, table and piano covers, stair carpets, window shades, &c., at wonderful low prices. This celebrated concern is well deserving the name it is a so long bears, "The celebrated cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States!" Families visiting the Great Metropolis, have great inducements offered them in the way of astonishing bargains.

Boston Fugitive Slave Case.—Indictments have been found against quite a number of persons at Boston, for aiding the slave Shadrach to escape. Their trials will come on next month.

In Trenton there are 14 churches, and 25 taverns.

There have been numerous Fugitive Slave cases in Pennsylvania, with some excitement, but no riot. Massachusetts, so far, has all the honor of nullification and resistance of that law; and clearly the duty for the Constitution.

A Washington letter writer who has looked into the matter says, that the number of runaway slaves is greatly exaggerated in the public estimation; and that the States making the most noise about the loss of slaves—South Carolina is especially mentioned—have really lost very few. The census takers were directed to ascertain these losses.

The Senate of Missouri has administered one of the severest rebukes that it could well receive to the late Nashville Convention in unanimously ordering the resolutions of that disloyal assemblage to be returned to it as proceeding from traitorous motives, and unfit to be received. Thus has Mr. Benton triumphed: the principles for which he so earnestly contended have been *unanimously* endorsed by the Legislature of his State.

The State Bank at Newark has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

Green Peas and Strawberries arrived at New York last week from Charleston.

Twenty-five negroes arrived at Savannah from Augusta, lately, to take passage for Liberia in the bark Baltimore.

It has been decided in New York that telegraph companies are liable to damages for withholding a despatch from the person to whom it is sent.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Free Education.—Next to your own city, in the county of Essex, it is known that this village led the way in the cause of free education. Several years since, a spacious School House, with three stories, was erected and furnished in a thorough and approved manner, and thrown open to the children of the place. It will be gratifying to the friends of popular education elsewhere, to know that the experiment has been highly successful, the school house been in constant operation, and has already done much good. Much credit is due to our indefatigable Town Superintendent, Dr. Chas. H. Stillman, to whose efforts, chiefly, in conjunction with the board of Trustees, the place is indebted for enlarged and improved means of education.

The annual examinations on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, passed off much to the credit of the teachers employed, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On Thursday evening the 3d Baptist Church was densely filled to witness the distribution of premiums to the more successful pupils, by the Superintendent and Elston Marsh, Esq., in behalf of the trustees, and to listen to an address by Rev Mr. Sheldon, on the system of Public Schools in New Jersey.

Plainfield, March 29 1851.

After a long experience of the world, I affirm before God, I never knew a rogue who was not unhappy.—*Jeremie.*

ELECTION.

The Annual Election of Trustees in this District takes place this (Monday) evening in Laing's Hall, at half past 7 o'clock. It is the duty of every citizen in the district to attend

Men, Women and Fugitive Slaves.—The Hutchinsons announce a concert in Springfield, and in their advertisement the following appears:

Admittance :—Men, 25 cents each; women 12½ cents only, on account of the inequality of the wages. Fugitive Slaves free.

Curious Cargo.—A letter, from the master of a vessel lately arrived in the Thames from New South Wales, mentions that the *Brightman*, of London, was taking in a cargo at Sydney for California, consisting of ready made coffins, which were *filled with bottled beer!*

The Harrisburg American says that Mr. Callender, of York, died suddenly in the cars, on his way home, on Thursday evening. He had just effected an insurance upon his life, in the sum of $5000, in the keystone mutual insurance company, a few hours before, and left Harrisburg in apparent health.

Two Chinese merchants, Ahung and Ry, have arrived at Berlin, on their way to England, to visit the Exhibition. They preferred the overland journey through Russia to the sea voyage, which some of their associates are making in a junk.

About six hundred of the inhabitants of Boston have petitioned for a repeal of the law against smoking in the street.

The Massacre of the Christians at Aleppo has been amply punished. The Sultan shot six hundred of the mob, condemned three hundred to the galleys, and put one hundred and fifty more on their trial. He has restored all the property he could recover to the Christians to whom it belonged and recompensed the rest of the sufferers out of his own purse.

Petition against Blood-Letting.—A Dr. Winter, of New York City, has petitioned the Legislature of the State to pass a law making the use of the lancet in Diseases, a penal offence. He says he has practised medicine for half a century, and that his experience convinces him that the habit of bleeding is destructive of health and life.

Some twelve or thirteen bags of mail matter, weighing upwards of Thirteen Hundred Pounds all going to Mr. Senator Borland, of Arkansas, under his own frank, went from Louisville, Ky., a few days since.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly, wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, *curing after Nature's own method*, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current. April 6, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,50 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3,37 to 3,38
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,50 to 3 50
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,13
Rye,	,75 to ,72
Corn,	,65 to ,68
Oats, Jersey,	,47 to ,46

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Dr. C. H. Stillman, $3.50; J. O. Maurice, 3,00; Rob't Anderson, Town Clerk, 1,75; Thos. Hill, 1,73; L. Lincoln, Esq. 1,50; Peter Demarest, 1,50; Smith Webster, 1,50; James M. Voorhees, New Market, 1,12; Joseph Nelson, 1,00; F. H. Bryan, New Market, ,63; John Pope, do. ,50; J. C. Moore, ,50; Wm. Wiggins, ,50.

DIED.

In this place, of consumption, on Sunday last 6th inst., Jesse Vail, aged 50 years

In his removal his family have lost a kind husband and parent, and the community a useful citizen. He was one of the prominent aiders in erecting our free school, being one of its first trustees. His funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, Tuesday forenoon.

In Washington Valley, on the 2d inst., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Noah Allen, aged 22 years.

At Jefferson village [Springfield township] March 25th, Hannah, widow of Samuel Allen, in the 90th year of her age—having 217 descendants, viz: 10 children, 56 grand children, 143 great-grand children, and 8 great-great-grand children.

In Elizabethtown, on Wednesday, March 26, Robert Kingsbury, aged 57 years.

At Wells, Pa. March 28th, Margaret, widow of Rev. Elias Riggs, formerly of New Providence, in this county.

At New Brunswick, N. J., on the 2d inst., Peter, only son of Peter Z. and Maria L. Elmendorf, aged 24 years.

New Goods.

E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly B. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Platt Drake's and opposite Dect.'. H. Stillman's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and as many new customers as may see proper to give him a call, being assured those who call can be accommodated as well or better than elsewhere.

April 8, 1850. E. B. TSITWORTH.

Rooms to Let.

A SMALL Family can be accommodat d with two or three rooms, by applying soon, to

April 7, 1851. A. M. DUNHAM.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

Timothy and Clover Seed.

FOR sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, Jr.

Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—3w

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best of soap, besides saving ½ or ¾ part of the labor of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to Whitehouse, N. J. including the roads between the terminus and Easton (5 miles, am. *Schooley's Mountain* 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st., as per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. 1 (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3½ A. M.	5 40 A. M.	1 40 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	5 50	1 50
Bloomsbury,	4 30	6 05	2 05
Hampton Brook,	4 50	6 15	2 15
Plainfield,	5,20	6 35	2 35
Westfield,	5 50	6 50	2 50
Elizabethtown,	7,15	10 30	3 15
Elizabethport	7 50	10 45	3 30

ET Cars will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk. Also to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Bricktown, Jugtown New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefore.

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop formerly occupied by P. Mosher, in Exchange Alley, will be happy to receive orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINT WORK.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithful work to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Pruden's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.

April 1, 1851.

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,	Depurative Syrup,
Pectoral Expectorant,	Heart Corrector,
Pulmonary Liniment,	Humor Corrector,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture	Cough & Cather. Pills
Nervine,	Female Pills,
Vermifuge,	Female Specific
Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,	

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the following diseases:

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.*

This Book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions it gives for the management of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this Book have passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

ET Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis, of all his Agents.

April 8, 1851.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David I. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Bank, on Front St., where he is prepared to sell Grocer es and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Vail's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Chestnut Rails.

THE Subscriber has on hand 1000 Chestnut Rails of the first quality, which will be sold at the market price. Also 1000 thrifty Ailanthus trees, which will be delivered in any part of Plainfield at 25 cents each. Apply at the farm of D. Townsend.

GEORGE M. ANGLEMAN.

Plainfield, April 1, 1851.

To the People of Plainfield.

Mr. D. Archer wishes to express his sincere and deep felt gratitude for the sympathy he has shown him, and especially the kind friend who assisted him in his distress, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favor.

N. B.—Anything in the way of sign or picture painting, will be thankfully received. Orders may be left at the Union Office.

March 31, 1851.—3w.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETING.

JAMES DAYTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO CHAS. P. DAYTON & CO.,)

228 Commerce Square,

NEW BRUNSWICK,

Are now opening and constantly receiving an extensive assortment of

NEW AND RICH GOODS,

Embracing every VARIETY adapted to the SEASON, which they respectfully offer for sale; at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

New Brunswick, March 28, 1851.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of 8th Dutch Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs. Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteads, &c. for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

New Goods

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, war ranted, wound on an improved principle.

Sept. 17, 1850. J. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Good Molasses

FOR 3 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in abundance, for sale by F. M. FRENCH.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 90 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 8 & 9s.	
Imperial do do 10 & 11s.	
Brussels carpets, 10 & 12s.	
Tapestry do 9 & 12s.	
Venetian do 7, 8 & 9s.	
Door Mats, 2, 3 & 4s.	
Table and piano covers cheap	
Common Carpets, 2 to 4s.	
English Druggets, 34, 6d. to 6s.	
Floor Oil cloth, 3 to 4s.	
Floor do 2 yards wide,	
English oil cloth, 8 to 9s.	
Tufted hearth rugs, 20s.	
Axminster do 40s.	
Window shades, 8 to 40s.	
Check matting, 4-4 to 6-4	
Stair Rods, 12½ & 18s.	
Table Oil Cloth, 3s.	

HIRAM ANDERSON.

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK,

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to fill his entire stock without the usual delay of running all over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for the supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as any house in the city. They would beg for Cash and the liberality to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG.)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To wh ch they particularly invite the attention of all persons who are buying. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—of having the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins.

Tull le Nuit, Mulaines, Organdies,

Lawns, &c., &c.,

in endless variety. to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Canton, Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drs Fic, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 44 to 124 wide. Linen Diapers, 3 4 to 10-4.

Table Cloths and Napkins.

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c

Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities embracing the very best fabric for family use.

Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Hdkfs, Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

In short we are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be in tained, and every effort made to deserve by it, the full share in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 215 Greenwich-St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE book and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment of the same. ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday March 24th, 1851, Reddin C. Bulmer, apprentice to the farming business, aged about 11 years, rather small of his age, and has an impediment in his speech. All persons are forbid to harbor or trust him, and I will pay no debts of his contracting after the above d te. NATHAN LAING.

Piscataway, March 31, 1851.—3w.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds at others as to its power and efficacy, and as to Safety and Certainty in Curing, Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cts worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest to purchase the Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, all Summer Allings, and Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Felon, Sarcoma, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Soreness, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of most of witnesses could not match the facts stronger. Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—remember the name)—and no other, and his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be safe.

ET Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had easily for Cash, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all stores.

A. M. DE CIPLET,

Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N.Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have just in, consisting of Men's Fancy and Cassimere Boots, Youths' do., Boys' do., Ladies' do., Misses' do., Children's do., all of which we are selling for a small commission above the cost prices. JONES & ROCHFORD.

Sept. 18, 1850. 120 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Trustees of District No. 1, and the Superintendent of Schools of Plainfield township, are required by the act of Legislature of April 2nd, 1851, to report to the Collector of said District the Dollars to be raised at the ensuing town meeting, for the support of the schools, and an additional sum of Three Hundred Dollars to defray the debt on the building.

ROBT. ANDERSON,
WM. DUNN,
J. HERBERT,
J. LEONARD,
E. MARSH,
C. H. STILLMAN, Supt. of Schools.

Trustees

Dist. No. 1.

Plainfield, March 17, 1851.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

50 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silks and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to do a cash business, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in the market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisse, Tarletone and Illusion laces
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Fancy and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisettes
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Revere and Indian linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a host of other articles too numerous to mention above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb 10, 1851.—6m

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Belmont and Cherry streets, Plainfield, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 317 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

ARE already in receipt of their

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS,

and are prepared to serve their customers therewith as well as with every kind, style and quality of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

of which they have one of the largest and best assortments in New York, which embraces every kind of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

worn by ladies or gentlemen, or used by families.

It is impossible for them to enumerate in any society of their articles, and would therefore, barely name a few, as

Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Silks, Printed Jaconets and Cambrics, Barages, Canton Crape and Thibet Shawls, Mantillas, Swiss Muslins, &c.

They would also beg leave to say that they give their attention entirely to the retail business and solicit communication with their customers, and therefore

Learn their Wants and will Supply Them,

if any pains, and the markets of this or any other country will enable them to do so; and to make their assortment as desirable as may be found to

Sit down and Select every Article

she wants, without the fatigue and perplexity of shopping, while their invariable rule of

One Price, without Variation,

secures to every customer, whether a child or an adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing.

In addition to their extensive assortment of

Every kind of Dress Goods,

they have constantly on hand every kind of

Housekeepings and Family Goods.

As Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, &c. They have entered every kind of Linen Goods which they purchased before the recent advance in prices, and will

Sell Twenty per cent below the Usual Rates

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies.
Woolen Blankets and Quilts
Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Mourning Goods,

And a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.,

at prices far below the usual rate of Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of February, A. D. 1851.

UPON the application of Elias Runyon and Alexander Vermule, executors of Cornelius F. Vermule, deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same; or that such credits e after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her recovery thereof.

It is therefore ordered by the court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims, against the said deceased, within nine months from the granting of such notice in five of the most public places in the County for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space, in a newspaper published in this State. And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said executors.

E. MORTON Surrogate.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes

which we are selling for a small commission above the cost prices. JONES & ROCHFORD.

Sept. 18, 1850. 120 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

37 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their long established sales, have acquired the confidence of their business and acquaintance, until it now stands as the principal depot for the extensive variety, fine assortment, and style, of its Goods and has hereunder for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were also the first to establish the system of selling fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. And to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is also now ensured of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most complete ever before established in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The Proprietors would also assert that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will also be consulted in its bestowal.

New York, Nov 16th, 1850. 42 1y

Liver Complaint,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imagining of evil, and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOUFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States as has been fully proved in many cases after all other physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great powers in the rectification of diseases of the liver and digestive glands, exerting the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without fail, a certain as well as pleasant

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, June 9, 1850, remarks:

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.*"

"The Youth's Region," published at Woodstock, Va January 19, 1850 says:

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day; believing in many cases of little value—Among those we consider worthless is Dr. Jackson's German Bitters, recently prepared by Dr. *Houfland*, and put up by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Cline, all of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying the various remedies he purchased a bottle of the Bitters. Before using it was as much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor said, November 9th:

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principal depot for the sale of Dr. Houfland's German Bitters, from 278 Race to 120 Arch Street, Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of the numerous patients, Dr. Jackson found himself compelled to occupy a larger store. We wish him success in his new business; he is deserving of it. The Bitter Mixture is without doubt the most prominent acin extant for Diseases of the Liver and Bowels. As a stomachic cause of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, we find a few words of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could name, but we consider our readers will consider this great restorative, which they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Houfland's German Medicines are original unpublished receipts of great cure. Those purchasing should be cautious to see that his name is written upon the wrapper, and upon each bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman with great science, and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," of October 5, 1850.

Dr. Houfland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to unanimous in recommending, and the testimony is of the most unexceptionable character. Dr. Houfland is one of the most celebrated physicians and authors of the day. Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Houfland was born in 1762, and was appointed Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. His works emphatically the enemy of *humbug*, and therefore a preparation of which he is the inventor and proprietor can be safely relied on. His name is a sufficient guarantee for its excellence. Dr. Houfland's German Bitters is a combination of roots and herbs, which are a certain remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Nervous Affections, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imagining of evil, and great Depression of Spirits. It cures effectually, and great Depression of Spirits. It cures effectually, and great Depression of Spirits. It cures effectually

MOFFATS

LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of **FIFTEEN YEARS**, and their unparalleled success has been without a parallel in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under every variety of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the depositive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and in many thousands they have permanently secured that health and enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and indubitably proved, that it has superseded generally, less than quackeries in those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

They are entirely free from all mineral properties of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are also altogether unknown to the whole body of medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the load of morbid matter which exists in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other meds use only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected mischief behind to putrefy and substitute Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human body to decide upon it, and to the intelligent and well-informed men against the quack maladies of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** is to cleanse the blood, which, taking its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food digested in the stomach, courses freely through the vessels to every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, the cause of the gall and acrid blood; **Biliousness**, Loss or APPETITE, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS, ILL-TEMPER, ANXIETY, LASSITUDE, and MELANCHOLY, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines from long accumulated matter, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Diarrhœa and **Cholera**, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood in a regular circulation through the processes of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Rheumatism** permanently in three weeks, and **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the tightness of the chest, from which arises the cough, which yields with secretion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores**, by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scrofula or King's Evil, and **Bad Complexions**, by their absolute effect upon the fluids that feed the skin and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable appearances.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin.

Common Colds and **Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint in the most distressing degree; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease, but by them the cure is rendered permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of APPETITE, and DISEASES of FEMALES—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description—indeed, in the first instance of the worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all descriptions, DISORDERS of the HEART, PAINTER'S COLIC, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of MERCURY, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their mechanical authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORIZED Agent.

Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT 336-Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's apparel, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a beautiful article for ladies' dresses, for sale by June 18, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

Looking Glasses.—A Large number,

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, cheap by D. BULLMAN

Now Ladies,

is the time to get some beautiful

Organdy Lawns for Dresses, also

Some splendid Barages, all wool and silk. Calico

May 14, 1849. D. BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH'S PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber. P. M. FRENCH.

June 4, 1849

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64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—ONE TEASPOONFUL of a dose—THREE DOSES a day—One bottle lasting 22 days—Three Days—One Dollar.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $7.50.

PURIFYING EXTRACT

A sure and up to QUART BOTTLE—and is of the same medicinal strength as the Sarsaparilla in small bottles.

The great superiority of THIS PURIFIER over SARSAPARILLA and all other similar preparations, will be manifested in the following facts: Sarsaparilla is composed of one only of the ingredients of the Purifying Extract.

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

whereas, in the Purifying Extract, not less than twenty-five of each of these, together with many others of a like nature, are found in one bottle of the Purifying Extract of Sarsaparilla.

But, though Sarsaparilla is a valuable medicine, **The Purifier** also possesses the medicinal efficacy and healing virtues of several other

Herbs, Barks, and Vegetables,

the Penetrating properties of which are generally unknown to Sarsaparilla, and when they are compounded with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks, produce the most wonderful, speedy, and safe Purifier of the Blood in the world. So true is this, that no have ever

Used One Tablespoonful, three times a Day.

But it is the case, however bad the state of Scrofula, or any other disease of its worst forms, that has not been entirely healed up under the use of **The Purifying Extract**, when taken according to the directions. Those who have used Sarsaparilla, and have not been entirely benefitted by it, will find the Purifying Extract a most wonderful and powerful remedy.

One Bottle of Brant's Purifier

has more efficacy, and cures more impure blood disease, than

Ten Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

15 Bottles of Purifier make 30 Quarts, which is Only One Dollar, One Bottle of Sarsaparilla cannot sell for Ten Cents.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

MR. J. B. BRANT, of Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula in 1846, proves to the facts as related below, in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in which Mr. Brant was plaintiff, and the following circumstances were proved:

That Mr. Brant had prepared and manufactured and vended a compound extract of dandelion, calling it BRANT'S INDIAN MEDICINE, in the city of Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y., to the great pecuniary damage of Dr. Townsend, of the city of New York, and the case was referred to Hon. Samuel Stevens, Referee, before whom appeared as counsel for Mr. Brant, Mr. Sawyer, and for Dr. Townsend, Mr. Hall, the latter gentleman, as Referee to take the testimony. The defendant pleaded in justification of his manufacture and vending of the Patent Medicine, and among many published FALSE STATEMENTS of same, and thus had committed the following, which was proved by the following witnesses:

MR. HARRIS, of Rochester, testified that he was acquainted with Brant's Purifying Extract—have used it in my family—Mrs. Harris' daughter was cured by it; was troubled with a cancerous humor on her face; it was very bad; she had used a number of bottles of Brant's Purifying Extract; it cured her; I should say that she was entirely cured; I do not know what else she had taken; I could not state that the cure could be effected by the use of the Purifying Extract alone; I have used Brant's Purifying Extract myself; I was troubled with a humor in my throat; it was very bad; I used Brant's Purifying Extract; the first bottle I used relieved me; I used two bottles; I was troubled with it for a long time; I had been troubled with it for two years; I had taken a great deal of medicine; I had been under the care of physicians; I had taken calomel, and other medicines; I had been under the care of Dr. Sheldon; I had taken calomel under the care of Dr. Sheldon; I had taken a great deal of calomel; I had been under the care of Dr. Sheldon about three months; I had taken calomel under the care of Dr. Sheldon; I had taken calomel under the care of Dr. Sheldon; I had taken calomel under the care of Dr. Sheldon

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 17. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1851. Whole number 743.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown Westfield, Plainfield Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov 19, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D No. 11 North Eighth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic Complaints, Costiveness, and Debility, curing them on Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid is placed in a spoon, with a piece of *Bread Biscuit or Toast* and *one hour* is that of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is now performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food the Purifying Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion of food into blood, and no nutrition of the body; consequently no healthy, powerful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus, and consequently no injured strength and vitality, and lastly no Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice.

RENNET is the solid parts of the mucous stomach after it is dried, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or cut itself up. It is not so powerful in the stomach of a man, as in that of a calf, sheep, or goat, which animals are famous for making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet is the principal ingredient in the stomach of a calf which enables it to curd the thousand times thousand of calf curds made in a year, and thus digest the first or partial Passon absorbed in it. Pepsin and Rennet are of water with the same solid and other food. Increased juices be produced in good Gastric Juice. It must be Pepsin. To know that it has and may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following from

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, in his Animal Digestive Fluid, Chapter 4, says: "The artificial digestion of meat, bones, and cartilage is a process which may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Pig, by which various kinds of food may be digested, and *will be softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Lea & Blanchard, New York, in 1843, 8vo, at least a page great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and frequently a great cause of Dyspepsia" and Dr. Wilson Philip, a distinguished physician in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of young animals, which *greatly completed a successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, converted in water impart to the fluid the property of digesting various articles of food and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Combe's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, 1848, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemistry of the digestive process. The experiments which show that food is dissolved so readily in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison, of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in the 2d volume on Human Physiology, devotes more than two pages to an examination of this subject. The examinations of Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, published in the living Man himself, and from animals are well known. "Dull cases," he says, "the subject presented to people by in the artificial juice the natural Gastric Juice."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects in many cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be not far off from a speedy visit to the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but unanimated certificate have been given of more than Two Hund ed Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and sound, rich, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for sundry to bilious disorders, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for nervous eating, and help from the use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which Rennet can not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow as a matter of course, particularly when used in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Indecision, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive after of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, *but are the greatest for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (prepaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package hereafter will bear the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the roads. Call soon or you will be too late.

Sept. 17, 1850. J. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Bounty Land and Pension Claims!

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812d and of the various Indian Wars since 1790, o of the, Mexican War, whether enlisted, drafted, hired as substitutes or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, to their widows and minor children. Those who have served 9 months are entitled to receive a land warrant for 160 acres; those who have been engaged in the service 6 months, one for 80 acres; and those who have served 1 month, one for 40 acres. Said warrants can be laid on land in any of the Territories in the Union, belonging to the United States, that is in the market. By a letter of the Adjutant General, and a circular of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is made the duty of the claimants or their attorneys, to make direct application to the department at Washington.

In view of this necessity the subscribe, has entered into an arrangement with an agent there, which will enable him to obtain Land Warrants and Pensions, immediately and cheaply, for if who may favor him with their business. DANIEL CORY.

Warrenville, Feb. 1, 1851.—3m.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and prepare their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often so internal as to escape notice until unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operation with gold on healthy teeth, for the last 4 years made good without charge.

☞ Also, Artificial Teeth *perfectly* inserted from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. *Please call and see.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 224 Broad St. on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Monday.

S. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Crosby's Patent Compound Wash Boiler, and Portable sals for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, warranted not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Any person not satisfied after using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial: those who have tested them approve them much. Try one—you try both.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured Delains, Silks and Worste- and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. ISRAEL PRUDEN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line of business, at most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they even be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his prices, by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and at

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY.

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others in its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy, it Removes Health and saves Doctor's Bills. Twenty-five cts worth will convince the Rich and Poor, Short or for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is in the pudding:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Aslaints, and Disease of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered so a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause,

Are Stopped, Conquered and Cured, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of almost of witnesses could not make this facts stronger Only read that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—remember the name—see that it has his signature before it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be sure.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for Ca h, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me so much for that. To be sold in all villages.

J. M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.
Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have late in, consisting of Ma's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' & Boys do., Ladies Gaiters, Shoes,

Sept. 17 1850. J. S. DUNHAM & CO.

For the Plainfield Union.

At home in the Mountain, March, 1851.

"Departed spirits of the learned dead,
Ye who in nouns and verbs were deeply read,
In generous pity, once again restore
To scribbling mortals, some small portion of
your lore.
Inspire them, (for nothing less will do,)
To write pure English, and *love slang eschew!*"

This has been justly styled the age of cant, and humbug. It might with equal justice be called the age of slang. Until of late, the use of slang was confined to the lowest dregs of humanity; to pickpockets, gamblers, and spending gents; and especially to that nondescript class y'clept B'hoys. Now it perrades every grade of society. If that paragon of politeness and teacher of etiquette, the polished and courtly Chesterfield, was to revisit th a lower world, his disgust of the low jargon used by the fashionables of the present day, would force him to break through his own rules, and commit some glaring breach of good manners. For by some strange freak slang has received the stamp and approbation of fashion, whose changes are as sudden and unaccountable as those of fortune, and now passes current in the most respectable and wealthy circles, and is heard as often in fashionable saloons, and aristocratic assemblies, as in low groggeries, and sailors' dance houses.

Disgraceful as this vulgar habit is to our refinement and taste, all prospects of reform are for the present rendered hopeless, owing to the countenance of the press. This acknowledged guardian and conservator of polished morals and manners, has become so tainted with the prevailing mania, that instead of checking, by its powerful influence, it fosters and supports by its example, the popular propensity to corrupt and disfigure our language. Popular writers in their eagerness to pander to their vitiated taste, never think of making an effort to elevate the mental standard of their readers. But vie with each other in taxing their mental faculties, to coin new words and vulgarisms—pride themselves on the quantity and originality of slang, with which they can garnish and inerlard their productions. We are told of the bold and forcible style of our modern writers; but we seek in vain for the pure and elegant diction, and sparkling wit of former times, in the so called racy and piquant articles, and spicy paragraphs of the present day. At every turn we are met with expletives—(as obscure as Hebrew or Sanscrit,)—culled from the classic groves of Billingsgate, with vant, bombast, and low jests, which smell as strongly of the fallow lights and saw dust of the circus ring, that you would almost fancy when reading them that the merry laugh of the clown was ringing in your ears. If the trick which writers formerly had of embellishing their lucutrations with quotations, for the proper understanding of which, a classical education, and knowledge of the modern languages was absolutely necessary, was perplexing and vexatious; the habit of which we complain, from its vulgarity and unintelligibility is pernicious. And if authors will persist in expressing their thoughts and ideas after their present mode, they ought if not from a sense of justice, from feelings of pity, append a glossary to each of their works. For Johnson or Webster are of as much assistance in explaining their meaning as a "New England Primer," or "universal spelling book" would be to a translator of Homer, or Virgil. "Nothing shorter," to use the elegant phraseology of the day, than being "put through a course of sprouts," can render intelligible to the "outsiders," such terms as "acknowledging the corn," (a favorite expression of editors,) bricks, tiles, rocks, swells, cories, partridges, fast crabs, fixed out, sewed up &c. &c. &c. Much as this state of things is to be regretted, there is nothing for it, but to wait till the disease works (as it will eventually do,) its own cure.

Yours truly,

The Old Man of the Mountain.

French Soldiers in Algiers.

The soldiers of the third battalion of French troops in Algiers are called Zephirs. It is one of three battalions, in all 6,000 troops, composed of men sentenced to military punishment, for offences not of a degrading nature. They form the advanced posts of the army of invasion, and are a ways sent on hazardous expeditions, exposed to dangers and adventures. They are the Gipseys of the African army, and become attached to their adventurous and wandering life; and when withdrawn to the regular regiments at the expiration of their terms of service, instage, by some infraction of discipline, or be remanded by sentence, back to their favorite scenes of Algerian life. Alexander Dumas, in some amusing sketches, gives some anecdates of these wild soldiers, which we translate.

Sale of the Guard House.

The Guard House at Bougie, is a charming little mansion, new, with iron barred windows, and an ornamented door, embossed with iron nails. It was a very desirable dwelling at a time when the Kabyles were making incursions even into the city. A colonist from France, newly arrived, approached the house, and examined it with an evident air of covetousness, that left no doubt of his desire to become its possessor.

Thereupon the window opened, a Zephir appeared, and the following dialogue took place across the bars:

'A charming dwelling this, soldier!' said the colonist

'Not bad,' answered the Zephir.

'To whom does it belong?'

'By my faith, to the man that is now in it—To whom else should it?'

'Is it indeed yours?'

'It is mine.'

'As owner or as tenant?'

'As owner.'

'Faith, you are not unlucky There are few soldiers lodged like you.'

'I took the occasion of a legacy left me to have it built. Besides, handiwork is cheap here in Algiers.'

'How much did the little place cost you?'

'Twelve thousand francs.'

'Give me time, and I will help you to get two thousand francs profit.'

'Ah, indeed! The thing might be managed. In fact, certain misfortunes have occurred, to force me to sell.'

'Misfortunes?'

'Yes, my banker has recently failed.'

'That happens luckily indeed.'

'What?'

'No, I mean that is very unfortunate.'

'How much will you give cash?'

'One thousand francs, and the balance—'

'Oh—as to the balance, I will give you all the time you require.'

'Will you give four years?'

'Ten, if you please. I only want one thousand in hand.'

'Come, then, it's a bargain. I have just that sum about me.

'Agreed. Go to the wine merchant's below, and I will meet you and close the business;—but on your way down, stop at the corner of the street, and send me the locksmith of the regiment. To tell you the truth, my comrades by way of joke, have locked me in here, and car riet off the keys.'

'I will send him to you.'

And the Colonist set off at full speed to wait for the rich proprietor at the wine merchant's, having stopped on his way to send the locksmith.

The locksmith comes. The offer is explained to him; all that is to be done is to divide the thousand francs between the prisoner, the sentinel, and the locksmith. In five minutes the affair is informed, and the door is opened.—In half an hour the contract is drawn up, signed, sealed, and delivered, and the Zephir pockets his share of the thousand francs.

Two hours afterward the Colonist began moving in.

An officer shortly afterwards passed up with a patrol. He saw them busy unloading furniture at the door of the guard-house The door was open; he entered. The Colonist was busy unlimbering all lives. He looked at him a moment with an air of stupefaction, and demanded what the devil he was doing there?

'What am I doing? Don't you see? I am just moving in.'

'Moving in! Moving in what?'

'Moving in my house.'

'In what house?'

'In this house here, don't you see?'

'Do you say this house is yours?'

'Yes, it is mine.'

'And how is it yours?'

'Because I have just bought it; will that suit you?'

'Of whom have you bought it?'

'Of the owner, of course.'

'Where did you see the owner?'

'He was inside here.'

The officer looked at his soldiers; the soldiers had for some time been eyeing each other They had understood what their officer was just beginning to understand.

'Is it true that you became of the former proprietor?' continued the officer.

'That is none of my business,' said the Colonist carelessly, continuing to arrange his shelves and his counter.

'How none of your business, wasn't he locked inside here?'

'Yes, that was really so. Would you believe, his comrades, by way of playing him a trick, had locked him in; but I sent him the blacksmith of the regiment, a tall light complexioned fellow, with a red hair out, and he came to rejoin me at the wine house, where we completed the bargain, a thousand francs in hand, the balance in five years.'

The officer burst into a roar of laughter.—The Colonist looked astounded in return.

'Do you not believe me?' he said. 'Here is the instrument in writing, regularly drawn up.'

The officer read it, found it properly drawn and signed and sealed, acknowledging the receipt of a thousand francs, with an obligation to pay thirteen thousand in regular instalments.

The transaction was brought before the Court at Bougie; but it had not the courage to punish the author of so admirable a trick. The Zephir was acquitted and returned to his quarters under arches of triumph which his comrades erected for him.

The Zephir and the Savant.

The Zephirs are all naturalists! Let the Savans of Europe apply to them. They will be supplied with bird, beast, reptile, and nondescript If nature is short, he will supply the deficiency. When a species is wanting he invents it.

While the scientific commission was exploring the department of Bone, a Zephir came to the President one morning, and offered him a little animal no bigger than his fist, but the like of which was never before seen'

The President, a Colonel, and a man of infinite learning and research, looked into the cage, exclaiming—

'This is nothing but a rat!'

'Yes, Colonel, but it is a trumpet rat; a rat with a trumpet.'

The Colonel examined it with his eye-glass. It was like the ordinary rat but from the extremity of the nose, rose a trumpet like the horn of a rhinoceros, but flexible and endowed almost with intelligence. He demands the price

'It is above all price,' says the Zephir, 'but you, my Colonel, may have it for one hundred francs.'

The bargain is consummated on condition that a female of the rare species is procured at the same price. This secured, the Colonel was the envy of all the commission. M Ravoiser could not sleep till he had a trumpet-rat, and M. Dalamalle fell sick for want of one.—They demanded trumpet-rats of all the Zephirs they met. The next arrival of the kind brought two hundred fancs. Trumpet-rats were on the rise. Gradually, however, they began to get common; for almost every day a Zephir had one of these rare animals for sale. They gradually fell to fifty, then to twenty francs.

The fact was, the people had been deceived. To make a trumpet-rat all that was necessary was to take two common rats, cut off the end of the tail of one and graft it on the nose of the other, completing the rhinoplastic operation with a slip of diachilum plaster and hampering the animal so that it could not disturb the operation till nature had completed the conjunction. At the end of fifteen days the thing was done.

The Chameleons.

In 1836, Monsieur ——, the Receiver of the domains, obtained a Zephir as body servant.—His house was in a garden which was ornamented by two fine fig trees. Monsieur —— was desirous of furnishing his fig trees with chameleons. These are not rare in Africa, and the maid at once ordered his servant to obtain for him a large supply at a fixed price. There was no lack of chameleons. Every day the Zephirs brought three or four, and these were forthwith placed upon the fig-trees.

After about five days, the Zephir bethought him of making his work easier So at night he would climb the garden wall gather three or four chameleons from the fig trees, and in the morning sell them to his master, who, without suspicion, continued to pay him the regular price. After a while, however, our Savant began to notice that his stock of chameleons did not appear to increase; and he manifested his astonishment to the Zephir, who tranquilly replied:

'You know, Monsieur, that the chameleon takes the color of the objects near which it is placed. Resting continually upon the fig-trees, they have become so that you cannot distinguish them from the leaves.'

Monsieur ——, however, did not partake of the opinion of his chameleons, so as to become as green as his servant thought. He watched his garden some night, saw the Zephir enter, climb the tree, and gather the spoils. Next morning, he made an inventory of his chameleons. He had paid for sixty and in fact only possessed ten. He turned his s rvant out of doors; but the story of how he had been sold was not easily got rid of. It remained with him during his residence in Algiers, and he brought it with him to France.

Why he was Rejected.—Among the many interesting facts connected with the Temperance cause, is the following 'good one,' which occurred not many years ago in the county of W—— —— in this State:

A young man of some promise was addressing the daughter of one of our planters, and by-the-by was making some progress in his suit. In the meantime his 'star intended' learned that our hero had once been a member of the church, and departed from the faith. She also learned that he had been a Son of Temperance, but had backed from that.

The time was near when our hero was to learn his fate; indeed the day had arrived, as he was already in attendance upon his dulcinea —and a beautiful black eyed brunette she is.

Yes, he was before her, pressing his suit, and urging in the most eloquent strains his claims to her fair hand.

Greatly to the astonishment and chagrin of our her, when he popped the all important question, he received for an answer the emphatic 'no,' in round terms. Our hero, greatly confused and surprised, and scarcely knowing what he did left for paris unknown to us, while our heroine soon after appeared before her doating parents, and the following dialogue ensued:

Mom. Ma, what the string is cut right in two.

Ma. How so, my dear?

Miss. Why, Mr —— has once been a member of the church, and couldn't stick to that; and he has been a son and couldn't stick to that, so I thought he wouldn't stick to me, and I just told him no sir-e-e.

Ma. Served him exactly right, my child;—come here and kiss your ma.

Young man, when you join the church or Sons, you had better stick to it, for ——you know the rest, if there are any sensible girls around.

Curious Facts in Vegetable Physiology.—I was told at Tallahassee, Florida, that beets would not grow seed, top onions would not grow the bottoms, and black seed would not produce bulbs. Cabbage will produce seed, but that seed will not general y produce heads, but grow into long stalks with a few loose leaves on top, I have seen such stalks six feet long.

Corn from the north, though hard and flinty, when planted here, grows light and chaff.—Oats get lighter and lighter, until they run out. On the contrary, cotton, which is here a hard woody stalk, would grow more like buckwheat in New York.

The Palma Christi has been grown here for shade trees, and tobacco was found as a wild plant all over the country, when first settled by the whites. A little further down the peninsula, sweet potatoes and arrow root are now growing wild; and so are pumpkins, and several other plants which are only grown with great care at the north We live in a great country, as yet but little known. SOLON ROBINSON.

The Shantung Cabbage.—A correspondent at Shanghae, writes to a gentleman in England, that he is about to send him some seeds of the Shantung cabbage, which one of the French missionaries had procured in the north of India. He says that it somewhat resembles the Savoy in appearance, is of delicious flavor, and weighs 60 lbs. It is supposed that July or August is the right month for sowing.

In England, a boy aged 16, was transported for seven years. He had been convicted only a short time previous, and appears to have been an expert pickpocket at 6 years of age. His own mother had been in the habit of letting him out and going of thieves, male and female, (they guessed a day—his mother taking the money,) but as she let him go out, and his principle taking whatever he stole.

The co-op of London's best patronage has been conferred on schoolmasters, a class of men whom the right rev. prelate seems to have a special regard. His lordship has licensed many masters of schools to lecturership and curacies within his diocese.

A Contrast.—While Queen Victoria traverses her three kingdoms, accompanied only by her ladies of honor, the Italian newspaper tell us that Pius IX. never leaves the Vatican without an escort of French cavalry.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

Hope On, Hope Ever.

By J. T. Freligh, of St. Louis.

When the sunlight of gladness
Has passed from the soul,
And the dark clouds of sadness
Unceasingly roll,
When the past appears only
A dim vale of tears,
And the future a lonely
And wide waste of years.

The star of hope streaming
Through tempest and night,
Is kindly felt beaming
Our pathway to light,
Inspiring and cheering
The lone and oppressed,
To the weary appearing
A haven of rest.

Whose calm light reposes
'Mid sadness and gloom,
On the lines and roses
That bend o'er the tomb:
Like a seraph sweet smiling,
'Mid blight and decay,
Through the cold world beguiling
Our wearisome way.

In life-all-sustaining
To mortals below,
And shining and reigning
Wherever we go,
Forsaking us, never,
Companion and friend,
Then "hope on, hope ever,"
And trust to the end.

Depopulation of the Oceanica.—The depopulation of the Sandwich Islands, is illustrative of a *great fact* in Divine Providence, almost entirely overlooked by the intelligent Christians, both divines and philosophers. To our view, it is evidently the design of God to have the earth peopled, and its affairs governed, *by a higher order of intellect, and of moral energy, than its present inhabitants posses.* The depopulation of the aborigines of our country so much deplored by enthusiastic philanthropists, who overlook the facts of the case, affords another illustration. The inhabitants of the earth can be arranged into *three classes* or "*races,*" and the lines of demarcation are more definite and striking than any other number. These corresponds with the distinguished progenitors, *Japhet, Ham, and Shem*, as the genealogy is arranged in Genesis, chap. xi. The descendants of Japheth, every where, is intellectual power, civilization, and moral progress, are at the head — All are now found in the civilized world, and the most are christians, using that term in a general sense. We have no patience to listen to such nonsensical twaddle as comes from the speculating brains of such philosophers as Agassin *ubi unus gnus*, in opposition to the Scripture history of the human family from Adam, and its *tri unity* from the three sons of Noah.

By various causes, occult and manifest, great divergences now exist, from the most intelligent and civilized of the posterity of Japheth, down to the lowest grade of the posterity of Ham found in Africa and New Holland. Yet, evidently, Providence has some wise and inscrutable designs in causing the lower orders of human nature to waste away before the higher orders. The notion that many christians have entertained, that the aborigines of our country have been destroyed by the unrighteous aggressions of the 'pale faces,' is contradicted by the facts of Indian history. People who believe this have gathered a few facts, but remain ignorant of many others. We have witnessed the destruction of large tribes of savages on the western frontier, not only without the unjust aggressions of our people, but when every effort was made to preserve them. Had a Coroner's inquest been held over thousands that have perished the facts disclosed, and all the causes and influences inquired into under the solemnities of the oath, the verdict would have been, 'died by the visitation of God.' We have a long array of facts treasured up, that lead to this result.

In the Sandwich Islands, every influence for thirty years—the whole generation,—has been favorable to their preservation and increase, so far as benevolent human agency could reach. And yet, in twenty years, since christianity has extended its benign influences over the islands, schools established, and civilization extended, the aggregate population has declined *forty per cent.* Evidently, God intends these islands to be peopled by a class of human beings who excel the aborigines in intellectual and moral power, as he has this continent.—*Western Watchman.*

Glasgow and its Anti-Slavery Woman.—Glasgow, over seas, is a city alive with human misery and suffering. There is, nowhere in the United States, not even in the Five Points, Sixth Ward, so much degradation, wretchedness, and poverty, as can be seen in twenty or thirty of the streets and courts of Glasgow.

Now, from this poverty-stricken population, lean, lank, haggard as 100,000 of them are from hunger and foul air, comes an address of the Glasgow Female Association, for "the abolition of slavery, to their Christian sisterhood in the United States" Why, there is not so much suffering from the Delaware to the Rio Grande as there is in the single city of Glasgow. There is not so much *real* notion, *bona fide slavery.*—These 100,000 Glasgow paupers are nominally free, to be sure; but it is freedom only in name. Fifty thousand of them do not eat or see meat whener-shan once a fortnight. These 50,000 have not a bed to sleep on. Their off-spring die, one half of them, within two years after they are born, for want of sufficient nutriment. A pretty idea for sisters blind to such wretchedness, to preach to a 'sisterhood' that feed and make fat and happy *their* laboring population! —*Express.*

On a comparison of plank roads with macadamized roads, it is put stated that the latter will cost $5,500 per mile, and so keep them in repair seven years, $1,040 more, total $4 540.—The first cost of a plank road is $1 750, seven years' repairs $70, relay ng, as good as new, $1,486, total $3,101; making a gain in favor of plank of $1,434 in seven years, or 31 per cent.

It is related of Addison that he met with a load of Baxter's writings under a Christmas pie, and perusing it, conceived so high an idea of the author that he went and purchased the book.

Tupper in America.—The American Telegraph has a correspondent who has enjoyed the privilege of a conversation with Tupper, the great English poet and philosopher, in which, among other things, Mr. T. expressed his view we here put on record by way of instruction and warning to the public:

"He (Mr. Tupper) is much pleased with our country and people. Though he expected to find us a great nation, he finds us greater than he anticipated. He thinks there are only few gr at dangers ahead of this Government—one is, that our religious toleration may lead us to infidelity; and the other, that the Jacobinism of a great number of the people may finally destroy the conservative spirit which only can preserve us."

The First Printed Book.—It is a remarkable and most interesting fact, that the very first use to which the discovery of Printing was applied was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz between the years 1450 and 1455 Guttenberg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair, which if not unprecedented, rendered it a ngular in the small current of human events. The Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained 1,282 pages, and being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental, manual, and mechanical labor; and yet, for a long time after it had be n finished, and offe ed for sale, not a single human being saw the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished.

Of the first printed Bible, 18 copies are now known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England one being in the Granville collection. One is in the Royal Library at Berlin, and one in the Royal Library at Paris. Of the 14 remaining copies, ten are in England—there being a copy in the libraries of Oxford, Edinburgh and Lond on, and seven in the collections of different gentlemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as $1,300.

Thus, as if to mark the noblest purpose to which the art would ever be applied, the *first* Book printed with moveable metal types was the Bible.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Over Feeding of Children.—One of the most pernicious habits to which childr n can be indulged is that of almost incessant feeding. Many mothers encourage this habit, the falsity with which to defer of "something nice" proceeds before. Even from infancy the child ought to be daily accustomed to eat only when hungry, and only when food is required; after two years of age an interval of four hours will rarely be more than enough, and to give biscuit, fruit, or bread in the mean time is just abstracting from the digestive pow r of the stomach. Like almost every organ of the body, the stomach requires a time of repose after a labour of digestion, and accordingly, in the healthy state, the sensation of appetite ever returns till it has been some time empty. To give food sooner, is analogous to making a weary traveler walk on without the refreshment of a halt.

It is a great mistake to suppose that children would not be quiet and contented without such indulgence. On the contrary, they would be be tter and happier were the opposite system steadily pursued. The greatest obstacle to be encountered is the ignorance of the nurse or mother, and her want of resources for the entertainment and exercise of the child's bodily and mental faculties.

If these be duly attended to the child will not think of eating till the return of appetite enforces the demand, whereas if it be left idle and neglected, everything will be carried to its mouth, as the only remaining resources against absolute inanity. So true is this that I should regard that nurse as unfit for her employment who should complain that her charge, otherwise in good health, is incessantly craving for something to eat. In this respect children are like adults. Give them something to do and to think about, and they will seek food only when hungry But leave them idle and thoughtless, and eating will become their chief subject of contemplation.

In a matter so important as the rearing of children, one would imagine that every mother and nurse would be well versed in information on the nature, functions, and wants of the beings committed to their fostering care. And yet it is notorious how rarely either one or the other of them possess but the crudest notions of the animal economy, or can give reasons for the practices they recommend, or modify them in any degree to suit modifications of circumstances and constitution. In reality, the wonder comes to be not that so many children die, but that so many survive their early mismanagement.—*Cause on Digestion*

An Indian Breakfast—On the 17th we were paddling along at day light. On putting ashore for breakfast, four Indians on horseback joined us. The moment they alighted, one set about hobbling their horses, another to gather small sticks, a third to make a fire, and a fourth to catch fish. For this purpose the fisherman cut off a bit of his leather skirt, about the size of a bean; then pulling out two or three hairs from his horses' tail for a line, tied the bit of leather to one end, and in the place of a hook or fly, which he prepared he entered the river a little way, sit down on a stone, and began throwing the small fish three or four inches long, on shore, just as fast as she pleased; and while thus employed, another picked them up and threw them towards the fire, while the third stuck them up around in a circle, on small sticks, and they were on sooner up than roasted. The fellows then sitting down, swallowed them—heads, tails, bones, fins and all—in no time, just as one would swallow a dozen of oysters. Now all this was the work of a few minutes; and before our men had his kettle ready for the fire, the Indians were already eating their breakfast.—When the fish had hold of the bit of leather or line, their teeth got entangled in it, so as to give him time to jerk them on shore, which was to us a new mode of angling; fire produced by two bits of wood, was also a novelty; but what surprised us most of all was the regularity with which they proceeded, and the quickness of the whole process, which actually took them less time than it has taken me to note it down.—*Ross' Adventures in Oregon.*

Happiness is not to be found in the social glass, nor in the festive hall; not in the hilarities of the ball room, nor at the gaming table; not in the pursuit of wealth, nor worldly fame or honor; but it may be found in doing good.

A World's Fair in 1852.—We are to have a World's Fair on Governor's Island in 1853.—The matter is in good hands, and is quietly, but none the less surely, walking towards completion. The Astor House has subscribed $5000, the New York Hotel $5,000, and other hotels in proportion to their means. A number of our wealthy merchants have already subscribed, or have signified their willingness to subscribe, whenever the money is absolutely wanted.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

We see it stated that Washington county, Pa., with a population of 40,000, has not one tenant in its jail. That county has long had two colleges, and is famed for its academies, female seminaries, and public schools, as well as for the general prevalence of religious and temperance principles. The natural consequence of these influences is seen in the superior regard paid to law and good order, and the necessary happiness and prosperity of the people.

Fraud in Cloth.—Thompson's New York *Commercial Reporter* says that a great demand has risen for rag wool, large sales having been made at 6 and 21½ cents. The wool is obtained from taking old made-up clothing and reducing it to a mass of wool, which manufacturers buy to mix with new wool, so as to reduce the cost of cloth, but at the expense of its strength The appearance of cloth so made is equally good with that made entirely from new wool.—This rag wool is technically called "shoddy."

The Mexican hog has been introdeced into Wisconsin by Mr. J. A. Barber, of Lancaster.

An elegant organ, the Rahway Advocate states, has been added to the room of Unity Lodge, I. O of O. F. of that town, the manufacture of H. Pilcher, of Newark. Although a small instrument, it has a very full and sweet volume of sound, and adds much to the arrangements of that flourishing lodge.

The latest accounts of Indian depredations along the Mexican frontier are equally appalling and humiliating. It seems that enterprise in Texas, New Mexico and part of California ones has been suspended; and that murders, robberies, and other outrages, are perpetrated almost daily by gangs of marauding savages. Congress was shamefully remiss in its duty to provide adequate means of defence for that exposed frontier.

Blackwood's Magazine speaks of the "State of New B gland," and the "State of New Orleans."

The New Orleans Picayune is bragging because he has just received a box of straw berries—why, friend tic, we had lots of 'em last year! Sorry you've been without strawbessies all this time.—*Flag of our Union.*

An Englishman, has started a green newspaper printed with white ink, for railway travellers

Of the small cochineal fly, from Mexico, no less than £275,000 worth are consumed in Great Britain.

Irish potatoes are selling at Raleigh, N. C., at $2.50 to $3 per bushel, by retail; in Washington at $2,50; in Petersburg at $1,50.

Sale of a White Man.—It is stated in a letter from Rushville, Illinois, that a white man, who was a blacksmith by trade, and having a large family of children, was arrested lately on account of inveterate habits of intemperance, and tried by a jury as a vagrant. He was convicted, and the judge sentenced him to be sold at public auction, for the term of four months.

The Courier and Enquirer contains an article on the World's Fair, in which it makes the confession that it has never been able to discover any practical benefit to result from the exhibition, except what will be derived by the people of London.

An Illinois editor speaking of an individual, says that he has broken every Bank and Sabbath that they have had in that State for the last five years.

The women of New Boston, Ill., lately formed a temperance society, and collected funds enough to buy out all the groggeries in the place. The rum purchased was poured into the street.

The fare from San Francisco to Sacramento and Stockton is now one dollar—two years since it was fifty dollars

The Plurality Law of Massachusetts has been signed by the Governor, and is, therefore, a Law. As it was to take effect from and after its passage, the elections held on Monday were the first under the act. When there was no choice of Congressmen on Monday the next trial will settle the matter, as then the candidate having the highest number of votes will be elected.

The Trinity Church Corporation, are contemplating the erection of another large chapel in the upper part of the city, at a cost, we understand, of something near a million of dollars. No plan, however, has been decided upon, nor the time for its erection.

An instance of solic tous conjugal affection was produced at the Somerset (England) Sessions, which has hardly, perhaps, been paralleled in the annals of matrimony. In an appeal case, a woman who was there as a witness, swore that she had never lost sight of her husband for twelve hours at any one time, either day or night, during a period of fifty years.

Last week three boys in Boston were arrested and fined one dollar and costs each for pitching pennies!

So long as the people of France dress like "gentlemen," so long the government feels perfectly safe from insurrections and outbreaks,—but the moment the citizens of Paris take to wearing their shirts outside of their pantaloons, that very moment the cabinet is so sed with consternation.

Burglars entered the dwelling of Mr. James Robeson, in Morristown, on Monday night, and proceeding to his room, rifled his pockets of about $8; carrying with them also several articles of female wearing apparel.

Yucatan.—The latest accounts state that the war with the Indians still continued. The Yucatecon troops to the number of 14,000 were guarding a cordon against an army of 20,000.

The evidences of the great resources of Western Texas are every day increasing. A specimen of natural salt, found eight miles from Corpus Christi, has been handed us, which appears perfectly pure, while it is stated that the supply is inexhaustible. Casts are sent out and the salt is shoveled in with little labor and expense.

The present number of pupils in Girard College, Philadelphia, is 305. Of these, 100 were admitted into the Institution in 1850. Of the whole number, 246 were born in the city of Philadelphia, and 59 in other parts of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Wilkes, of the late U. S. Exploring Expedition, has received a gold medal from the British Government, in honor of his discovery of the Antarctic continent.

THE UNION

Plainfield, April 16, 1851

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Town Meeting.—Town Meeting will be held at Laing's Hall, on Monday, April 14th. The Poll will open at 8 o'clock, A M. and close at 4 P. M

ROBERT ANDERSON, *Town Clerk.*
Plainfield, April 6 h, 1851.

Connecticut Election.—The Democrats have elected 3 Members of Congress and the whigs 1.

For Governor and other State officers—no choice. The Whigs have elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature, which secures to them the Governor and other State officers, and a U. S. Senator for 6 years—an entire change from last year's organization

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We received through the Post Office last Monday evening, after the Union had been issued, a communication warning Christian patrons against supporting or admitting into their families, a paper which advocates infidelity.—As we have expressed similar views with sufficient force and plainness, we do not deem it necessary to repeat them—though the article both in sentiment and language meet our entire approbation.

Later from Mexico.—The steamship Union arrived at New York last Tuesday, 7 days from New Orleans, with $243,3?7 in specie, and news from Mexico to the 10th of March.

Congress was still in session. It was believed the Senate would not confirm the Tehuantepec treaty, fearing another Texas business.—The President and Cabinet were warmly in favor of its ratification.

Trade was very dull. Robberies in the streets continued frequent.

The Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of Rahway has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock.

The Somerset County Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The State Bank at New Brunswick has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. An instalment of $2,50 on each share of the capital stock is called in, to be paid on the 10th of June next.

The Cunard steamship Canada sailed from Boston for Liverpool last Wednesday, with 120 passengers, the largest number yet taken out in a steamship She took no specie.

Railroad Fare in England.—From Liverpool to London, in express trains, $13,25; in first class cars, $9,25; in 2d class do $6,75 In the latter the seats are wooden benches without backs or cushions From Southampton to London, $5 and $3,75 in express trains, and 3,75 to $2,50 in ordinary trains

Fare across the Atlantic.—By the Collins line of steamships the regular fare from New York to Liverpool is $130. In the Cunard line $120—and from Liverpool to New York $175 in either line. The packet ships with the best accommodations, charge from 60 to $100 either way. In other vessels the charge is much less according to accommodations.

☞ Messrs. Hitchcock & Leadbeater, having opened a large and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Dry Goods, advertise the same in this paper, to which we invite public attention. An acquaintance of some years with them enables us to say that city buyers cannot do better in New York than at the above store.

☞ The new clipper ship Typhoon, owned in New York, on her way to China, arrived at Liverpool in 13½ days—encountering head winds and the equinoctial storm. In one day she made 345 miles, and in two days 659 miles —a greater distance than was ever before traversed by a sailing vessel in the time.

Mr. Barker, ex-Mayor of Pittsburgh, was last Thursday convicted of riot and misdemeanor while in office, and was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment, beside paying a fine of $3,000 Before the sentence, Mr. B. harangued a large crowd from the Court House steps, abusing the Judges and lawyers without stint. His friends now promise to make him Sheriff.

The Pennsylvanian, the democratic organ of Philadelphia, for 20 years back, is out in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the next President. The majority of the party press, however, urge the claims of Gen. Cass.

☞ Mr Barnum is about starting a monster travelling exhibition, to be called "Barnum's American Museum and Menagerie." The cars or wagons are now making in Newark, some of them are completed. A cargo of elephants are on the way to this country to join it, perhaps to draw the cars. It is intended to be the largest exhibition of the kind in the world.

Great Fire in New York.—The brown stone front four story store of Hudson & Robinson, 180 Broadway, was consumed by fire on Friday morning. Insured for $170,000—loss over $200,000. The Howard Hotel was injured to the amount of some $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance. J. D. Chevalier lost all his stock, insured for $5000, about half its value. Nos. 2, 4 and 6, John st. were destroyed. Total loss by the fire, estimated at $350,000.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Georgia arrived at New York last Monday evening, with the mails from California, and 29 days' later news, being to the 5th of March, —less than 34 days from San Francisco to New York. She brings 200 passengers, but no gold.

The Empire City arrived at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, from Chagres March 29, with a million in gold dust, and 250 passengers.

The North America arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst. 7 days from Chagres, with 450 passengers, and half a million in gold dust.

The Mexico arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst, 7 days from Chagres, via San Juan de Nicaragua, with $70,000 in gold dust and 240 passengers. She reports that the British naval force has been finally withdrawn from San Juan.

The steamship California left San Francisco March 5th, with a million in gold dust and 200 passengers, and arrived at Panama in 21 days.

The California Joint Meeting for the election of a U. S. Senator finally adjourned to the 1st day of Jan'y. next, without being able to elect one. 144 ineffectual attempts were made, and the 144th ballot resulted as follows,—King 20, Weller 18, Fremont 9, Geary 1.

Lynch Law at Sacramento.—A gambler shot Charles H. Myers, a blacksmith, a sober, industrious, inoffensive man, who I was a family in Ohio. The people in defiance of the officers, deliberately chose a judge and jury, tried the murderer, found him guilty, bavered down the jail door, broke his chains, took him out and hung him on a tree, the same day, in the presence of 5000 persons. A clergyman was present by request, and the execution was conducted in an orderly manner.

A like transaction was attempted in San Francisco, but the jury not being able to agree, the prisoners were handed over to the regular tribunals.

As an excuse for these acts it is stated that gangs of desperadoes and criminals from Europe and Australia had poured into California, resulting in a great increase of crime—and the citizens found it necessary to rise in self defence, and execute the criminals as soon as the crime could be proved.

The mines were yielding well, and discoveries of new mines had been made, in the northern part of the State, which yield abundantly, the gold being in large grains. Many were emigrating thither from Oregon and California.

The Quartz mines are very productive. In one instance three men obtained $23,000 in 3 days, besides paying all expenses.

A lump of pure gold weighing 54 ounces was lately dug up in Sonora. It will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

The new and elegant steamer 'Santa Clara' was burnt to the water's edge, and three firemen burnt up. The steamer Hartford also caught fire from her and was ruined.

The markets were about as at the last accounts.

A large specimen of the California lion has been killed and stuffed, to send to this part of the Union. It was of a whitish color, over 2 feet in height, and between 7 & 8 ft. from tip to tip.

Three of the murderers of the passengers across the Isthmus, have been tried and shot,—and the ringleader in the robbery of Howland & Aspinwall's silver train has been sentenced

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One Week Later from Europe

The Cunard steamship Africa arrived at New York on Thursday morning, 11 days and 21 hours from Liverpool, with 100 passengers.

The U. S. mail steamship Washington arrived on Thursday evening, 15 days from Southampton, with 81 passengers, and 190 tons of freight.

The Europa, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool, in 11 days

Cotton had advanced 1-8d, with large sales, caused by the continued belief that the crop in this country would be a very moderate one —The grain market was steady. American stocks show no variation in prices. The London money market was easy.

In England, the bill against the Roman Catholics was going through the House of Commons. The Great Exhibition was still exciting much interest. The American contributors complain somewhat, in various respects

Our Charge to Austria has been very favorably received.

Riots have broken out in Switzerland against the Jesuits. The military still preserve order.

At the Cape of Good Hope, the Hottentots had joined the Kaffirs, and created much alarm, plundering and devastating the exposed districts. 600 Kaffirs were driven from King William's Town, 24 killed and several wounded. The British lost only one trooper, and one Fingoe wounded.

A fire at Baskenridge broke out on the 4th inst. in a building, occupied by several persons for mechanical purposes, and temporarily by the Post Office. This, with the storehouse of E. H. Dayton, the dwellings of Wm. Ayres, Alex. Allen, Mrs. Rebecca Sanders, the store-house recently occupied by Thomas Curtis, and the millinery establishment of Miss Mary A. Eastman, were all consumed. The mails, papers, letters, &c. in the Post Office were all destroyed; also, all the books and records of the township, temporarily deposited in the store-house of Mr. Curtis, and the whole contents of the mechanics' shops. The buildings were insured in New York and Mendham, but the occupants were not so fortunate.

I. is said by the *Daily News*, on the authority of Mr. Porter, that the poor "corners" of Great Britain expend yearly, in spirits, beer, and tobacco, fifty seven millions sterling, ($287,000,000,) of which one third to one-half finds its way into the exchequer—twenty to twenty five millions—while most of the other taxes, except the income tax, are also graduated against the poor and in favor of the rich.

The Baltic.—Two hundred and ten passengers have already secured passage in the Baltic, which sails on Wednesday. This is nearly double the largest number of passengers which has yet taken passage for Liverpool in an ocean steamer.

☞ The Fugitive Slave arrested in Boston, as stated by us last week, has been given up to his owners and sent back to Georgia. The Abolitionists tried every device and used all means to resist the law, and effect his escape, but the people generally sustained the law and its officers. Great excitement was caused, and large crowds were in constant attendance, but the peace was preserved and the law enforced

It is said, if a railroad were constructed from Somerville to New-Hope, 20 miles, it would open a new route between New York and Philadelphia, by railroad, whole distance 103 miles. From New York to Somerville 41 miles by our railroad, 20 miles to Lambertville, and 42 more to Philadelphia. The whole fare according to the rates charged on the Central Road, would be about $2.

Sartain's Union Magazine is regularly received with most commendable promptness and punctuality, affording an excellent example which many periodicals do not follow. The number for May contains as usual three beautiful steel engravings—a valuable and interesting article on the World's Fair by Mrs Kirkland, "A Visit to Moscow," and its usual variety of Tales, Poetry, &c. and many well executed wood engravings.

Godey's Lady's Book also never fails of arriving at hand a month or so in advance. It continues to be the most popular of all the Magazines. Harper's boasts of a circulation of 60,000—but we will do Godey to 1 of Harper.—Harper is very good, but Godey is better—so the people say.

After June 30, the postage on the Megazines will be only 2 cents for 300 miles, and 4 cents for 1500 miles.

The Whigs of Morristown did not nominate any candidate for Assessor preferring that a democrat should fill that office, under the new tax law. The whigs of that section do not approve of said law, and regarding the duties of assessor as rather inquisitorial, and difficult to be performed, are willing that the enactors and especial friends of the law should carry it into practice.

500,000 lbs. of poultry have been sent from Burlington county the past four months.

The mines of the Lewis County Bank are again released at the New York agency.

By the late census New Mexico is found to contain 61,674 inhabitants.

It is computed that there are sixty tons of baked potatoes sold in the streets of London every week during the season, namely from September till the beginning of April. The average takings of each is 6s. a day, and the receipts of the whole number throughout the season are supposed to be £14,000

Large Egg.—The Sussex Register notices a hen's egg measuring six inches in circumference and eight from butt to point, and weighing 3¾ ounces. It was produced by a hen of a common breed, but before remarkable for large eggs.

The steamship Cherokee, which sailed for Chagres on the 29th ult. carried out the following missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church: Rev. S. Bangley and wife, Rev. L. C. Woodward and wife, for Oregon; Rev. Chas. McClay and wife, Rev. David A. Dryden and wife, and Rev. A. L. Bateman, for California.

It is a narrow and mistaken idea that the sooner things wear out the better it is for trade. The grand principle is to make them so that an increased number of families or individuals are desirous to have them.

If you desire a virtuous and happy life, in youth you must shape your character by the Word of unerring Wisdom and plant in your bosom the seeds of holiness.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER. PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another columns

New York Prices Current, April 13, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,50 to 5.00
Rye Flour	3,37 to 3,44
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,25 to 3,25
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,15
Rye,	,74 to ,75
Corn,	68 to ,69
Oats, Jersey,	45 to 47

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Elton Marsh, Esq. $2,00; John Stine, jr. 2,00; Richard Barklew, 2,00; Robert Heath, 1,50; Manning Stelle, 1,50; Thaddeus Drake, New Brooklyn, 1,12; Levi Hetfield, ,75; Thos. Marshall, Mount Pleasant, ,66.

New Goods.

E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Platt Drake's and opposite Doct. C. H. Stillman's office, where he will be happy to accommodate those his old and so many new customers as may see proper to give him a call, being assured those who call can be accommodated as well or better than elsewhere.

April 6, 1850. E. B. TSITWORTH.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

MARRIED.

April 8th, by Rev. Lewis Bond, Mr. James Radford, of England, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Bedell, of Plainfield.

On the 8th inst. Charles A. Cammann, Esq. of Somerville, to *Mary Ann*, daughter of Peter Flagg, of Neshanic.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Ke-che-mah-koonce, alias 'Young Bear,' alias Charles Kerkimer, a young 'Chippeway Chief,' to Tnay-en-den-a-go, alias 'Christine Brandt,' of the Mohawk nation, a granddaughter of the celebrated "Brandt." Both are from Canada West.

In Springfield, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Ogden, Abraham J. Parkhurst, to Theresa E., daughter of John Drew, Esq., all of Springfield.

DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac H. Dunn in New Market, N. J., on the 15th of March, Mrs Eliza Dunham, widow of the late Jonathan R. Dunham, aged 67 years. She had been for many years a member of the church, and died as she lived, in the faith of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

At Elizabethtown, on the 8th inst. James Crane, late Cashier of the State Bank of Elizabeth, aged 65 years.

At Basking Ridge, on the 8th inst, Gustavus, son of the late David Ayers, Esq. aged 21 years.

Near Westfield, on the 11th inst. Benjamin Cory, aged 85 years.

DR. I. Z. BATCHELOR & Co

131 *WILLIAM STREET,*

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c.

April 14, 1851.—6m

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEABEATER.

No. 317 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,

Printed Silks of Splendid Quality,

French Printed Muslins and Lawns,

Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barèges, Cheine, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,

Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,

Plain and Embl'd Cantion Crape Shawls,

New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a warerooms together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Diapers, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Crash Towelings and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woolen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Twill Table and Piano Covers,

Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery,

&c. &c. &c. short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving the attention entirely to the retail business.

Learn the Wants of the Public

and shape no pains or ex ense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

a cause in every customer, whether a child or adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their Cassia seasts, handkerchiefs, gloves, under shirts drawers &c., at much lower rates than at Gents' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so that ladies from abroad will have no trouble with shopping from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat or home.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 Main Street, up stairs

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES,

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jas. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles.—Richards's Grooveds, and other Needles. Pearl Buttons.—Combs,—Steel and Gold Pens, Snaps and Hall Castors.—Stay Bindings—Tapes—Hooks & Eyes.—Thimbles.—Scissors.—Pocket knives, &c. &c. RICH'D RICHARDS,

Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods,

46 John st (upstairs) N. Y., and

May 28, 1850—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David I. Van, opposo to Pound & Titus's Bakery, on Front st where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Rooms to Let.

A SMALL Family can be accommodated with two or three rooms, by applying soon, to

April 7, 1851. A. M. DUNHAM.

Chesnut Rails.

THE Subscriber has on hand 1000 Chesnut Rails of the first quality, which will be sold at the market price. Also 1000 thrifty Ailanthus trees, which will be delivered in any part of Plainfield at 12½ cents each. Apply at the farm of C. Townsend.

GEORGE M. ANGLEMAN.

Plainfield, April 1, 1851.

To the People of Plainfield.

Mr. D. Archer wishes to express his sincere and deep felt gratitude for the sympathy shown to him, and respectfully the kind friends who assisted him in his distress, and long may such a countenance of their favor.

N. B.—Anything in the way of sign or picture painting will be thankfully received. Orders may be left at the Union Office.

March 31, 1851.—3w.

Timothy and Clover Seed.

TO Sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, *Jr.*

Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—3w

Good Molasses

FOR 38 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in shad ease, for sale by

P. M. FRENCH.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Trustees of District No. 1, and the Superintendent of Schools of Plainfield township, as required by the act of incorporation of said District, do recommend the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars to be raised at the ensuing town meeting, for the support of the schools, and an additional sum of Three Hundred Dollars, to be applied to the debt on the building.

ROBT. ANDERSON,
WM. DUNN,
C. WEBSTER,
J. LEONARD,
E. MARSH
C. H. STILLMAN, Supt. of Schools.

Trustees of Dist. No. 1

Plainfield, March 17, 1851.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet, very suitable for Halls. Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Rocking Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteds, &c, for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Bushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh Constant imaginings of evil and Great Depression of Spirits

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all Injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant to taste and smell, and will in their operation, and will restore, impart vigor to the body and purify the blood and liquor to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the means of obtaining the genuine recipes of the most celebrated connoisseur, Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland, and the medicines are prepared and compounded with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years study and experience by the great physician, and is known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in the Western World. The innumerable and immediate cures—formations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of its value. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have undergone the very effects and the same happy results which the immortal inventor anticipated and intended, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

"These bitters are a weighty addition to the list of Western Worth. The remedies is a certain for the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most exciting powers in weakness and all forms of the digestive organs, they are without side, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq. at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in three worst form. Heiland's on very seriously affected for two years. We can but note his case briefly, and see him you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhea*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during that time, and tried the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last persuasively cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of a bottle or two, and we have derived more benefit for a experiment than we derived previous from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, May 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: Hand for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine the "German Bitters," in the first instance, and found that after having a severe spell of sickness. Thy "Hoofland's German Bitts" had such effect upon my general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. About one bottle and a half accomplished the object desired and relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and digestive organs. Until I had a severe attack of the Diarrhœa, which continued for some time. My life, and a time, was despaired of. Thy Bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I suffered, and gave me general health to the system. I consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 5 Jennings's Court, above Third, below Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases, no one can doubt, if they use it as directed; it will act specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is perfectly free of Calomel, and Blistering Ointments, the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary to call attention to the fact, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are unwittingly deceived.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and the name also on every bottle.

Purchaser note without these marks of genuineness; all others are Counterfeits.—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, up in all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot,

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 278 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa. and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2,00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

April 15, 1851.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday March 24th, 1851, Reuben C. Bulmer, apprentice to the farming business, about 18 years, of common size for his age, and has an impediment in his speech. All persons are forbid to harbor or trust, said boy, and I will pay no debts of his contracting after the above date.

NATHAN LAING.

Piscataway, March 31, 1851.—3w.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 8 & 9s.
Imperial do do 10 & 11s.
Brussels carpets, 10 & 12s.
Tapestry do 9 & 12s.
Venetian do 7, 8 & 9s.
Ingrain do 2, 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap
Common Carpeting, 2 to 4s.
Kaglan Druggets, 3s. 6d. to 6s.
Floor Oil cloths, 2 to 4s.
Floor do 2 yards wide,
English oil cloths, 6 to 9s.
Painted bordering, 20s.
Axminster do 45s.
Window shades, 8 to 40s.
Chess matting, 6-4 to 6-4
Stair Rods 6 & 8s. 6d.
Table Oil Cloth, 3s.

HIRAM ANDERSON.
No. 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS

James M. Taylor & Co,,

NO. 215 *GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK.*

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

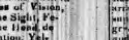
than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to a less his entire stock without the usual delay of running at over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay particular attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as any house in the city and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAM. S. M. TAYLOR & CO.
215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11 1851.—4m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey



Summer Arrangement.

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

THIS Road extends from Elizabeth Port (5 miles) to White House, N. J. rend by the staging between the terminus and *Easton* to 25 miles, an. *Schooley's Mountain* is 14 miles.

The Cars leave New York by steamboat Red acket Pier No. 1 North River and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland-st, at per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. 1 (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

Trains to	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	5½ A. M.	5 40 A.M.	1 40 P. M.
North Branch,	5 40	5 50	1 50
Somerville,	6 30	6 05	2 05
Bound Brook,	6 50	6 15	2 15
Plainfield,	6 20	6 35	2 35
Westfield,	6 50	6 50	2 50
Rahway,	7 15	10 30	3 15
Elizabethport	7 50	10 45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of Ferries from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Penn, from to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Bucktown, Juctown, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the possession of the Agents of the Company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than the goods are usually sold, and from the extent of their business for the last eight years—of having the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, and nothing is put on. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barèges, Grenadines, Poplins, Tissue Isnil, DeLaines, Or, Andines, &c. &c.

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Cannon, Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety. Most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drilets, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approve styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4-4 to 12-4 wide.

Linen Drapery, 3-4 to 10-4.

Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c

Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities embracing the very best fabric for family use.

Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lace Hdkfs. Suspenders, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on getting the lowest price they can buy such goods at, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be sustained, and any deviation from the above by any one in their employ, dismissed from it, when the necessity arises.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 215 Greenwich-St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and **Mourning Goods** always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—1m.

DRY GOODS

AND

CARPETING.

JAMES DAYTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO CHAS. P. DAYTON & CO.)

228 Commerce Square,

NEW BRUNSWICK,

Are now opening and constantly receiving an extensive assortment of

NEW AND RICH GOODS,

Embracing every VARIETY adapted to the SEASON, which they respectfully offer for sale at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

New Brunswick, March 29, 1851.

Talk about Taking out Goods

LOOK HERE!

TEAS, 25c per lb., Raisins 10c., best Coffee 10c., 3 lbs Sugar for $1, Candy 10c., Lemons or Oranges 1 cent apiece, first rate Calicoes, warranted not colors for 6c. a yard, besides all the Boots and Shoes, Carpet and Looking Glasses, Oil and Cards, Effervescing Soda and Lemon Saving Soap, Tobacco and Potatoes, &c. &c., innumerable. These articles we have to sell (and cheap enough we think) for ready money.

May 28, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

Just Received.

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's wear, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a desirable article for ladies' dresses, for sale by

June 18, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

One More for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimere Satinetts, Cloths, Vestings, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, DeLaines, Ginghams, Carpets, Carpet Rugs, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles, together with the intention of obliging citizens, we think will be sufficient inducement to induce each one to call.

P. M. FRENCH.

Sept. 27, 1850.

CEMENT. 12 shillings a barrel,

PLASTER OF PARIS, 10s. a barrel, by

Sept. 9, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber.

June 18 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

VISITING the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our

Boots and Shoes

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices.

JONES & ROCHFORD.

Sept. 12 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and the surrounding country, that they have taken the store recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have on hand and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice assortment of

THE GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds for general use, which they will be pleased to have the public call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthenware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. CUWARD.

Plainfield Jan. 7, 1851

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, and have now the largest and most complete stock for the extent, variety and style, of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to introduce and have now fully carried into execution the project of opening an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country; all in store and ready.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the reassurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will also be consulted in its bestowal.

New York, Nov 16th, 1850. 6l ly

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S

CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,	Depurative Syrup,
Pectoral Expectorant,	Heart Corrector,
Pulmonary Liniment,	Humor Corrector,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture	Cough & Cathar. Pills
Nervine,	Female Pills,
Vermifuge,	Female Specific

Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,

Used in use constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., &c., a method of preserving Health and Beauty to old age.*

This book should be in every family, as the consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions is given for the care and education of children are most valuable. To 600 copies of this book have passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis.

April 8, 1851.

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop formerly occupied by P. Mosher, in Exchange Alley, will be happy to receive orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE SIGN, AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

also, PAPER HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

He would most respectfully thereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor to merit and secure a continuance of the same.

☞ Subscriptions may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Preston's Store.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

April 1, 1851.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE books and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the Subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment of the same

ELISHA KUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of FIFTEEN YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the decisive enormous of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So generally, indeed, are their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles on which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their cures.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither Mercury, nor Antimony, nor Arsenic, nor any other mineral substance in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian nations, have, from their entire unpracticed, medical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and morbific matter with which they abound; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other meds use only partially effect this object, and have such evident baneful influence as to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. But there is a well-known benefit to the dispassionate who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well-informed men against the quack medicines of the day. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, to free the blood, the faithful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, then returns into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, nourishes freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and thus finally mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of cases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thus nobly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; **Flatulency**, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Hypochondriac Despondency, Tic-Tavern, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general sensations of Dyspepsy, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels more costive within days.

Diarrhœa and **Cholera**, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by producing the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the processes of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all internal obstructions.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Rheumatism** permanently in three weeks, and **Gout** in half the time, by removing the local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by toning and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and have ever since found a certain remedy for the worst cases in this dreadful disease.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which every slight cold will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the purest purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin; and the natural glow on such occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of a few pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. **Common Colds and Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines suffered severely with this complaint for upwards of twenty-five years; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced next to impossible, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For the scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—THEY KNOW THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Dejected Spirits, those common complaints attended with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—Rind's Evil and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Nervous Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become injured by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to counteract the bad effects of the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will prove them beyond the reach of competition, it is the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORISED AGENT.

Prepared and sold by Dr W. B. MOFFAT 335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Looking Glasses.—A Large number, JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each D BULMAN.

Now Ladies,

Is the time to get some beautiful Organdy Lawns or dresses; also, some splendid Barages, all woolland silk. Calls May 14, 1849. D. BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a great deal of labor in washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

New Goods!

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, warranted not to ravel and of an improved principle. Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—One Tablespoonful of a dose—THREE from a common bottle, equal to SIXTY-FOUR from this.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $7.50.

BERRY'S NEW

PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same medical strength and quality as the small bottles.

The great superiority of THIS PURIFIER over SARSAPARILLA and all other similar medicines, is fully established in the following facts: First—because it not only purifies, as performed in each medicine. Sec'd—Because it

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

and other woods, more powerfully concentrated, and larger quantities of each of the above articles than is ever sold before; it thus can be taken in any bottled medicine, called *Extract of Sarsaparilla*.

Fifthly—because this purifier also possesses the medical virtues and healing virtues of *stone, pine, and hemlock*.

Sixthly—because Roots, Herbs, and Vegetables,

the PURIFYING properties of which are greatly superior to Sarsaparilla, and which are not contained with Sarsaparilla, *Yellow Dock, Cherry, and Sassafras* (but which do make the reduced the most certain and active Purifying Extract ever offered to the public. So true is this, that to have very

Only One Tablespoonful, three times a Day.

Be it is not only the Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its combination for large bottles keep so much weakened and reduced, that those in the habit of taking the Sarsaparilla Syrups, Mixtures, Compounds—Tonics, Pills, or Mixed Bitters, by the name any medical effect; and as a bottle of Sarsaparilla only holds *thirty spoonfuls*, therefore, so many spoonfuls at a dose, and so *many doses a day*, will last up for a bottle.

Four, Five, or Six Days,

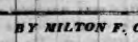
which show that a bottle of BERRY'S PURIFIER, will last from Twelve to SIXTEEN DAYS longer than a bottle of Sarsaparilla; and if its daily medical effects are compared with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry, and Sassafras

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 16. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1851. Whole number 744.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Hope's Express.



For Newark, Elizabethtown Westfield, Plainfield, Bound brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leaves New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.—tf.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

DR. PAIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nortis Eaglesfield, Counsellor at Law, writes:—"Nothing after Natural Digestion, when in a state of health, is so much like digestion out of the stomach, as the action of this Fluid, infused in water. Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the use of a fluid which merely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the Food the Purifying Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion—no chyle—no food into the blood, and no nutrition of the body; but rather a loud, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. As a result, ill-digested, or injured nourishment produces ill-conditioned blood, which is the disease, distress and debility which ensues.

DR. IN A DRENCH WIT.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the white inner membrane of the stomach of the ox, and exists in the stomach of man. Pepsin causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is a solvent in the stomach of animals, as Yeast, Gall, &c. It is the material used by Cooks to make Calves' Foot Jelly. Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses a solvating power. Three ounces of good wine contain as much pepsin as one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "one part of Pepsin dissolved in six thousand parts of water will digest meat and other foods as well as the natural gastric juice." Dr. Wood says, Rennet, or Pepsin, "is the best remedy for dyspepsia ever employed, we speak from experience."

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid prepared so as to imitate the gastric juice, may be readily procured from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 25, states that sugar, starch, and dextrine, are the chief of non-nitrogenous articles of food. There are less higher authorities than Dr. Perrira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," conserves the very common complaint of "Sour Stomach," to arise from a diminution of the digestive power. He observes that "a diminution of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving the various articles of food—thus affording a kind of *artificial digestion* of them in a use *different from the natural digestive process*."

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lea & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is digested in a similar manner in the digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach, and from artificial mixtures, are of the most interesting character. Digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestion."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most wonderful effects, curing cases of *Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but certificates of the most decided character given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Opium, Mineral, Acid, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance*.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint in which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be persisted for a short time, to make the good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly exceptient in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness, Pain and Weakness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Cold state of the Blood, Heavyness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the purchaser. The powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, sold, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17, 1850.

Bounty Land and Pension Claims!

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the various Indian Wars since 1790, or of the Mexican War, whether enlisted, drafted, hired as substitutes or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, to their widows and minor children. Those who have served 9 months are entitled to receive a land warrant for 160 acres; those who have been engaged in the service 6 months, one for 80 acres; and those who have served 1 month, one for 40 acres. Said warrants can be laid on land in any State or Territory in the Union, belonging to the United States, that is in the market. By a letter of the Adjutant General, and a circular of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is made the duty of the claimants or their attorneys, to make direct application to the Department at Washington.

In view of this necessity the subscribes has entered into an arrangement with an agent there, which will enable him to obtain Land Warrants and Pensions, immediately and as cheaply, for it who may favor him with their business. DANIEL CORY.

Warrenville, Feb. 1, 1851.—3m.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield prices, monthly, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as usual.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to prevent former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective cavities, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All those operations carefully gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set; inserted in the most approved style, and warranted to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction in mastication. Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Laing's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at the Franklin House, Nassau Street, New York, next door to Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 228 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

JAMES MANN, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Humbug--something new!

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plain field and for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles, washing, warranted not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purposes named. All those wishing to purchase the above articles is a trait; those who have tested them approve them much. Try one—yes, try both.

I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, and I see lying on my shelves and counters some new and elegant plain and figured De Laines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose named. All those wishing to purchase the above articles is a trait; those who have tested them approve them much. Try one—yes, try both.

Also, a fine lot of Wool Shawls, now opening at the store of

DANIEL BULLMAN.

Sept. 28, 185 .

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the latest fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and service able a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin and Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscribers having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and a

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction and the patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY.

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy. If Reason and Experience will serve to convince, Twenty-five cents worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Co-operator. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the control of its wonderful power.

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Ailings, and Disorders of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Sorenesss, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this at by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of about of witnesses could not make the facts stronger than only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—remember the name—read no other, and be his signature to it. (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be safe.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for CASH, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but it not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It can't be too much for that. To be sold in all villages.

J. M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtlandt street, N. Y.
Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have laid in, consisting of Men's Fancy and Cassimere Boots, Youths' do., Boys' do. full assortment.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO

The Pirate.

Eighteen years ago, the ship I commanded was dancing over the waves, on a mission of mercy. Laden by generous contributions of a New England city, she was bound to the Cape de Verdes with bread for the famine-stricken and dying. Brighter skies never gladdened the sailor's heart than those which bent over us; pleasanter gales never filled the sails of the sea journeyer, than those which aped us to the haven where we should be; and now may God have the ships in his holy keeping. The prayer which concluded the old English hill of lading was heard and granted, we felt as we trod on the deck of the stout craft, whose errand was to succor the destitute.

We were all in high spirits, forward in the forecastle, and aft in the cabin. Sailors, who are often so hungry, liable at any moment to be put upon short allowance; and compelled at times to fast entirely, knew better than the landsmen how to pity those whom famine threatens. Jack has ready sympathy for the man who has his biscuit in his locker.

It was now the fourteenth day out—just in the first gray of the morning—that the mate aroused me with the startling intelligence that a suspicious vessel was in sight. With the first ray of light, the vigilant officer had descried her, and she was so near as to be made out with a glass. I was on deck in an instant.

The first glance at the strange ship almost dispelled the fear that the mate's alarm had occasioned.

"Why, Mr. Larkin," I said, laughing as I spoke, "there's nothing at all picious in that lubberly looking craft. She's a Portuguese brigantine—she can't sail!"

"She looks like that build," said the man, "but she is built for sailing, and she'll spread canvas, in a wind like this, that'll send her skimming like a gull over the sea. And look now at the men on her deck."

The glance through the telescope was enough to satisfy me that the mate was right. The vessel was sharp built, of light draught, and rigged like a corsair. Her hull was painted dirty slightly; beside the canvas usual to such a rig, she was fitted to carry a lugger sail, which, when spread before the wind, would add to her speed. In addition she was pierced for twenty-two sweeps. Her decks were crowded with men.

"It's no honest craft, Mr. Larkin," I said; "but she may not be a pirate for all that. One need not be surprised to fall in with a slaver hereabouts."

"She's no slaver, captain."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because there are guns on her deck instead of water-casks."

"I did not say she had a cargo of slaves," I replied.

"Then why does she carry so many guns on deck? If without a cargo, her guns should be below; if with one, there should be more guns on deck. If that ain't a pirate, never believe me again."

I set to put an end to our speculations and clear up the mystery the suspicious craft began to spread more canvas, and as she gathered away with the freshening breeze, they ran up to her foremast a flag, which, when it reached the truck, unshook its folds to the wind. On a white ground we saw the terrible insignia of the freebooter, the death's head and cross bones painted in diabolical black.

"I thought so," said Mr. Larkin, quietly, "and the ship has no guns."

"What arms have you, Mr. Larkin?" I asked.

"An old horse-pistol, with the lock out of order."

"And I have only an old fowling-piece and a pair of pistols. I fear these fellows will make their own terms with us."

"Yes; cut our throats," replied the mate, walking forward.

We made all the sail we could, but fifteen minutes satisfied me that escape was impossible. The report of a gun from the pirate, and a shot whistling over us, speedily brought us to. The pirate came quietly along, like a panther, whichsure of its prey, was in no great hurry to seize it. The moment he came within speaking distance he hailed, and ordered me to launch a boat and come on board. We got the quarter-boat and I was about to jump into her, to pay my respects in person to the villains, when Mr. Larkin asked leave to go.

"If they want the captain," said he, "let them send for him. I'll see if the mate won't answer as well."

He had scarcely put his foot on the deck of the pirate, when he again appeared on the rail, and descended to the boat, which began to pull back. Almost at the same instant a launch was swung over the rail, into which twenty savage looking rascals, armed to the teeth, sprang and pulled towards us. Ten minutes afterwards they were our board of my vessel, and began clearing away the main hatch.

The leader, a swarthy fellow, whose square, compact frame indicated strength, and whose eyes, black and hazy, and half concealed by the lids, expressed cruelty and cunning, approached the cabin hatch, where I stood, and addressed me in tolerable English:

"Are you the captain of this vessel?"

"Yes, I replied."

"What's your cargo?"

"Flour."

"Where from?"

"Boston."

"Where to?"

"Cape de Verdes."

"Why, they are all starving there," he said, opening his eyes and looking full at me.

"Yes, and the flour in my vessel was freely given by good Christians to feed those starving people."

The rascal continued his deliberate gaze a moment, then turned towards his men, and in a rough commanding tone spoke a few words in Spanish, which I could not make out. The men looked up in astonishment, and then withdrew to the side, where they stood gazing cautiously towards their captain, for such was my interrogator. He thrust his hand behind him and walked quickly to and fro for five minutes; then turning to me, he said sharply—

"You Americans are all heretics—why should you send flour to feed starving Catholics?"

"Because they are our fellow men, and their Savior is our Savior," I answered, astonished at the conduct of the man.

"If you lie to me," he cried with startling fierceness, "if you lie to me, I'll nail you down to your own deck! Is this cargo the gift of your countrymen to the starving?"

"I'll prove it you by my papers," I answered.

"I don't want to see your papers," he replied; "swear by the Savior, whose name you have just pronounced." As he spoke, he crossed himself devoutly.

"I swear by the Holy Trifity," I replied, solemnly.

The pirate lifted his cap, and bent his head devoutly when I mentioned the Trinity. He stood still, with head bent over, while one might moderately have counted fifty. When he raised himself up, it seemed to me there was less ferocity in his countenance. His eyes were no longer half closed, but open and clear in their depths. I looked steadily at him.

"Captain," said he courteously, "can you supply me with two or three casks of water?"

I gave the order, and the water was lowered into the boat. A word from him sent his cut-throats over the side, but he lingered behind, and after a moment's hesitation, as though he half repented of his resolution, and was almost ashamed of what he was doing, he approached me with his hand extended.

"God bless you," he exclaimed, as he felt my grasp, "and send you where the starving are praying for bread."

I was never more astonished he was gone. It is very probable that the piratical rascal was afterwards hung, as he no doubt deserved to be. But however terrible his fate, I am sure that from his heart, seared and callous with crime, and self desecrated, there burst forth a little warm glimmer of light which mitigated somewhat the desolation, and relieved, though it could not entirely dispel, the gloom of his dying hour.

Capture of the Serapis.

On the 17th of September, 1778, Commodore Paul Jones, with the two vessels, Bon Homme Richard and Pallas, came in sight of a fleet of merchantmen, escorted by the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough. As seven in the evening, after a jealous chase, Jones in the Bon Homme Richard, was hailed by the commander of the Serapis, when within pistol-shot, and immediately answered by a whole broadside.—He then ran his ship across the enemy's bow, seized the bowsprit with his own hands, and lashed both vessels together. Sails, yards, rigging, all became eventually entangled, and the opposing cannon touched each other's muzzles at their respective positions and fought one of the most terrible battles on naval record.

The batteries of each vessel now opened. Red-hot iron flew through and through the hulls, tearing everything in their maddening course. The water broke and dashed around them, and then rolled off in glittering waves, until lost in the surrounding darkness. But, like the hurried shock of two thunder-clouds, those ships clung to each other, pouring sheets of withering flame along their sides, and strewing each deck with mangled victims. One by one the American batteries became useless, until but three cannon were fit for service. Every gun of the British was in full blast. But the iron heart of the bold sailor could not yield.—Pacing our deck, from point to point, he shouted his men to their duty. Showers of death were shrieking around him, and spar after spar went down in crashing ruin. Yet still, over all that uproar, and over the groans of agony and the shout of battle, his voice pealed like a spectre's, and nerved bound his men to duty. The waves were rushing in at every seam, until the pumps were useless, and then one appalling cry of fire told that long resistance was impossible. Jones gazed around. On every side smothered flames were struggling to break forth. Yet on, on, like a frenzied tiger, he spurned along that shattered deck; his arms folded, his face like rigid iron and his stern shout ringing fearfully through the darkness! Once only did he pause. He was under officers, overcome by the awful scene, had called to the British commander, who now demanded if Jones had struck. "No," was the response; and the conflict re-opened.

During all this time, the soft rays of the full moon were sleeping on the rippling water, mellowing everything beneath their silvery shroud. Hundreds and thousands of spectators gazed in breathless and awe-struck wonder, at the uproar on the waters; men of ordinary mould grew pale and nervous, at the spirit-like wrestlings of great souls.

At half-past nine o'clock, another ship bore in sight. It was the Alliance, a vessel lately deserted from Jones's squadron. Joy was distused over the gallant crew, but it was of short duration. A broadside came rushing over the waters, splitting and rending the stern of Jones's vessel. He called to them for God's sake to forbear; but the false one swept like lightning through the waters, hurling shot after shot at the devoted ship, killing and wounding the men, and opening a hole in every direction. Cries of fear and despair rose from the little crew; the master at arms turned loose all the prisoners;—and the officers crowded around their commander, praying him to surrender. But with startling energy he stamped on the burning deck and ordered each man to his post. Then the calmness of subdued energy returned, his voice again rang out, and his men forgot to fear.—Gradually the British fire slackened, their ammunition began to fail, and at half-past ten they struck. Scarcely was there time to transport the wounded to the prize, when the Bon Homme sank. The Serapis was herself on fire, and the fire fleet of water in the hold. "A person," says Jones himself, "must have been an eye-witness to form a just idea of the tremendous scenes of carnage, wreck, and ruin, which everywhere appeared. Humanity cannot but recoil from the prospect of such finished horror, and lament that war should be capable of producing such consequences."

The Pine and Cedar Forests of California.—Of all the wonders I have ever seen in the vegetable kingdom, nothing will bear comparison with the magnificent and lofty growth of cedars and pines which embellish the hills and mountains that lead to, and make up the great Sierra Nevada range. The magnificence and grandeur of scenes in which these trees abound, cannot be imagined by any man who has not seen them; and felt the awe and sublimity to which they give rise. I have counted in a circle of 50 feet in diameter, 13 pine trees, not one of which was less than 3 feet in diameter, nor less than 250 feet in height, nor was any of them marked by the slightest curve or inclination. They are the lofty and inimitable monuments of nature, uninfluenced by sweeping storms and winds, unbent and undecaying by a centurian age. Not a limb nor a knot can be found upon their bodies until you reach an altitude of from 100 to 200 feet; beyond which they continue to grow until their towering majesty rises above all surrounding objects, and affords a fit refuge for the noble bird which adorns the banner of the country. No man can travel through these scenes without feeling that the grandeur of Omnipotence itself is reaching him, his home and insignificant powers. Such was the mighty influences of these leviathan growths of cedars and pines upon my mind, I would not have dared have given entertainment to a fugitive thought against the supremacy, wisdom, and power of Jehovah. Such are the pine and cedar forests of California. And when you reflect that they cover an area of hundreds, if not thousands of square miles, you are prepared to admit the importance of this claim, which we would urge upon the consideration of our friends.—*Portville Globe.*

The Brazilian Slave Trade.—Private advices from Rio Janeiro say: "The Government is putting its very existence in its efforts to suppress the Slave Trade. The once notorious slave steamer the Serpente, (now the Golfinho of the Brazilian navy,) has made several captures. Last week she carried off 200 newly imported negroes from the island of Maranhaia. They are supposed to have belonged to Joaquin Breves, the well known and opulent slave dealer. This man is the owner of ten large farendas, and the master of some 2,000 slaves. His large possessions give him great political influence, and this seizure of his slaves shows plainly the energy and determination of the Government. It is to be hoped, now that the Brazilian authorities have given such substantial proofs of their good faith and sincere determination to put an end to the traffic, that the officers of the cruisers will abstain from interfering and confine their operations to the high seas. Irritation in the people will be merely throwing new difficulties in the way of the Government, whose task is already sufficiently arduous."

The Gospel its own Witness.—When the celebrated Tennent was traveling in Virginia, he lodged one night at the house of a planter, who informed him that one of his slaves, a man upwards of seventy, who could neither read nor write, was yet eminently distinguished for his piety, and for his knowledge of the Scriptures. Having some curiosity to learn what evidence such a man could have of their divine origin, he went out in the morning, alone, and without making himself known as a clergyman, entered into conversation with him on the subject. Almost starting some of the common objections of infidels against the authenticity of the Scriptures, in a way calculated to confound an ignorant man, he said to him, "When you cannot even read the Bible, nor examine the evidences of it or ground of its truth, how can you *know* that it is the word of God?" After reflecting a moment, the negro replied, "You ask me, sir, how I *know* that the Bible is the word of God:—I know it *by its effect upon my own heart.*"

Sweet and Sour.—As an instance of what an extreme change is made by a simple and slight alteration of the proportions of the same ingredients, we may notice, that the antagonism between sugar and sour, as observed in sugar and vinegar, is owing only to a little more or a little less carbon and water. Thus, if in 100 parts about 42 be carbon, and the rest be water, we shall have sugar; but if 47 parts be carbon, and the rest water, we shall have vinegar.

They have taken to grinding pumpkins into flour in Massachusetts, by means of which pumpkin pies, the "peculiar institution" of New England may be enjoyed at all seasons and in all parts of the world. The "United Society" of Shakers, at Harvard, Mass., are the patentees.

The press is too often used for the worst of purposes; and whilst we should encourage and support a press disseminating correct morality, and a pure literature; let us frown down a press that would wield its power to corrupt the morals of the people.

When an orator at a public dinner becomes drouthy in the middle of his speech, the most approved plan is to eulogize some distinguished patriot of the olden time and propose a toast to his memory. After this is drank with due solemnity, he can then proceed with renewed vigor.

Put any man in a situation where he is called upon to make a sacrifice of his own comfort and ease, without any equivalent in return, and you will learn the difference between true politeness, the sterling ore of the heart, and the counterfeit imitation of it which passes current in drawing room.

However British fighting may be, says the Albion, Dutchman, it has its manners. We have seen one knock down in the most polite manner a coxcomb in a minute, than Chesterfield would have conferred on him in a century.

Southey, who picked up and recorded in his "Common Place Book, all manner of facts, mentions a dog that went every Sunday to Penkridge church during an entire year that the church was under repair, and passed the proper time in the family pew.

In the reign of Queen Mary of England, a proclamation was issued ordering "that no person should wear shoes above six inches across the toes."

For the Plainfield Union.

To J. D., of Paterson.

Flowers are springing, fresh and fair,
And sweetly scent the summer air,
The birds sing love, on every spray,
But thou from us art far away.

Sweet Spring is coming once again,
To deck the wood, the field, the plain,
Making all nature glad and gay,
But thou from us art far away.

The Moon is trembling on each stream,
More bright than any poet's dream,
Yet seems to tell me in each ray,
That thou from us art far away.

Methinks I hear from every star,
Which shines down on us from afar,
A voice, which to me seems to say,
'Thou, thou from us, art far away.

Yes, yes, methinks a voice is heard—
From every stream, and flower, and bird,
And in the moon's effulgent ray—
Thou, thou from us art far away.

CARRIE.

The Panama Railroad.—The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from J. L. Stephens, President of the Panama Railroad Co., to the Secretary in N. York. It appears that there are 900 men now at work upon the Road, and that there is a prospect of completing it from Navy Bay to Gorgona, 26 miles, by the 1st of July next. When this is done, the distance between the two oceans can be accomplished in *one day. Moreover* the dangers and toils of Chagres river will be entirely avoided. For several in lies from the Atlantic depot the rails are already laid. The depot is situated on Manzanilla Island in Navy Bay, which is connected with the mainland by the causeway built for the purpose.. The cars will receive passengers and freight directly from the wharf, to which vessels drawing 20 feet water will soon be able to come up. The distance from Gorgona to Panama is 20 miles. At present there is but little sickness among the workmen.

The late *Dreadful Murder in Baltimore of* a child five years old, named T. Rumpf, by some of his playmates, has created unusual excitement. We learn from a despatch, dated yesterday, that George Long, a negro boy, aged 13 years, has been arrested and made a full confession of the murder. He said that he and Rumpf had been spinning tops together in the slaughter house, that Rumpf lost his string, and that he struck him the head because he could not find it. He then hunted for it again, and not finding it, he beat him on the head with a stone until he was insensible.

The bruises in his arms were caused by his holding up his hands to keep off the blows. He was not dead when he left him, and heard him groan during the night. His groans were also heard by others, but they were thought to proceed from the dogs. The doctors think that *life was not extinct for twelve hours after the* blows had been struck. He was but five years of age.

Mr. Daniel McCurdy, an Irishman of Newark, has lately obtained a patent in the United States, England, France, and other European countries, for a new mode of preparing India Rubber, by a cheap and simple process, so that it will have all the advantages of Vulcanized India Rubber, and indeed, superior to it. The *Mercury says:*

Thirty thousand dollars have been offered to the fortunate inventor for the one half of his Patent Right, which we learn he has refused. A company is now organizing with a large capital, to develope the wonderful and invaluable properties of this new discovery' with every prospect to those engaged in it of making a *large fortune. From specimens shown us,* and the assurances of gentlemen well qualified to judge, we have no doubt that this invention will be found to be worth all the other Patents hitherto obtained for the manufacture of India Rubber.

The fabric known in market as metallic or vulcanized Rubber, is made by the mechanical combination of metals—Lead, Zinc, etc., with the rubber, which is then subjected to the action of heat. The materials combined with the Rubber, according to Mr. McCurdy's invention, are entirely *vegetable*, and form a perfect chemical *union* with the Rubber, imparting to it a soft and agreeable smoothness, and in many other respects, producing an essentially superior and improved fabric to that made by the old or metallic process.

The New York Mirror well remarks: The bar is no longer the resort of the ambitious youths of our country. The mechanic departments are being preferred; there are now thirty young gentlemen in this city, that have received liberal education, who are serving their "times" as shipwrights, architects, carpenters, &c., &c. In a few years the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. A new class is springing up, who will put the present race of mechanics in the shade. The union of a substantial education with mechanical skill, will effect this. Indeed, already we could name some mechanics who are excellent *mathematicians*, acquainted with French and German, and able to study the books in those languages connected with their vocations.

Indians in North Carolina.—The census return from North Carolina has the following relative to the Indian population in Haywood county: Males, 357; females, 353—total, 710. Farms, 120. Land improved, 1,440 acres; 12 acres to each farm. Land unimproved, 15,960 acres; 133 acres to each farm. Cash value of farms, at $72 each, $8,640. Value of live stock, $6,154—a little more than $50 to each farm. Corn, 15,576 bushels—almost 130 bushels to each farm. Deaths, 23; the youngest aged 1 month, the oldest, Quaca, (female) 140 years.

The keeper of a groggery, alias "dead fall," happened one day to break one of his tumblers. He stood for a moment looking at the fragments, and reflecting on his loss, and then turning to his assistant, he cries out: "Tom, put a quart of water in that old Cognac!"

Interesting Decision Concerning Newspaper Debts.—In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge Kelley, an important case was decided. It was a suit pending between Philip R. Freas sr. Jacob Haas, to recover the subscription price of the *Germantown Telegraph* for twelve years. The paper was left at a public house in the vicinity of the defendant's stall, in Callowhill street, (the defendant being a butcher at the time), at the regular delivery of Mr. Haas, where it continued to be left for the space of time stated. The defence was twofold —first, that statute of limitations; and second, that the paper should have been left at the residence of the defendant, as it was known to the plaintiff. Judge Kelley charged the jury that where a person subscribes for a paper, and gives directions where it shall be left, he is bound to pay for it, unless he prescribes the time for which it shall be left. If a subscriber wishes to discontinue his paper, it is his duty to square his accounts, and then give notice for a discontinuance. If a paper is sent to a person through the Post Office, and he takes it out, he is bound to pay for it. If a subscriber changes his residence, it does not follow that the carrier must take notice of it, and a delivery of the paper where he first directed to leave it, is a delivery to the subscriber, unless the publisher receives notice to discontinue, or send it to another place. The statute of limitations did not affect the case, as the defendant had paid something on account in June, 1844. Verdict for plaintiff, $122,50.—*Phila. inquirer, April 10.*

Heavy Damages.—Some time since an accident occurred on one of the railway lines in this vicinity; a car ran off, pitched over a bridge, and precipitated some of the passengers into the mud and water. Several were more or less injured, and among the rest an old farmer residing some miles distant from the scene of disaster, who was considerably bruised, but had no bones broken. The agent of the road waited upon the old gentleman a few days after the occurrence and found him at home laid up in bed, covered pretty much over with worm wood and sticking plasters. The agent informed him that he had called to ascertain the extent of his injuries, and to make such remuneration as he might think proper to ask. This was a new idea to the old gentleman, who inquired how far the car had fallen in tumbling off the bridge. "Fifteen feet," was the reply.

"Well," said he, "I guess, considering that it is rather a busy time of the year, I shall have to charge you a dollar a foot!" The agent quickly handed him fifteen dollars, gravely remarking that it was rather high, but that the company never had any words in such cases; they always paid what was demanded, however exorbitant!

Robert B Rhett, whose son has been a member of the present Senior Class at Harvard University, has removed his son from College, on account of the anti slavery agitation in Massachusetts. A Boston paper says "the College Faculty" have voted as a special favor that a degree shall be granted to the young man.

The Buffalo Courier announces that the last rail was laid on Tuesday, thus completing this gigantic work from Piermont on the Hudson River to Lake Erie at Dunkirk. On Monday or Tuesday next the President and Directors propose passing over the entire line, and in a few days after a general celebration is to take place.

The N. Y. Coroner's Bill for inquests during the first three months of this year, was $2709 25!

Instinct of the Turtle.—It has been observed that turtles cross the ocean from the Bay of Honduras to the Cayman Isles near Jamaica, a distance of 450 miles, with an accuracy superior to the chart and compass of human skill, for it is affirmed that vessels which have lost their latitude in hazy weather have steered entirely by the nose of the turtles in swimming. The object of their voyage, asin the case of the migration of birds, is for the purpose of laying eggs on a spot peculiarly favorable.—*Bishop Stanley on Birds.*

An Original.—A merchant of this city was lately a guest on a trial trip of one of our ocean steamers, and while in the bay, happening to take his pocket book out, there being a pretty stiff breeze at the time, some of his loose papers were blown overboard into the water;—among the missing ones was a draft that lacked his acceptance. The gentleman, looking at the papers in the water fast receding from his view, remarked—Well, that acceptance is *waved!*

—*N. Y. Day Book.*

The Slave, Sims, over whom the Bostonians have been making so much ado, is owned by a *Jerseyman!* Mr. James Potter, of *Princeton.*

The English journals are making powerful appeals to their Government to take warning of the rapid strides making by people of the United States in ocean steam navigation. The London *Nautical standard* is headed by this significant motto—"Whosoever *commands the sea, commands the trade of the world*; whosoever commands the trade of the world, commands the treasures of the world; and, consequently, the world itself."

"*Milwaukie.*"—The name in which this city rejoices is an Indian word, *signifying* "Beautiful Shore."

The patent omnibusses newly invented by Mr. J. A. Franklin of London, are great things. Around the vehicle runs a gallery by which each passenger gives his place, being admitted thereto by a private door which opens to that place alone. His seat is the perfection of comfort, and before him is a mirror in which he can study his own physiognomy undisturbed. A pipe of gutta percha leads to the driver, with whom he can confer when ever he desires, whether on philosophy, religion or literature. The price of a ride is 5d.

Two enormous steam cylinders, the largest in the world, have just been cast in Scotland for one of the new Canard steamers. The diameter inside is 103 inches. The largest hitherto fitted up in the Cunarders is 96 inches, which is the same size as those of the Collins line.

The London *Times*, in one of its leading articles, states that, besides paper and advertisement duty, amounting to £35,000, this journal annually pays £60,000 for stamps alone.

On board the Medura, which recently sailed from the Clyde for California, a small steam engine was erected near the fore hatchway to weigh the anchor, pump ship, hoist the bunnacle, and do any other hard hauling that may be required, in addition to hoisting out and in cargo.

In Stockholm, during the year 1850, the deaths have been 8,461, or 715 more than the births, which were only 2,746; and of those 1,100 were illegitimate.

The widow of Gen. Harrison has received a war rant for 160 acres of land, for the services of her husband during the war of 1812.

The steamer Reindeer made the trip from New York to Albany 150 miles, in 7 hours and 30 minutes, in 7 hours and 35 minutes running time, or 8 hours and 6 minutes, including 29 minutes lost at the landings. This has never been exceeded, it is said, by any steamer in any country.

Hindoo Newspapers.—There are in Hindostan twenty six newspapers in the native languages.

Slavery—American and Irish.—The Banner of Ulster, Ireland, says that bad as black slavery in America may be, it is not to be compared to the worse white slavery of Ireland, and among its proofs is this one—that the negro slave is never suffered to starve to death, while this is often the fate of the Irish white slave. This is a candid acknowledgment.

Fruits of Calvinism.—Sir James Mcintosh says in his Journal—"The *Calvinistic people* of Scotland, of Switzerland, of Holland, and of New England, have been more moral than the same class in other nations. Those who preached faith, or in other words, a pure mind, have always produced more popular virtue than those who preached works, or the mere regulation of outward acts."

Loan trade Societies have been established in England. The tracts are left at the residences of individuals for a day or two, when they are called for, and others left in their places. The plan is about to be adopted in this country.

Cologne in Florida.—A paper published in St. Augustine, Florida, speaks of a bottle of alcohol which was distilled from the peel of the sour orange of that State. It also mentions that a very excellent article of cologne water has been manufactured from the same fruit.

Gov. Helm of Kentucky, has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature, conferring upon the corporate bodies of Bacon College the privilege of raising $50,000 by a lottery.

An agency has just been established in Charleston, S. C., for the sale of tea plants and seeds sent direct from China. Junius Smith Esq., who has been for two years past making experiments in the cultivation of the plant in South Carolina, has remarked that it blossoms there and in China and India at the same time, and that the manner of its blossoming indicates a similarity of climate and in adaptation of the temperature of the South to the successful cultivation of tea. The seed is of the size and color of a hazel nut, and contains an oily kernel.

As an article of food, the apple has been analyzed, tested and found to be more nutricious than the potatoe. Cattle can be fatted on them; and yet the trees, which yield this valuable product, are easily and cheaply taken care of—this care indeed may mostly become a source of pleasure—and do not by any means exclude many profitable uses of the ground they occupy.

Barnum is said to have purchased an estate near Philadelphia, and he offers his villa in Fairfield, Ct., for sale at one third less than cost. If not sold by the 19th of June he will sell it at auction.

Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.—Some of these tribes are in quite a flourishing condition in Northern Michigan. Those about the Little and Grand Traverse, last year exported considerable quantities of their surplus produce to the Eastern market. By the laws of Michigan, these Indians are now admitted to the rights of *the elective franchise.*

We learn from the New Brunswick Times that a new Building Loan Association has been established in that city, with one thousand shares of stock. The first meeting was held on Monday evening last, at which eight hundred *dollars were paid in*, and loaned out at an average premium of nine per cent.

Gen Hamilton, of S. C., in a recent letter, says that up to the time of Mr. Calhoun's death he never contemplated the separate and isolated action of South Carolina, even in an exigency so vehement and pressing in his opinion as the admission of California. He never for one instant cherished the idea of devising South Carolina to desolation or our people to slaughter, that other states in the South might be dragooned into our support.

The Law for the E ualization of Taxes, will produce some strange, unexpected and very absurd and unjust results. Thousands of farms and houses and lots will be wholly or partially exempt from taxation, from being encumbered, and the deficiency thrown upon other out of debt. We think that *one fourth of the* real estate in New Jersey will thus escape taxation.

Paterson is now a *City*, having received a charter from the last Legislature.

Newark Plank Road.—We learn says the Newark Daily that the contract for constructing this road, with the necessary piers, &c. at the rivers Hackensack and Passaic, has been completed with Messrs. Smith and Nichols, of this city—the work to be accomplished by the 1st of October next.—*Fredonian.*

Measures are in progress, the Belvidere Intelligencer states, to establish a Bank at Phillipsburg, Warren Co., under the amended general banking law of this State.

Mr. Allison, Secretary of State, and formerly editor of the Somerset Messenger, has disposed of his interest in the Messenger to Alexander E. Donaldson and William G. Brokaw.

In Sussex county, great indignation is manifested by a large portion of the democracy against the late Legislature and their own representatives therein, for their subserviency on all occasions to the leading men of the United Canal and Railroad Companies, and a call for a meeting is published in the Deckertown paper to be held on or about the 24th of May to consult on the best means to be adopted to remove from our good names the stigma which must rest upon every non-protesting Democrat."

The Directors of the Savings Bank of this city met on Monday last, and elected John W. Stout, Esq. President; and Charles Dunham, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer; and progressed in their arrangements to open the Institution at an early day.—*Fredonian.*

The editor of the Greenville (S. C.) Southern Patriot says he knows several gentlemen of wealth and worth who are about leaving South Carolina on account of the continued political turmoil and warfare with the general government which characterizes her. If she persists in her mad scheme of secession, her best citizens will leave in droves, and move, as one told us a few days since, "into the United States."

Fire.—The barn, and some other outbuildings of Benjamin Brown near Middlebrook, were destroyed by fire on Friday last. The barn was filled with timber joisted and cut for the erection of a house, which was all destroyed. The barn and out buildings were insured for $200. The loss, including the timber, is about $1,000.

The fare from San Francisco to Sacramento and Stockton, at last dates, was one dollar. A year ago it was fifty dollars.

THE UNION

Plainfield, April 22, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions; and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Town Meeting.—The following ticket was elected in this town last week. All whigs. Some were elected without opposition, and some by a small majority:—

Robert Anderson, *Town Clerk*
Randolph Dunham, *Judge of Election*
Joel Dunn, } *Justices of*
Abraham Runyon, } *the Peace*
Joel Dunn, *Assessor*
Henry A. H. Martin, *Collector*
Zacharish Webster, } *Chosen*
Manning Vermeule, } *Freeholders*
Elisha Runyon, }
Randolph Dunham, } *Surveyors of the Highway*
Manning Stelle, }
William M. Jennings, } *Commissioners of*
Elston Marsh, } *Appeal*
Randolph Dunham, } *Overseers of*
Corra O. Mosher, } *the Poor.*
Charles H. Stillman, *Superintendent of Schools*
Frazee Lee, }
Randolph Dunham }
Daniel Drake, } *Town Committee.*
Oliver Runyon,
Randolph Runyon
Jacob Lacey, *Constable*

Overseers of the Highways

District No. 1.—Joseph Randolph,
2.—Jacob Lacey,
3.—Mulford Cole,
4.—William Hand, jr.
5.—Henry Cook

John W. Laing, } *Pound*
William Hand, jr. } *Keepers*

Dog Tax, according to statute.
$600 to be raised for Roads.
12½ Cents per Hour for Labor on Roads.
$300 for Schools.
Sufficient sum to be raised for the support of Poor.

Next Election at Laing's Hall.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars was voted to support the Free School in the village, with but 1 vote for a smaller sum. $300 of the amount is to be appropriated to diminish the debt on the School House.

The law allows $3 to be raised for *every child* in the respective townships—but not to exceed that. Several townships have voted that amount, including Bloomfield and Clinton in this county. By the last report we had in this township 618 children between 5 and 16—which is $3 each would make $1854—only $54 more than voted this year in the district and township together. This year and hereafter all the children between 5 and 18 are to be enumerated—which will raise our list to near 800—and to do as well as other townships, we must raise next year from $2300 to $2400.

In Warren township the whigs generally succeeded, the democrats electing only their town clerk, one chosen freeholder, and some overseers of the road. Alfred Berry was elected *Collector*, John Waldron *Assessor*, John Stine, Judge of election, Isaac Titus, Town clerk; John Waldron and William Jennings, Justices of the Peace; Daniel Cory, Town Superintendent.

In New Brunswick the whig ticket prevailed with the exception of Overseer of the Poor.—For schools, $3 were voted for every child, estimated to number some 2000, making $6000, —also the interest on the *surplus revenue.*

In Woodbridge, the democrats elected the majority of their candidates—the whigs electing only 1 collector, 1 constable, town superintendent, and some minor offices.

In Rahway township, the whig ticket prevailed

The N. Y. Legislature adjourned sine die last week. The democratic Senators not being able to prevent the passage of the bill to enlarge the Erie Canal, deeming it unconstitutional,—resigned in a body, leaving the Senate without a quorum. The Legislature was necessarily compelled to adjourn. As the appropriation bills, and other necessary and important bills had not passed, the Governor must call an extra session, to meet as soon as the places of the resigned Senators can be filled. The Extra Session will meet June 10th, and the elections will be held about the 20th of May.

Mr. Ellis Ayres, of this village, is an authorized agent for the Ladies' Wreath, and is about making a tour through this State, to the South and West. From our personal knowledge of his character, we can commend him to all as fully trustworthy and responsible, and bespeak for him a large share of public patronage. The Wreath is of purely moral character, and needs but a perusal to convince all that it has superior claims to their consideration.

The U. S. Mail steamship Baltic left New York for Liverpool, last Wednesday noon, with 200 passengers—among them were Hon. Asbel Smith, of Texas; Horace Greeley, Commissioner to the World's Exhibition; Moses S. Beach, &c. The Baltic takes out $150,000 in specie.

A Western writer thinks that if the proper way of spelling *the is* 'though,' and *ate* 'eght,' then, the proper way of spelling 'potatoes' is 'thoughtoughtoughs.'

D'Israeli, in his "Calamities of Authors," mentions a student who devoted himself so assiduously to the study of the Oriental languages, as entirely to forget his own!

One Week Later from Europe.

The Canard steamship *America* touched at Halifax on Wednesday, and arrived at Boston Thursday noon, 12 days from Liverpool—having been detained a day by the ice, off the banks.

The Pacific, of the Collins line, arrived at Liverpool March 31st, 12 days from New York.

The Atlantic was still under repairs. She had been thoroughly examined by scientific men and found as perfect as when launched.

The commercial news is regarded as favorable on the whole, though cotton had declined 1-8d on some descriptions. The demand for breadstuffs was increasing.

In England, the Russell ministry were pushing their measures through Parliament successfully. A resolution to renew the income tax has been agreed to. Some apprehension was felt of an insurrectionary movement by the foreign refugees, and efficient measures taken to counteract it.

A powerful anti-papal league has been formed in London.

The vast arrivals of gold from California had reduced its value about 60 cents an ounce, within the last fortnight.

A succession of earthquakes has been felt at Macri and Smineon, in Asiatic Turkey, and at the Island of Rhodes—attended with great destruction of human life and property. At Macri the houses were levelled. Levissy, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Prometheus arrived at New York from Chagres and San Juan de Nicaragua, on Friday evening, with 200 passengers, and 10 days later news from California.

Three steamers had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, with over $2,000,000 in gold!

The California papers contain numerous accounts of murders, robberies, and cases of lynching. The Indians are yet committing their depredations.

The best part of Nevada City was destroyed by fire, March 12th,—one life was lost, 150 houses were consumed, and the total loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

The mines were yielding very well, and new discoveries had been made. The quartz mines continued very productive. Emigration was strongly northward, to the Klamath river and the gold bluff.

Gambling is declining, and other crimes.

"The *Placer Times* tells of three brothers who crossed the Plains in October, 1849. One went to the mines, the other two turned their attention to agriculture. The miner, at the end of January, 1851, had saved less than $1,000, while the farmers had netted $9,000 each.

☞ The cold storm of rain, wind and snow, which commenced last Tuesday, and is yet in continuance, did great damage to life and property at the eastward. In the neighborhood of Boston a Lighthouse was blown off of its foundations and completely wrecked, two tenements perishing in it. The keeper was accidentally on shore at the time. The wind was more violent in this vicinity than it had been in 30 years, and many vessels were driven on shore and along the coast. In Boston the streets were overflowed.

A $3 counterfeit note on the Morris County Bank has appeared in Philadelphia, entirely unlike the genuine, supposed to be altered from some broken Pennsylvania Bank. Vignet—a females on the right the goddess of Liberty, and on the left a head of William Penn. It is admirably executed.

The Erie Canal was opened for navigation last week.

Jenny Lind at Cincinnati.—The first ticket for Jenny Lind's concert at Cincinnati, was sold on the 16th inst for $575 premium, and the nett receipts for the concert that evening were $15 000.

"*Democratic*" New Hampshire has *refused*, by a large *majority*, to adopt *the amendments* to her constitution abolishing freehold qualification and making Roman Catholics eligible to office. This may be good locofocoism; for it allies exquisitely with the Veto Power, and some other favorite doctrines of that party; but assuredly it is most outlandish *democracy!*—*Somerset Whig.*

The "Oceanic House," a hotel at Coney Island, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning, with part of the furniture. The proprietor, Mr. Rogers, was making his preparations for the summer business, but was insured. The building cost $35,000, and belonged to a Mr. Leeds of Troy.

The N. Y. correspondent of the Salem Register says:—"A day or two ago, I saw a *team of 8 or 9 dromedaries*, passing through Church street. These great, ungainly, big footed, camel-like creatures were destined, I presume, for the Isthmus of Panama, where it is thought they may prove better carriers than the mules, and carry much larger burdens. The mule-eers will not put more than 250 lbs. on a single beast, and this weight has to be about equally divided. Like the camel, the dromedary is a splendid fellow for taking a big load through an unwatered desert of hot sand. The Bactrian dromedary is distinguished from other camels, by having only one lump.

The amount apportioned to Essex County from the State School Fund, under the new appropriation of $40,000, added to the sum formerly appropriated, will be $12,090,141 for the present year; the largest amount apportioned to any other county.

"James, now I will hear your lesson," said a schoolmaster to a little urchin, who was not in the habit of studying much. "Guess not, sir; papa says little boys he should go to school and not learn."

The Pacific arrived.

Shortest Passage on Record!

The U. S. Mail steamship Pacific arrived at New York Saturday forenoon, 9 days and 22½ hours from Liverpool, which is 6 hours less than she made the trip in September last, and 24 less than the quickest time made by the Cunard line.

She brings 4 days' later news. Cotton was dull. Grain market firm without change in prices. Trade in the manufacturing districts dull and unsatisfactory.

The political news is not important.

Kaffir War.—"orts Cox and White have been relieved by a column under Col. Mackinnon,

We understand that the Rev. E. H. Chapin of New York, will deliver a Temperance Lecture in this place, on Tuesday evening, May 6th. Let those who wish to hear one of the most finished orators of the day be present on the occasion.

Plainfield April, 1851.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir: It certainly appears to me that your neighbor, Bullman, must be doing an extensive business in the way of sofas, chairs, carpets, &c., if we might judge from the amount of goods which are daily arriving at his store in Front St., nearly opposite M. F. Cushing's, the able and faithful editor of the Plainfield Union. Please give him a call and judge for yourselves.

A. SUBSCRIBER.

The steamship Washington, Capt Floyd, sailed on Saturday for Bremen, via Southampton. She had on board 104 passengers and $200,000 in specie. Col. Sherburne, of Washington, bearer of dispatches to our Minister at Paris, was a passenger.

The steamship Cherokee, Capt. Windle, which sailed from Chagres on the 8th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing 174 passengers and $403,119 35 in specie.—*Tribune.*

An iron boat, of a large size but peculiar shape, intended to convey passengers and goods upon the Nile, is being built at Ipswich, Eng.

The equestrian statue in bronze of Andrew Jackson will be placed upon its pedestal, in Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., on the 4th of July next. It will be the same size as the statue of Peter the Great at St. Petersburgh, and is cast from old brass cannon, some of which are trophies of the Revolution.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agents, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current. April 19, 1851.

Wheat flour,	$4,50 to 5.00
Rye Flour	3.37 to 3,38
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,00 to 3 06
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,15
Rye,	,72 to ,74
Corn,	,68 to ,69
Oats, Jersey	,45 to ,47

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, $8,00; Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, New York, 8,00; Hitchcock & Leadbeater, do. 4,00; Hiram Anderson, do, 3,72; Wm. H Frey & Brother, do. 2,25; E. Lyon, do. 2,00; Robert Sears, do ,75; Richard Elliot, 2 50; Ellis Ayers, 2.00; J. S Townsend, 2,00; Wm. Dunn, 1,00; Theodore Vail, ,62; I Pruden, ,50; Jas. Leonard, ,50; Elisha Runyon, Esq ,50.

Teacher Wanted.

A DISTRICT School Teacher is wanted at Liberty Corner, Somerset county, immediately—a man of good moral character and well qualified in education and other respects for such a situation. A single man preferred. Apply to any of the Trustees in the district.

Liberty Corner, April 21, 1851.—3w.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

Dr. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. He would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Barege De Laines.

ALPAACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS plain black, Gro de Rhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE CLOTHS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds of Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass matting 1yd to 1 1-2 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $18 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortment, Window Shades &c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 22, 1851.

New Goods.

E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Pine Drake's, and opposite Dect. C. H. Stillman's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and as many new customers as may see proper to give him a call, being assured those who call can be accommodated as well or better than elsewhere.

April 8, 1850. E. B. TSITWORTH.

Annual Report,

Of the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Plainfield, N. J. April 7, 1851.

Amount of premium notes rec'd,	$29,108 82
6 per cent interest received on the above amount,	1,746 60
Interest received on money loaned,	229 30
Cash received for transient policies,	75 79
Interest accrued to April 1st, 1851, on money loaned, not yet collected,	73 07
	$31,233 58
Paid out for expenses since the organization in May, 1846, including account books, safe, advertising, &c.	$193 88
Cash paid Loss *by note*,	20 00
Cash loaned on good security,	1813 15
Interest accrued to April 1st, 1-51, not collected,	73 07
Premium notes on hand,	29,108 82
Cash in Treasurer's hands,	24 66
	$31,233 58

ELSTON MARSH, President.

LEWIS CRANE, Secretary. 22;3w

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front-st. nearly opposite the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally, will find a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple suitable for the season, consisting in a great variety, such as Barages, Barage De Tissu Silk Tissues, Crape De Laines, plain figured and changeable Silks, Ginghams, Prints, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery &c. &c. We can't begin to name all articles. It is unnecessary for us to mention the Fancy Articles as we have them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting, together with every article necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, as we trust by quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

KOCAP & SHEPPARD.

Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

D. LITZ, BROTHER & Co

131 *WILLIAM STREET,*

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851.—6m

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

A PLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES.

a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,

Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality

French Printed Muslins and Lawns,

Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Bareges,

Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,

Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,

Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,

New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS;

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towels, Crash Towelings and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies,

Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts,

Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,

Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings,

English and German Hosiery,

and, in short, everything in the Line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving the attention entirely to the jobbing business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or ex ense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

as seems to every customer, whether w. sh it or solely

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of **Mourning and Half Mourning Goods**, which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there, than at Gents' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY, OR CITY will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

Rooms to Let,

A SMALL Family can be accommodated with two or three rooms, by applying soon, to

A. M. DUNHAM.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the shop in Exchange Alley, in the rear of Titsworth, Dunn & Co.'s Store, formerly occupied by Pinkham Mosher, on the first floor.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at *all times* happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well, as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

April 21, 1851.—tf

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

DRY GOODS AND CARPETING,

JAMES DAYTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO CHAS. P. DAYTON & CO.)

228 Commerce Square,

NEW BRUNSWICK,

Are now opening and constantly receiving an extensive assortment of

NEW AND RICH GOODS,

Embracing every VARIETY adapted to the SEASON, which they respectfully offer for sale at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

New Brunswick, March 28, 1851.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Settee, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs. Wash and Toilet Stands; Bedsteds, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David A. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Chesnut Rails.

THE Subscriber has on hand 1000 Chesnut Rails of the first quality, which will be sold at the market price. Also 1000 thrifty Ailanthus trees, which will be delivered in any part of Plainfield at $5 cents each. Apply at the farm of C. Townsend.

GEORGE M. ANGLEMAN.

Plainfield, April 1, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK,

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to see in the entire stock without the usual delay of passing all over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Staple Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as any house in the city, and thus who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James H. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their

NEW Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods not one price, and the system of doing busine-s for the last eight years—having the lowest price marked on every article—secures to these customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins, Tissue Cloths, Organdies, &c., &c.,

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Canton, Crape Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drilettes, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4-4 to 12-4 wide.

Linen Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4.

Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c

Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities embracing the very best fabric for family use.

Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs, Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be it sustained, and a very extensive trade above by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

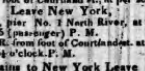
JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 215 Greenwich-St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and **Mourning Goods** always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey



Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to White House, N. J., reducing the staging between the terminus and *Easton* to 20 miles, and *Schooley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtlandt-st., per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M., (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 9 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3½ A. M.	8.40 A.M.	1.40 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	8.50	2.00
Somerville,	4.20	6.05	2.05
Bound Brook,	4 50	6.15	3.15
Plainfield,	5.30	6.55	3.55
Westfield,	5 50	6.50	3.50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3.15
Elizabethport,	7.50	10.45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train for New York, to every passenger for Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk, Penn.; and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Bricktown, Jugtown New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

No Baggage to be at the risk of the owner until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets,	5 & 9s.
Imperial do	do 10 & 11s.
Brussels carpets,	10 & 12s.
Tapestry do	2 & 12s
Venetian do	1, 3 & 4s
Ingrain do	2, 3 & 4s,
Table and piano covers cheap	
Common Carpets,	2 to 4s.
English Druggets,	5s. 6d. to 6s.
Floor Oil cloths,	2 to 4s.
Floor do,	8 yards wide,
English oil cloth,	8-4, 9s.
Tufted hearth rugs,	20c.
Axminster do	48s.
Window shades,	3 to 40s.
Check matting,	4-4 to 6-4
Stair Rods,	6, 9 & 10s.
Table Oil-Cloth,	3s.

HIRAM ANDERSON.

No. 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS

Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON,

at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh Constant Imaginings of evil and Great Depression of Spirits

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious Ingredients,

And are planted from the native soil of America, and wild in the vegetation, and will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the means of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great Medicines of Hufeland, Christopher Wilhelm Hufeland, and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Mixture of Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and experience by the great inventor, and known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia*, &c. Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in the Western World. The testimonials and unsolicited confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases is sufficient proof of this. The ingredients compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have rendered the very affected and the same happy results, which the immortal inventor indicated and intended, and consequently must be prized as a most valuable remedy.

"These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and kindred bowels, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq. at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint*, the worst form. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years We can but note his case here. Call and see him you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Heis, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver, and Chronic Diarrhœa*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of Virginia throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last persuaded, and forced by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, late Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this remedy and find medicine for a reborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we dared ever promise from years of injudicious treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

These Mare Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally at times, *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," in the first place upon a daughter, after having a severe spell of sickness. Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters" had such effect upon her speedily, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me of my complaint, and restored me to my general tone and strength to the stomach and system. Last all I had a very severe spell of the Dysentery, and was confined for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. Thy Bitters were again used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I suffered, and gave me a good appetite to the system. I consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to my friends.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON,

No. 5 Jennings's Row, Callowhill, above Third. To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases, no one can doubt, if they use it as directed: it will act specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth their pernicious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine

For the protection of invalids against fraud, the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. ☞ Any person counterfeiting these medicines, *and others are Counterfeits*,—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot,

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Market above Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 576 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa. and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

For sale all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2,00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

April 15, 1851.

Good Molasses

FOR 8 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in assortment, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

Talk about Taking out Goods

LOOK HERE!

TEA, 184 pounds, Raisins 100, best Coffee 1s a lb Sugar 6 lbs., Mackerel 8½ a lb., Lemons and Oranges 1 cent apiece, a splendid assortment of last colors for 6d. a yard, besides all the Boots and Shoes, Carpets and Looking Glasses, Oil and Cloth, Effervescing Compound and Labor Saving Soap, Tin and Potteware, &c. &c., innumerable. In short, all we have to sell (and cheap enough we think) for short ready money.

May 29, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

Just Received,

A NEW assortment of thin goods for gentlemen's wear, and several pieces of Linen Lustre, a splendid article for ladies' dresses, for sale by

April 26, 1850. P. M FRENCH.

The Place for the Public Good.

THE Subscriber has just received a large accession to his original stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cassimere Sattinets, Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, DeLaines, Ginghams, Cloaks, Carpets, Carpet Bags, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Groceries, Tea, Coffee &c. &c. The quality and cheapness of these articles, together with the attention of obliging clerks, we think will be sufficient inducement to purchase to each and to all.

Sept. 23 1850 P. M FRENCH.

Just Received,

A Beautiful assortment of Silk and Satin Parasols new styles, and for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 7, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have the call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthenware all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest prices at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.

J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their large unparalleled sales, have extended their business and accommodations to now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics and the

EXPENSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. To this arrangement

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York Nov 16th, 1850. 42 1y

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,	Deparitve Syrup,
Pectoral Expectorant,	Heart Corrector,
Pulmonary Liniment,	Humor Corrector,
Antidyspeptic Mixture	Cough & Cathar. Pills
Nervura,	Female Pills,
Vermifuge,	Female Specific

Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch a unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.

This book should be in every family. To the consumptive it may be the only REASONABLE hope of relief. Consumptives, the directions it gives for the care and consolation of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of it have been passed through the press, and are now ready for sale.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis, of all his Agents.

April 5, 1851.

To the People of Plainfield.

Mr. D. Archer wishes to express his sincere and deep felt gratitude for the sympathy shown to him, and consequently to the kind friends who assisted him in his distress, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Anything in the way of sign or picture painting will be thankfully received. Orders may be left at the house in Grove-st.

March 31, 1851.—3w.

Timothy and Clover Seed.

FOR sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.

BENJAMIN STELLE, Jr.

Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—3w.

CEMENT, 12 shillings a barrel.

PLASTERING LIME, 10s. a barrel, by

Sept. 9, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,

June 18 1851 P. M. FRENCH.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, will do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices. JONES & ROCHFORD,

Sept. 19, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

EGGS, Butter, Eggs, Corn, Oats, and in fact anything that you have to sell or do anything with lumber or exchange for goods. 16. DUNHAM & Co

Sept. 17, 1850.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of FIFTEEN YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their accuracy and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons afflicted with nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of unsolicited instances, they have even restored sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the decisive measures of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has been their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and guess which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and disposing them with restored tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their aunte.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are not only entirely vegetable; but contain neither Mercury, nor Antimony, nor Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely powerful of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some enlightened pharmaceutists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the morbid feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other meds just only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected, which by its presence habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhea with fatal imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the body soon after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly vanquishes the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and treating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; **Flatulency**, Loss or APPETITE, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS, ILL-TEMPER, ANXIETY, MELANCHOLY, and MELANCHOLY generally, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without evidence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Diarrhea, or Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretin of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Rheumatism** permanently in three weeks; and **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most effectually on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**.

Also **Worms**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and **Consumption**, by relieving the air-cells of the lungs from the mucous with which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and **Inveterate Sores**, by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and **Bad Complexions**, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all surface disorders, as pallow, cheeky, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin.

Common Colds and **Influenza** will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and loathsome malady, the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are confidently and emphatically recommended. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of **THIRTY-FIVE YEARS**; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribes within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however, at length tried the Medicines which he now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers, and Liver Complaints.

General Debility, Loss of APPETITE, AND DISTRESS OF FEMALES—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in all cases of this description.—Kidney Evil and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Nervous Weakness, Nervous Irritation, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Any of no one who is not AN AUTHORISED AGENT.

Prepared and sold by **Dr. W. B. MOFFAT**
356 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

Looking Glasses.—A Large number JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7; each
ULLMAN

Now Ladies,

Indigitus to getsome beautiful
Organdy Lawns or Muslins; also
Some splendid Barages all wool and silk. Calls
May 14, 1849. D BULLMAN'S.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 14 quarts of the best soft soap. Saddles, saving a great part of the labor of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

New Goods.

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord, cotton thread, warranted equal to any imported principle.
Sept. 17, 1850. J. S. DUNHAM & CO.

---

64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—One Teaspoonful a Dose—Twice Dose a day—One bottle containing 64 doses lasts 2 months—One dose Purifying Extract, Pills or Powder, for Fifty Cents.

PUT UP IN QUART BOTTLES, AND IS OF THE SAME MEDICINAL STRENGTH AS THE

PURIFYING EXTRACT

It is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same medicinal strength as the Purifying Extract.

The great superiority of THIS PURIFIER over SARSAPARILLA and all other Blood Purifiers, is the fact that it is entirely free from Mercury, or any Mineral Poison.

The following Notice, Extract—because it not only proves, as part of the Sarsaparilla, but Extract—because it not only proves, as part of the manufacturing, that Purifying Extract

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

are strongly, more powerfully concentrated, and larger quantities of each of them are used in the Purifying Extract than are found in any bottle of medicine, called Extract of Sarsaparilla.

But, Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks are the medical agency and healing portion of several other Vegetables,

Roots, Herbs, and Vegetables,

the Purifying properties of which are greatly increased in Sarsaparilla, and the same is increased with Sarsaparilla. Yellow Dock and Extract of Sassafras, they make this medicine the most certain and active Purifying Extract of the Blood in the world. So true is this, that to have every bottle of it, Cured, the Doctor is

Only One Tablespoonful, Sow Once a Day.

But it is not the Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its combination it is large bottles being so much weakened and reduced the Dose of it must be two to Three Teaspoonfuls, Twice a Day, to accomplish—Thanks, Pain, or More Once a Day, to have any medical effect. Hence a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, containing 64 doses, and therefore, as many spoonfuls at a dose, and as many doses a day, will not go a bottle of it.

Fifty, Five, or Six Days,

which show that a bottle of Doctor's Purifying will last from Twelve to Sixteen DAYS longer than a bottle of Sarsaparilla; and if its daily medical value and Curative Power is considered, it is cheaper than a bottle of Sarsaparilla, then it Proves that One bottle of it Only Cost One Dollar, while it takes Two bottles of Extract of Sarsaparilla, at Two Dollars a bottle, to Cure the same Disease.

The above comparisons does not include the great difference in value between the Purifying Extract and Extract of Sarsaparilla. This will appear by the certificates of cures in Brant's Pamphlet, about to be published.

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANT'S PURIFIER

has more efficacy, and cures more rapidly more disease, than **TEN** bottles of Sarsaparilla.

If, then, One Dollar of Purifier sells for One Dollar, One Bottle of Sarsaparilla should sell for Ten Cents.

CANCER OUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. C. Brant, Esq., of New Orleans, Co. N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula in 1846, known to the Doctor as related below, is an editor, the proprietor of the Daily Orleans Times. He has published a bottle of the Purifying Extract, and has manufactured and vended a spurious article of medicine, calling it Brant's Indian Medicine, in consequence of which Dr. Brant has brought a suit against him, which is now pending in the Supreme Court of the City of New York, and the case was referred to Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Esq., Counsellor at Law, and Attorney at Law, as referee to take the testimony. The Brant's Medicine had in circulation a number of bottles, and the testimony in the case proves that some men published FALSE STATEMENTS of cures, and that the medicine was worthless, and thereby caused damage. The case of Mr. Brant was selected as being the most notorious, and to determine whether Brant's Medicine was a swindle or not, and his testimony MOST THAN SUSTAINED the position, viz.

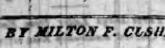
Mr. Brant was cured in 1846 with Brant's Purifying Extract—here used a few days. About three years since, I was very much troubled with a cancerous humor on my face, which baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of this city. I used Sarsaparilla, but without any beneficial result. I was induced to try Brant's Purifying Extract, and after using the contents of one bottle, I found the cancer was entirely cured. In consequence of which I recommended the Purifier to many of my friends, and I have been informed by many of them that it has been entirely successful in their cases. I have no interest in the sale of the Purifier, and I do not wish to receive any compensation for what I have said in favor of it, as I am willing to do all in my power to make known its merits, as I believe it to be the best medicine in use for the purification of the blood. I have used Sarsaparilla, and am satisfied that it is worthless, and that Brant's Purifying Extract is

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 17. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1851. Whole number 745.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.



For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LYNG, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtland St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after all other means have been tried, by restoring the healthy action of the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach!

DIGESTION

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, and is commonly called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the first Solvent of the food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion—no nourishment—and life cannot be sustained for a single day; but it differs from, natural, untried, and deceptive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill fated, or impaired stomach produces a weak, ill fated, and impaired blood, the diseases and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or grand digestive principle of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the rennet or fourth stomach of the ox, and death immediately ensues to animals in urgent need of, or deprived of it. It is so similar to the stomach, as the word will. Act. It is the animal agent of nature, and is no longer the agent of life when out of the body. The curdling, or milk turning process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing powers. "The stomach of a single calf," says Professor Thomson, "will turn a weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that "one part of Pepsin dissolved in 30,000 parts of water will digest coagulated albumen, or the white of eggs, and 400 parts will turn into fibrin. Rennet by Pepsin. The whole is true—is not may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid adequate to the wants of the human system may be obtained from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested in the same manner as they are by the healthy stomach."

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on Food and Diet, published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 58, extract a some great facts, and a whole chapter of deep interest. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "the solvent power of stomach disease is universal, and all powerful cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice contained in the stomach of living animals, which proved completely successful.

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and so effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no sight different from the natural digestive process"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Cox & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 342-3) says: "The secondary of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the healthy Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Hemphrey of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, also vouches most highly for the accumulation of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. In all cases, he says, "the process occurred as quickly, if not as rapidly as in the natural digestion."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Jaundice and Dyspepsia of many years standing supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but unlimited certificates have been given of more than Ten Thousand Reported Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cured were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Invigorator, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also in Consumption, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to control and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigour of Body follow at its heels. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Wakefulness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS.

☞ Sent by Mail free of Postage.

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but being the quantity for the same price, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

L. B. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17, 1850.

Bounty Land and Pension Claims!

BY a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812 and of the various Indian Wars since 1790, or of the Mexican War, whether enlisted, drafted, hired as substitutes or volunteers. In case of the death of the officer or soldier, to their widows and minor children. Those who have served 14 months are entitled to receive a land warrant for 160 acres; those who have been engaged in the service 4 months, one for 80 acres: and those who have served 1 month, one for 40 acres. Said warrants can be laid on land in any State or Territory in the Union, belonging to the United States, that is in the market. By a letter of the Adjutant General, and a circular of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is made the duty of the claimants or their attorneys, to make direct application to the department at Washington.

In view of this actually the subscribe has entered into an arrangement with an agent there, which will enable him to obtain Land Warrants and Pensions, immediately and cheaply, for all who may favor him with their business. DANIEL CORY.

Waterville, Feb. 1, 1851.—3m.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often so concealed that pain or ache is not experienced until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth carefully filled, and warranted perfect hour thirty.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented, or give satisfaction or no charge.

Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Laing's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Jersey Street, *Tuesdays and Wednesdays at his office in Newark, 228 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.*

C. S. C. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y.

NO

Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has just received a supply of Cummings's Celebrated Compound Ware Mixture, for Plainfield, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, warranted not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this dust and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial. Call and be convinced from opposite them much. Try one—yes, try both

Just as I finished writing the above and retired my eyes, I see saying on new dress goods, muslins, and all elegant goods to be sold at Dr. Laing's, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 25, 1850. DANIEL BULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line as cheap as the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and will attempt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and warranted.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to redouble his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and a

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction. The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and by using it in Living Pain Flurgen, it Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cts worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Conqueror. The following Diseases are recommended by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, Diseases of the Blood, Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings, Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS,

in one minute after using.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of about of witnesses could not make the facts stronger. Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—remember the name)—and no other, and his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be sure.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for Cash, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me so much for that. To be sold in all villages.

A. B. DE CIPLET,

Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.

Dec. 30, 1850.—6m.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call attention to our stock of new Fall Goods that we have laid in, consisting of Men's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys do. full assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. L. B. DUNHAM & CO.

The Soldier's Ransom.

A True and Deeply Affecting Tale.

Amidst the noble collection of paintings which adorn the walls of the Louvre, there is one which may perchance have arrested the eye of some amongst our readers, rising as it does, in warmth of coloring and vigor of expression with some of the best paintings of the Dutch and Flemish school.

It is named in the catalogues, "The Black smith and his family," and its history is one so full of touching and domestic interest, that we feel it ought not to pass unrecorded.

There lived, in the seventeenth century, two brothers, both painters, and endowed with equal talent, in circumstance of rare occurrence in the history of art.

Born at Leon towards the close of the sixteenth century, they were brought up together, and through life remained inseparable. They had but one workshop, one purse, one table, the same spirit seemed to animate them both in life, and in death they were not divided, for they closed their earthly career in two days of each other, in May, 1646.

Loving, as they did, nature under her simplest forms, they annually put in its pastoral primitive and unsophisticated form, they passed much of their time in wandering amongst the cottages of Cumbresis, sketching the peasant groups which they met upon the road, or found seated around the cottage hearth, as well as the hardy laborer, guiding his oxen through the well ploughed field, and the aged beggar who wandered desolate and alone from door to door.

This simple style was then but little appreciated in France, where the fine ladies of the Court disdained to admire even the *chef d'œuvres* of the Flemish school. Our young artists had, therefore, but slight prospects of emerging from obscurity, and were pursuing their tranquil and unnoticed career, when suddenly the hand of death threatened to cut off the younger brother in his prime, before a single work had been achieved which would cause his name to be handed down to posterity.

They had walked together a considerable distance from home, in order to sketch a picturesque building, half farm house half forge, such as are frequently to be met with in that part of the country.

While they were thus engaged, Antoine was seized with sudden and severe illness. Louis, his elder brother, wished to convey him to the nearest inn, but soon found the attempt impracticable, and was constrained to accept the hospitality, which was so cordially proffered by the worthy blacksmith and his family.

The name of these good people was Herbelot, and their domestic circle consisted of the father of the family, his wife, three children, and an aged grandfather. Each had his daily task to fulfil, and with cheerful hearts did they each strive to accomplish it. The husband wielded the massive hammer, the eldest boy blew the bellows, his little brother carried the charcoal to feed the flame, and ran on his father's errands, whilst the good wife attended to her domestic concerns, and even the old man was ever ready to lend a helping hand when his assistance was required.

These simple and kind hearted people quickly prepared their best bed for the sick man, and vied with each other in their anxiety to do all they could to alleviate his sufferings.

The best medicine in the world (we trust the faculty will excuse us for saying so) is watchful and devoted care, and so it proved in the present instance; the patient rallied, contrary to all human expectation, without the aid of any more experienced Esculapius, than the village doctor, whose chief remedies were those which nature herself prescribes, cooling drink whilst the fever lasted, nourishment and generous wines during the exhaustion which succeeded.

This primitive regimen was, however, successful, and in ten days the young painter was able to rise from his bed. But as his convalescence was not likely to be a rapid one he expressed a wish no longer to trespass upon the kindness of his host, but to use his returning strength to repair to a neighboring hostelry.

"Nay, nay, that must not be," exclaimed the worthy blacksmith. "You are now quite one of the family, you must remain with us until the baptism of our fourth child, and stand its godfather, too."

The brothers could not refuse an invitation thus cordially pressed upon them, but they would accept it only upon one condition.

"You must," said they, "allow us to employ this interval of time in painting a family group, which shall include each member of your domestic circle, from the eldest to the youngest. This painting, when completed, we will leave with you, as a slight memorial of our gratitude."

The blacksmith gladly accepted the offer, his wife colored with pleasure, and the children skipped about and clapped their hands for joy.

Next day the painters set to work. The forge was converted into an *atelier*, their easel was placed opposite the furnace, and the whole family were grouped around the anvil, the flame which burned on the hearth, casting a ruddy glow over the scene.

Three weeks passed away, the painting was completed, and a fourth son was born to the blacksmith. On the day which succeeded his birth, he was baptized by the name of Antoine, and on the same joyful occasion, the picture of the family group was duly installed in the best parlor, and gaily decorated with flowers, to the great admiration of the guests, who were invited to partake of the christening feast. Gladly would these kind-hearted people have retained the young artists yet longer among them, but business called them away, and with grateful hearts they quitted the hospitable roof.

As they were bidding the good mother a hearty farewell, Antoine whispered in her ear:

"Keep the painting we have given you as a remembrance of our visit. It is now of but little worth, for our names are as yet unknown to fame, but perhaps it may one day prove a good inheritance for our god son."

Twenty-five years had passed away, and Antoine Herbelot was a soldier in the king's service.

Some time had elapsed since any tidings of the young man had reached his family, and they were becoming very anxious to learn his fate, when his father one day received from him a letter, announcing that during a sea expedition he had been carried away by Algerine pirates and was now threatened with immediate death at the cannon's mouth, if six thousand francs were not quickly furnished as his ransom.

Six thousand francs! the sale of the paternal home itself would not realize the sum, the elder brother must also part with the little farm which he had acquired by his marriage.

The whole family, however, without one dissenting voice, agreed to make the sacrifice and were consulting together on the steps which it would be necessary to take, to accomplish their object, when *Providence furnished them with* most unexpected succor.

A young girl of the neighborhood, named Louise Dauchet, who had long been betrothed to the young soldier, was present when the fatal letter arrived. She was at first overpowered with grief and astonishment, but in a few minutes a sudden thought seemed to flash across her mind and suddenly rising from her seat, she hastily left the house.

The spot toward which she directed her steps was the neighboring chateau of Val which had lately been purchased by a rich banker, to whom her brother acted in the capacity of game keeper.

M. d'Amiron, who had once filled the situation of steward in the household of the Prince de Conti, now resumed all the duties of a *grand seigneur* taking possession of his castle, and was especially desirous of passing himself off as an enlightened amateur of painting.

Louise, who had been asked by her brother a few days before to assist him in unpacking some pictures, had perceived in the corner of one amongst them the signature, "Louis and Antoine Lenain," had been struck by the resemblance borne by some figures in the group to those of the Herbelot family.

Nothing of a young artiste having always retained a place in the kindly remembrance of the good people of the village, Louise had frequently heard them spoken of and when the well known name met her eye in the corner of the canvass, it at once occurred to her that this painting, which, from the care bestowed upon it, she concluded was greatly prized by its owner, must be the product of their pencil.

It was upon this thought she now acted.—With breathless haste, she hurried to the chateau, and begged to be allowed to speak to M. d'Amiron. She was introduced into the very apartment in which hung the painting executed by the brothers Lenain.

"Sir," said the young girl, timidly, "forgive me if I am making too bold with you, but will you tell me whether that picture is worth a great deal?"

"Yes indeed it is, my good girl," replied M. d'Amiron; "but what makes you feel so interest in the subject?"

Louise hesitated for a moment, and then said, "Because I thought, sir, that if you set a great value by it, you might wish to buy another of, painted by the same artists, and we have one in our village which am quite sure is as good, if not better than this."

"Indeed! are you sure of that? I am afraid you are no great connoisseur of painting. But where could I see this one you praise so much, and form my own judgment on the matter?"

"At M. Herbelot's forge, sir, if you please to come there to morrow at noon."

"Very well, I shall be there to morrow, by twelve o'clock. You may tell him so, if you like."

Louise. Danchet made a low curtsey, and retired, leaving M. d'Amiron equally surprised at her good manners, and the singularity of a painting by the brothers Lenain being offered for sale at a blacksmith's shop!

Louise at first only confided her project to the mother of her betrothed, for she knew well that the good blacksmith valued his picture so much that he would never sell his bed from under him than part with it. He was to go next day at noon, with his three sons, to the village notary, to arrange matters for the sale of his forge, as well as of the little farm belonging to his eldest son; Louise was therefore pretty sure that the coast would be clear at that hour, and that M. d'Amiron might examine the painting at his leisure.

Punctual to his appointed time, the banker duly arrived at the forge at twelve o'clock and was ushered by Madame Herbelot and Louise into the best parlor, where the portrait of the family group had now hung for five-and-twenty years.

At the first glance. M. d'Amiron allowed that this was yet a finer painting than the one he possessed.

"But how, in the name of wonder," he exclaimed, "did you happen to acquire such a treasure?"

Madame Herbelot, in a simple and touching manner related the history of the young artists' stay amongst them, of their gratitude for the kindnesses they had received, the birth of the little Antoine, and the family portrait which his godfather had left him as a parting gift and then with tears she told how this beloved child was in the peril of death, and how, for his sake, they were going to give up the home where they had passed so many years in peace and happiness. The banker, who, though a little pompous and self sufficient, was, in truth, a kind-hearted man, listened with deep interest to her tale, and when the poor mother and the affianced bride at length cast themselves at his feet, and implored him with the utmost earnestness to purchase the painting for six thousand francs—the sum demanded for the young man's ransom—he raised them with a smile, and said:

"You need not waste so many entreaties on the matter, my good friends. This painting is worth eight thousand francs, and I could not, in consequence, give less for it. You may tell Herbelot to come to my house for that sum as soon as he likes."

The joy of the two poor women on hearing the offer may more readily be conceived than described. All that now remained to be done was to persuade the smith to part with his favorite picture—there was a hard struggle in the poor man's mind, as far as he himself was concerned, he would almost have given up any thing else; but when he thought of his wife and children about to be driven from their home, and his captive son waiting, with an anxious heart for the sum which was to redeem him from thralldom, he hesitated no longer, but hastened with the painting to the Chateau de Val.

Here a new source of consolation awaited him. M. d'Amiron happened to have a young artist staying in his house, who, seeing the poor man's grief at parting with the cherished portrait, kindly offered to copy it for him during his leisure hours.

The next very evening notice was given to the village misery to countenance the sale of the forge; and the six thousand francs, duly counted to the farmer-general were on their way to Algiers, whilst the remaining two thousand were laid aside for the use of the expected captive.

A few weeks after these occurrences had taken place, a joyous and high hearted soldier was seated in the old family parlor at the forge.—There well-known painting no longer adorned the walls, but a happy group, seated around the well covered table, and listening with delight to the soldier's tales, felt they could have sacrificed much more than this, to see this beloved son and brother once again amongst them. Louise Danchet, as you may readily suppose, formed one of the party, nor was the young soldier slow in claiming her long-pledged promise to become one day his bride.

In the midst of all this happiness, however, the thought of their kind benefactors continually presented itself to their minds, with an earnest longing to see them once more, and tell them how much they owed them.

"Well," exclaimed Antoine Herbelot, a few days before the time appointed for his union with Louise, "I do not see how we could better employ a part of that two thousand francs which remained after my ransom was paid, than by setting off for Paris to see the good brothers Lenain, and invite them to the wedding."

This proposition met with universal favor, and the whole family, without delay, hastened to Paris, to search for their early friends. It was not difficult to discover them, for they were now well known to fame, and had been made members of the Royal Academy of Painting;—but this change had made no alteration in their kindly simplicity of heart, and they welcomed the worthy blacksmith and his family with open arms.

Their god-son soon informed them of the history of their christening gift, and asked them, as a crowning favor, to visit once more their quiet village and grace his approaching marriage with their much desired presence.

The invitation was gladly accepted, and not many days afterwards the whole party returned to the Cumbresis; the old any long period elapse before a joyous peal of bells announced that the *famished soldier* and Louise Danchet were at last united for life. It need not say that many a grateful look rested upon the two painters during that festive day, and that theirs were not the least happy amongst the many joyous hearts there assembled.

This little history, we would beg to assure our readers, is no untrue tale. It is well known *in the Cumbresis*, where it is told by many a winter hearth.

The painting of the "Blacksmith and his family" was purchased from M. d'Amiron by the Prince de Conti, who paid ten thousand francs for it. At length, from hand to hand, it passed into the Royal collection, and we feel assured that should any of our readers be ever wander through the noble galleries of the Louvre, they will pause to gaze with more than artistic interest on the painting which was once a "Soldier's Ransom."

Gems Worth Preserving.—"I am of opinion that the Bible contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry, and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been written."—*Sir William Jones*

"I will hazard the assertion, that no man ever did or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constant reader of the Bible, and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language."—*Patrick Henry*

"The Bible is a book worth more than all the other books which were ever printed."—*Patrick Henry.*

"Young man, attend to the voice of one who has possessed a certain degree of fame in the world, and who will shortly appear before his Maker: read the Bible every day of your life."—*Dr. Samuel Johnson.*

The Baltimore Argus states that a new and important movement is being made by the Italian and French residents of that city. They have had a preliminary meeting, and determined upon emigrating to the west in a body, there to found another State, to be called New Italy.

Twenty one hundred dollars, mostly specie, was found in a secret drawer by the appraisers of the estate of Molly Shelly, an elderly maiden recently deceased near Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Thus is "where the silver goes."

A wine merchant once left a suspected assistant in his cellar, and said to him, "Now lest you should drink of the wine while I am away, I will sink your master's head so that I may know it." He then rubbed his nail across the mark's lips, and pretended to leave the mark of death on him. The man drank of the wine, and so he even with his master, chalked his mouth, and thus convicted himself.

God's Work Perfect.—It is a striking fact that the largest ocean steamers bear precisely the same proportion in length and depth, that existed in Noah's ark. After all the experiments since the deluge, ship builders have to return to the model there given them.

"Is there much water in the cistern, Paddy?" inquired a gentleman of his Irish girl, as she came up from the cellar.

"It is full on the bottom, sir, but there's none at the top," was the reply.

For the Plainfield Union.

To ——

Will thou think of us often —
At the close of the day,
When the shadows soften,
And steal far away?
When the moon comes beaming,
From her bright home above,
And the world is teeming
With beauty and with love?

Will thou think of us at noon—
As the day, God encloses,
His bright beams, to adorn
The blushing buds of roses?
When the birds gaily sing
Their songs so light and gay,
And time ever on the wing—
Is fleeing far away?

Yes, think of us at morn,
Think of us at even,
And may bright gems adorn
Thy pathway to Heaven.
May no sorrow cast
Their dark shadows round thee,
But bright dreams of the past,
Oft flitting round thee.

CARRIE

For the Plainfield Union.

New York, April 22, 1851.

Mr. Editor:

Sir,—I have purposed for some time in the silence of my sorrow to write to you. Each succeeding visit to your romantic precincts hath renewed such purpose. Though I have been a stranger to your columns, I have still been true to my visits, and rambled with untold feelings my accustomed haunts—and were it not that I *purchance saw in a recent number of your jour*nal another communication from that old man sensyist who subscribes himself in the face of much cant, the patriarch of the mountains, I think it probable my feelings would have still been detained in the cloister of their own melancholy, and my purpose of writing to you longer *delayed; but, sir, when I saw the "Old* Man of the Mountains" in full counterfeit signature in your paper, with a date of his being at home, I was moved, sir, to communicate to you certain melancholy facts relating to him, which until now I have religiously preserved in secret. The facts are briefly these: that in *one of my summer visits sought the old spirit* of the woods, but found him not. I perambulated the mountains like a true sentimental pilgrim, wandering I knew not where; I called upon Echo, but her answer was a mockery. I sat me down and stayed his coming, but he came not. I sought for footprints, but the rugged pathway bore *no relation unto grief*, and in pitiful despondency I implored the woods to tell me *when afore the old man had gone*, but all was mute; nor then, nor since have I seen him, and each succeeding visit serves but to renew my fruitless search. I go, pace to and fro, scan walks, and trees, and stones for evidence, but *finding nothing, then return.* Since the hapless time I have much ruminated, but offered no speech. My thought is stricken with a melancholy that scarcely but in nods audible; the old man is gone, and I am a sentimental bankrupt.

Yours, &c,
A PLAINFIELD VISITOR.

Sponge Trade of Key West.—The Sponge trade is creating quite a sensation in our midst. A large number of our citizens are engaged in procuring it, and are reaping a handsome reward for their labor. The sponge is cured and brought into market, and sold to our merchants *for New York consumption, where they are* manufacturing a beautiful article of cloth from it. The discovery was only made some six months ago, that it was valuable for such a purpose; and now the article commands, in this market, from 10 to 12 cts. per pound, and a *first rate* article, well cured and attended to, will *bring every more. There is always a demand* for it, and it would not surprise us to see it, at no distant day, one of the principal commodities of our section.—*Key "est Gazette.*

A Man of Business.—At the Greene County, New York, Agricultural Fair, an address was *made by Col. Zadock Pratt, from which we take* the following passage:—

And now I will show you the advantage those dreary hemlocks have been to the farmers of our mountain towns. Since I first engaged in farming, it has been my lot to employ over fifteen thousand years of other men's labor—an *army of thirty thousand men have I employed*, and I have paid those men for their labor alone, over two million five hundred thousand dollars. I have cleared over ten thousand acres of land, used over two hundred thousand cords of hemlock bark, and paid over half a million of dollars for it. Used and worn out five hundred *horses and one thousand yoke of oxen. Used* two hundred thousand bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty thousand tons of hay; thirty thousand barrels of beef and pork, and nearly one hundred thousand barrels of flour, and potatoes without number or measure.

I have tanned one million two hundred and *fifty sides of leather; my usual disbursement is* over five thousand dollars per day, and I have used in my business here, over ten millions.—Every laborer received his money, yea, every man his penny, in peace; and to the credit of this community be it said, that I never had a side of leather seized, nor never was chosen defendant in law on account of my business transactions, during my residence among you. The great object of my living is to be useful.—Live with y ur neighbor, and not on him. A few me gentlemen and ladies, to conclude by congratulating you upon the rich blessings of health, power and prosperity which surround you, and may succeeding generations do as much as you have towards national wealth and industry which are the safeguards to our independence.

An Irishman in Harrison county, Indiana, had a "house-warming" on the 15th inst., and invited some of his neighbors. The whole party became intoxicated, and while asleep or stupefied, the house took fire. Hanagan, his wife and six children, *Patrick Shaw and another* man, name unknown, Mrs. O'Donnell and child —in all twelve persons, perished in the flames.

A very intelligent and sagacious writer on the subject, considers the slave territory of the United States as a fixed quantity. If it increase on the one hand it must correspondingly contract on the other. Virginia will not be slow to remove be a free State by the settlement of Northern men within her borders, and the increase of her western population. This is now going on rapidly. The slave population will increase, though confined to certain limits. Deportation will then be the only remedy. The negroes must be sent out of the country—not out of slave into free States, for the free States will not allow of this.

A Fire on a Chinese River.

The missionary reports from China, as quoted in the *Kreuzzeitung*, describes the terrible ravages of a fire which took place on the 1st of Jan., 1848, at Hoqkeang, during the prevalence of an inundation. The *Tribune* translates some portions of the account.

The fire, which broke out among the *shipping* was of unparalleled horror. In order to form an idea of it, we must imagine the scene of its devastations. Along the shore of the Ki-ang, for the distance of several miles, so many vessels are usually lying at anchor, that when seen from the opposite bank they resemble a thick forest, but, regarded from a near point, they look like an illimitable, populous city floating upon the water. At a still greater distance, though not so crowded together, many other vessels lie at the same anchoring ground. The whole forms a long harbor, extending many miles, filled with an immense number of ships, and presenting a spectacle of which no one who has not seen it can form a conception. On the night in question, a furious gale struck this multitudinous fleet, and in the confusion which ensued, one of the vessels was found to be on fire. Increased at once by the wind, and fed by the tar and other combustible materials with which a great number of the vessels were loaded, the fire spread like lightning to the neighboring vessels. The violence of the storm and of the fire parted the cables which had thus far confined the burning ships. Scattered by the raging hurricane in every direction, these everywhere spread devastation, turning into flame whatever they touched, and kindling the devouring fire in a moment in the other vessels. In the midst of the terrible alarm the fire were heard the shrieks and groans of an immense number of men, who, given over to despair, tossed by the storm, pursued by the flames, and encompassed by the raging waves, were at last burned to a crisp by the fire, or swallowed up by the wild abyss of the stream. The Ki-ang for a great distance resembled a sea of fire, and in the space of three hours all those vessels, with the unhappy men on board, miserably perished. It is agreed on all hands that the number of vessels, according to a moderate estimate, amounted to more than three thousand. The Chinese boats, as is well known, even the smallest, are inhabited by the family of the captain, together with the crew. *Indeed, there are whole households whose mem*bers are born on board, where they live and die without knowing to what country they belong. They come into the world wherever the floating abode of their parents happens to be found.—Among the vessels burned were several large ships. Many of them contained from forty to fifty and sixty persons. The bodies, mutilated and disfigured by the fire, which were drawn out of the stream, amounted to sixty thousand. These vessels were loaded with freight, and belonged to Chinese from different provinces.—This may show the great loss and general be reavement caused by the fire. Such a terrible *conflagration was never known, we will not say*, in China, but in the whole world. As a native from Hang-yan-fou, having lost the sons of his adoption, was so impressed with the number of the victims that he ordered at his own expense, ten thou-and coffins, for the interment of the bodies, which could be afforded for five or *six francs.* This sum is paid by the poor for their coffins; usually they cost them from thirty to forty francs, and the rich pay several thousands, for the poor idolaters imagine that the more is done for the body the better it will be with the soul.

The Lake Superior Country.—Had it not been for the discovery of the California gold, the tide of speculation would have set rapidly and surely toward Lake Superior. Let there be the proper facilities established for smelting the copper ore, and proper and easy means for overcoming the difficulties of navigation at *Sault St. Marie, and copper would soon reach* the Atlantic States sufficient to supply the wants of the world. The mines of copper ores are continually making, and copper discovered throughout the whole region, yet the old mines present the greatest abundance of the metal.—In the vicinity of Ontonagon there are six mi*ning companies, employing one hundred and* twenty seven hands. The largest of these companies is the Minnesota, employing eighty men. The papers of that region state they have been occupied during the winter in opening the mine. The land has been sold before, because the miners were rather engaged in getting such cop per as could be easily reached.

Michigan.—Among the acts adopted by the late Legislature was one abolishing all laws for the collection of debt. Michigan has now in force the most of the national reform measures. No land limitation law has yet been enacted, al*though the homestead has long been exempted.* A number of mercantile firms and dealers in Kalamazoo, since the adoption of the law relating to debt, have announced th ir intention of publishing the names of all delinquents, "being well convinced (as they say) that no man of good intentions and honorable principles will allow himself to be thus posted before his neighbors and fellow citizens." "The honor of the man is hereafter to be the foundation of all ordinary transactions."

Boys' Marbles.—There is something strange in the manufacture of boys' marbles. The greater part of them are made of a hard stone found near Coburg, in Saxony. The stone is first broken with a hammer into small cubical fragments, and about 100 to 150 of these are ground at one time in a mill somewhat like a flour-mill. The lower stone, which remains at rest, has several concentric circular grooves or in rows; the upper stone is of the same diameter as the lower, and is made to revolve by water or other power. Minute streams of water *are directed into the furrows of the lower stone.* The pressure of the former on the little pieces rolls them over in all directions, and in about a quarter of an hour the whole of the rough fragments are reduced into nearly accurate spheres.

The notorious William Lyon McKenzie has *been returned to the Provincial Parliament of* Canada, from the County of Haldimand. Mr. McK. was the anti-"industrial candidate.

The N. Y. Tammany Society held an election for officers on Monday evening of last week.—Two tickets were run, the "Hunker" and "Barnburners," or "Buffalo platform," and the latter was elected with the exception of one officer.

Archibald S. Woodruff was yesterday appointed Cashier of the State Bank at Elizabeth, in place of James Crane, dec'd.

Eleven persons were baptized by immersion, and eighteen received into communion with the first Baptist Church of Newark, on Sunday last.

The Packet Ship Gallia arrived at New York in 15 days from Havre—a remarkably short passage for a sailing vessel, though she had fair *weather all the way. She brought* 712 passengers.

English Poor Emigrants.—Willmer & Smith's European Times states that the vestry of Cheltenham, England, has appropriated the sum of £2,000 for the purpose of promoting emigration to America among the poor of that borough. The Times adds that last year 600 paupers were sent to Canada and the United States, and "they are all doing well."

A Croton water pipe in the fourth story of the store No. 44 Maiden Lane, N. Y., burst on Saturday night, and it was not discovered till Sunday, when goods to the amount of $3,000 were destroyed by the water.

Kate Hays, a notorious girl, cut her throat in Church street, New York.

The family of Martins, of Ballynahinch, in Ireland, now extinct, could once drive through 40 miles of country without passing out of their *own domain.*

A writer in London says: "I doubt if the plainest lodgings and the most indifferent fare can be obtained here through the summer at anything less than $20 a week."

It has been estimated that the iron required in England for railroads, &c, the current year, will exceed 1,200,000 tons, and probably more than the country can produce.

The late snow storm in Alabama gave great offence to the disunionists. It was regarded as another "northern aggression."

A new locomotive, called the "Addison Gilmore," capable of running 60 miles per hour, has been put upon the Western Railroad.

A letter from Fort Laramie, dated Feb. 10th, says that a substantial *bridge* has been erected over the North Fork of the River Platte, 100 miles above Fort Laramie, which will greatly facilitate the overland emigration to Oregon and California.

The Delegates from the Township of Elizabeth to the Whig County Convention in this city in October last, have addressed a card to their constituents, and their fellow Whigs generally, expressing their "disapprobation of the political course of William M. Whitehead at the recent session of the Legislature, by aiding the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator, in voting to change the rule of the Joint Meeting, and for deserting the Whig party, by absenting himself from the Joint Meeting during the election of a Senator."—*Newark Eagle.*

The Expenses —*The extradition of the fugi*tive slave Sims, is estimated at $5000. A large part of this will fall upon the claimant, some $1200 upon the city, and $700 upon the United States Government. The total expense, including *subsistence* of troops and officers, and fees of counsel, not to consider the outlays of vigilance committees, *will far exceed the sum of* $5000.—*Boston Mail.*

The new shoe establishment of Messrs. Carew & Hopkins, at Charleston, S. C., is now in successful operation. The building is three stories in height, and so divided and arranged as to accommodate a large number of workmen, the proprietors giving employment to upwards of one hundred persons within the establishment, and by a system of outdoor work a number of females and children are engaged in shoe sewing.

A beautiful clock from Boston, valued at $600, has just been put up in the new St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, Canada. The pendulum is ten feet long, and the ball fifty pounds weight. The striking weight is seven hundred pounds.

Judge Parsan's Opinion of Logic Fest.—On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, one of the prisoners among the vagrant cases, a Jerseyman, accounted for getting locky by saying that he drank some Dutch beer, and that it flew right into his head. Judge Parsons said "it was no wonder that he was thrown upon his back—none but a Dutchman could drink that —it would soon kill a Jerseyman. The prisoner was discharged amidst roars of laughter.—*Pennsylvanian.*

It costs $1000 to advertise by the year in the London Times, that which in this country would cost no more than $50 for the same period, and that, too, in a paper of greater circulation.

It is a remarkable fact that never in the history of this country, has capital been so abundant, or so freely applied to purposes of manufacturing, or means of communication, as within the last few years. In N. York state *alone, there has been expended* within the last four years, forty millions upon Plank and Rail Roads. There are over 2000 miles of Plank Road in that State. A two horse team will take six tons on a Plank Road.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, closes a very able defence of the President as follows: "Of *all the public men of the country, we know of* none to whom a greater debt of gratitude is due than to Millard Fillmore, and none who deserv es more highly, or who has more nobly maintained the highest honors of the Republic. He is indeed a "model President," in the true acceptation of the term."

A married woman has been arrested in Philadelphia charged with misdemeanor in seducing a young man, 15 years of age. The father of *the youth brings the suit.*

A man in Danvers, Mass., has invented a trumpet to be attached to locomotives. It emits pleasant musical tones instead of the shrill and owl-like whistle now emitted, as a warning to careless pedestrians, by the steam employed on railroads.

Signs of the Times.—Passing through one of our markets, a short time since, we encountered a meat vender, shouting at the top of his *lungs*—"*Ere's yer cheap meat for boarders.*"

A very long tunnel has been recently excavated in France, on the line of railroad leading *from Marseilles to Avingnon. It is three miles* in length, six hundred feet under ground, and cut through solid rock. The height is 30 feet, and the width 24 feet. The work is finished —the cars running through daily—and cost 10,-200,000 francs, or $2,040,000.

Palace Burned.—The splendid winter pal*ace of the Sultan's brother-in-law, Mehemet Ali* Pacha, at Constantinople, has been consumed by fire. The loss is calculated at $150,000.

THE UNION

Published April 29, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in *New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and* elsewhere.

We understand that the Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, will deliver a Temperance Lecture in this place, on Tuesday evening, May 6th. Let those who wish to hear one of the most finished orators of the day be present on the occasion.

Massachusetts Senator.—Mr. Sumner was at last elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, *on Friday afternoon, after a contest of some* months. He had 193 votes, Winthrop 166, scattering 25. He is a Free Soil Democrat.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Jersey City, adjourned last Tuesday noon, after a harmonious session of one week. On Monday resolutions were adopted in favor of the American Bible Society—requesting each preacher to take up a collection for it in his congregation—and, cordially recommending Rev. Geo. Sheldon, the Agent of the Society, to the confidence of the people.

Rev. S. McCarroll is appointed for Plainfield *for the ensuing year. Rev. Wm. E. Perry is* stationed at Paterson.

Another Expedition against Cuba, it is rumored, has been in preparation for some time past, in the South, and in New York. By the vigilance of the U. S. authorities it has been suppressed for the present. The President issued his Proclamation on Friday last, warning all persons of the illegality of such proceedings, and stating the penalty to which they exposed themselves;—calling upon all good citizens to aid in preventing such enterprise and upon all Civil or military officers to arrest and imprison the offenders.

Infidelity has always been ranked in our mind with the greatest of *crimes—and the more* we reflect upon it, the more just does this view of it appear to us. When we consider its disas*trous effects upon Society by the abolition of* all the restraints of religion, of the law of God, and all the hopes and fears of consequences in a future life; and the violence it does to all the better and nobler feelings of our common human nature;—we can conceive of nothing more detrimental to man, more subversive of morality, more destructive of civil and religious liberty, or more injurious to the rights, interests and well-being of our race. Voltaire, one of the most noted infidels that has been permitted to *curse the world, is a case in point. He by the* dissemination of his principles, did more injury to France than if he had committed willful murder against a thousand of her best and most useful citizens—for his principles actually effected the murder and banishment from the country of hundreds of thousands of that class of people. The evil done by infidelity is in proportion to the zeal, talent and success with which it is propagated. Many infidels do not exert so fatal an influence, because they make less effort or have less success. Voltaire devoted all the energies of an acute mind, during a long life, to the dissemination of infidel principles—saying Christianity was built up by Jesus Christ and 12 fishermen, and he alone would overthrow it! Many and very able men came to his as*sistance—and he succeeded—in ruining* his country and himself, for he died in despair, his last words being, "Jesus Christ, Thou hast conquered!" We need not say that Christianity was not worsted in the conflict, though it was driven from the country. Then came "The Reign of Terror," the like of which the world had never before witnessed, and it is hoped may never again witness. We refer to that period particularly, because it is the only instance in the whole history of our race, that we know of, *in which infidelity had full sway, and carried in*to full and complete practice. Such would ever be its manifestations, if permitted to get the *ascendency. If the restraints of religion are* thrown away, civil government must fall with them—anarchy and universal riot and disorder will as naturally ensue as day comes with the rising sun—and no security will be left for life and property.

The N. Y. Observer of last week gives an account of a revival in East Troy, Wisconsin, in which several prominent infidels were converted —one of 20 years' standing, and others of talent and influence. Many other revivals in the new States are spoken of. It regards these revivals as exerting an immense beneficial influence, in *turning the moral sentiment of those forming* communities in favor of religion. It secures a vantage ground. It says, "Without the special *outpouring of the Holy Spirit*, the evangelization of this country, so rapidly filling up with a heterogeneous population, would be hopeless. Without revivals, religion cannot keep pace with the population; and unless it does, we cannot sustain our institutions, for evangelical religion, and that alone, can give the moral *character which must form the basis of a Re*public. This is the testimony of the "Father of his country."

The Emperor of Russia having nearly completed the railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow, (420 miles,) is now about to begin a railroad from St. Petersburgh to Warsaw, between 700 and 800 miles.

The Chief Engineer of this new Railroad will be Major T. S. Brown, who is now engaged on the other road, and who was late Engineer on the Erie Railroad.

Lamentable and Fatal Accident.—Mr. John King was killed on Wednesday last, by being thrown from his wagon into the river at Bound Brook. He was standing on a load of shingles, driving, when his horses became frightened, and in running across the bridge ran against the side. The water was very high at the time. He was much injured by the fall, and was drowned. *He resided about a mile from* Liberty Corner on the road to Basking Ridge.

Three Days Later from Europe.—The Cunard steamship Asia arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, 10 days and 18 hours from Liverpool, being 22 hours longer than the Pacific. In the passage from N York to Liverpool the Asia beat the Pacific 2 hours. The news is unimportant.

The steamship Ohio arrived at New York on Friday morning from New Orleans and Havana. She brings 200 passengers, and $600,-000 in gold dust, and $20,000 *in specie on* freight. There was great excitement at Havana in respect to another invasion, which was *confidently anticipated.*

The Newark Presbytery met at Orange on the 15th inst. and elected Rev. Geo. Duffield, jr. Moderator. Rev. D G Sprague, of South Orange, Rev. Wm. Whittaker, alternate, were appointed Commissioner to the next General Assembly, meeting at Utica, May 15th.

At the town meeting in Woodbridge 82 out every child in the township between 5 and 16, was voted for school purposes.

The Religious Anniversaries in New York will commence on Monday next, May 5th.

New Editorial Corps.—A prospectus has been issued in Auburn for a paper to be under the direction of *spirits*, "the circle of Apostles and Prophets to be its conductors, holding cou*ncil in other columns.*" As "There is no disputandy now-a-days to be believed and supported by those who depart from the *word*," so the only rule of faith and practice. When once the ship is unmoored from this rock, it is at the mercy of the winds and waves. The human mind, under the influence of a depraved heart, has no affinity for the truths of *revelation; and when religious truth is sought* elsewhere, the mind thus guided, readily falls in with lying vanities." And this accounts for the fact that persons who are too incredulous to believe the Bible, have credulity enough to believe in the vagaries of Andrew Jackson Davis, or veritable communications from the *world of spirits.*—*Observer.*

Pigeons in the Market.—The Erie Railroad brought in New York last Friday 7 tons of wild pigeons. Since the pigeon season commenced, pro ably not less than 75 tons have found their way to the city, principally from Steuben and Allegheny counties. The country in some places is completely covered with the ingrossing squadrons.

The North Carolina *Fisheries* have lately done an uncommon good business. Hauls of 30 000 herrings—and one reaching as high as 50,000—have recently been made. This, notwithstanding the diminished success for the first three months, shows a very fair average.

On Monday morning last the hills around Alexandria, Va. were covered with new fallen snow. The snow continued to fall during several hours, and had it not speedily melted would have laid several inches deep.

A Cincinnati paper states that in the year 1835, a German Gardener purchased a lot of two and a half acres of ground at the west end of Eighth street, in that city, for $2,500. Last week he sold the same for $62,000.

For more than 100 years after the discovery of this country by Columbus, it is said not one European family could be found between Florida and Greenland.

The *Philadelphia Arcade*, in Chesnut street, the Sun says, was recently sold at private sale, for $110,000, and the celebrated Dr. Jayne is said to be the purchaser.

Some of the Florida planters are turning their attention to the cultivation of wheat. They find that it succeeds admirably.

Wealth of our Cities.—According to the U. S. census, Boston is worth $80,000,000 more than Philadelphia. Boston property is returned at $214,000,000, while Philadelphia rates at $137,000,000, and New York $286,900,000 The population of Boston is short of 140,000; Philadelphia 410,000; New York 515,000. It will be seen that dividing the property by the population, Boston is by far the richest city this side of the Atlantic, and probably in the world. Thus dividing the property, each Bostonian is worth over $1,500; each New Yorker $556; and each Philadelphian the small sum of $333. —*Boston Paper.*

A great Union Demonstration at Mobile was made on the 12th inst. It is represented to have been the largest and most enthusiastic convention of the people ever held in that city.—The resolutions go strong for the Union, and even repudiate dissolution as a last resort. The last resolution sets forth that it is the deliberate sentiment of the meeting, that the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, depends the preservation of our much-loved confederacy.—They resolved to support no man for the Presidency who was not for the Union, first, last, and all the time.

Great Longevity.—Mrs. Mary Bodine died in this city yesterday, having attained the advanced age, within a few months of 100 years. She became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, about 70 years ago, and in that and the church in Belvidere, she regularly communed up to a late period. Her husband, who died some years ago, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought in all the principal battles in New Jersey, as well as engagements in other States.—*Newark Daily.*

Selling Liquor on the Sabbath.—The Legislature of Delaware have passed a bill providing that the sale on the Sabbath of any intoxicating drink shall subject the offender for the first offence to a fine of twenty dollars, and for the second a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Returns have been received from all the counties in Florida, except two, showing a population of 80,668. Whites, 46,702—slaves, 34,298. The number of dwellings in the State, is 6,284. The total population of the State in 1840, was 54,177.

The following persons have been arrested in New York, on suspicion of being engaged in the contemplated invasion of Cuba:—

Hon. John L. O. Sullivan, (son-in-law of Dr. J. Kearney Rogers,) William T. Rogers, Jun., (nephew of the said Dr. Rogers,) Captain Lewis, captain of the steamboat Cleopatra, Major Louis Schlesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots; Dr. Daniel H. Barnett, an old resident of this city; Jose Maria Sanchez Ysanaga.

Intemperance.—Robert Latten, a colored man, got drunk yesterday, laid out all night, and was found dead this morning in one of the streets in the 6th Ward.—*Newark Daily.*

A railroad and steamboat line has been established from Trenton to Philadelphia, leaving the former place at 2½ P. M., and taking the steamboat New Philadelphia, at Bordendown; the whole fare 25 cents.

Com. Barron, the oldest captain in the U. S. Navy, died at Norfolk on Monday last, in his 83d year, after a long illness. He died in the possession of his faculties, and with perfect resignation. He entered the service 9th of March, 1798; and his commission bears date May 22d, 1799. He was a man of considerable scientific attainments, and was engaged in a duel with Decatur, in which the latter fell. He is to be buried on Wednesday at St. Paul's Church, Norfolk. By his death, Com. Stewart is now the Senior Captain of the Navy.

The steamer Pacific, we understand, has 400 passengers already secured for her passage to Liverpool in May next.

Census of the District of Columbia.—The City of Washington has a population of 40,001, of which 38,883 are free: the aggregate population of the entire District is 51,670. There are 427 productive establishments, and 264 farms.

Mahogany Ships.—In England mahogany is now strongly recommended for ship building. A man-of-war named the Gibralter, captured from the Spaniards, made entirely from mahogany, was recently broken up, being 70 years old, and all her timbers were as sound as the day they were put in, and were subsequently made into tables for the entire British navy.

The Canal boats, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, are bringing sweet potatoes of a fine quality from Lake Champlain. They sell per 6s. per bushel by the quantity. French potatoes, of a quality not dissimilar, are to be had in considerable quantities, at 6s. per hamper.

The Colonization Herald states that at the present moment there is not a white person resident in the Republic of Liberia! Every office, from that of the President down to the lowest, is filled with emigrants from the U. S., their children, or by civilized and christianized natives.

Snow fell at Sandisfield, Mass., on the 19th, to the depth of ten feet.

Way's ful Mexican War.—The war with Mexico was far more expensive to the government than the last war with Great Britain—The expenses of the military and naval establishments during the five years, 1812–16, were $114,856,000; while during the five years 1845–49, were $148,899,000.

Does it Pay?—It is estimated on the authority of official documents, that for the last sixty-five years our military establishments have cost at least $950,000,000.

A correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer has an article to prove that Prince Talleyrand was the son of a French Captain Baillie Talleyrand, that he was born during the old French war, on the island of Mt. Desert, coast of Maine.

The St. Louis Presbyterian states that 850,000 were paid for various amusements and entertainments during the week that Jenny Lind visited that city. The editor significantly inquires whether all the ministers' salaries are paid.

Wealth of Showmen.—An exchange paper says, two millions six hundred and seventy thousand dollars have been made by showmen in the last ten years, leaving an average for each of one hundred and seventy eight thousand dollars. The following is a list of what each man has made, commencing with P. T. Barnum, the richest showman in the world, he having made in the last eight years over $800,000: Jenny Lind is worth $500,000, notwithstanding she has given away half a million in charity; Moses Kimball, of the Boston Museum, $300,000; Edwin Forrest the great tragedian, $350,000; Burton, $125,000; Blitz, the magician, $50,000; Hamblin, of the N. Y. Bowery Theatre, $70,000; Gen. Welch, the great Circus man, $60,000; Wyman, the prince of Magicians and Necromancers, $35,000; Gen. Tom Thumb, Barnum's great dwarf, $75,000; J. E. Owens, the comedian and proprietor of the Baltimore Museum, $35,000; Herr Alexander, the juggler and artiste, $25,000; Mons. Adrien, the French Magician, $20,000; Banvard, the proprietor of the Miss. Panorama, $75,000; Wm. Niblo, the celebrated garden proprietor of New York, is worth $150,000, notwithstanding his serious losses by fire, &c.

Tobacco Smokers and Chewers.—Here are two or three hints for juvenile tobacco smokers and chewers, which we extract from the Boston Olive Branch—they are worth being treasured up:—Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain and the whole nervous fluids. A boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise largely uses tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular, as well as mental energy. The people older, who are not naturally nervous, and particularly to the phlegmatic, to those of a cold and more than a Dutch temperament, tobacco may be comparatively harmless; but even to those it is worse than useless. We would particularly warn boys who wish to be "anybody" in the world, to avoid tobacco as a deadly poison.

Rules us. Horses.—A correspondent of the South Carolina *Farmer and Planter*, who appears to have had much experience in raising mules and horses, states that he has kept a particular account of the expenses of each for the last ten years, and he says, "in no instance have I ever been able to bring the horse to the plow, for less than fifty or sixty dollars; and on the other hand, I have invariably brought the mule to collar for twenty to twenty-five dollars." In regard to the comparative expense of keeping, he says, "the mule can be kept in as good condition as the horse, and will perform the same labor, however severe, in the same time and on about one half the feed." In addition to this, the mule will outlive the horse fifteen to twenty years, and is seldom sick or crippled.

Anti-Drinking.—The Ohio Legislature has passed a law prohibiting the sale of liquors, wines, &c., in less quantities than a quart.—This, it is said, will prevent the sale of wine by the bottle, as the ordinary bottles do not contain a quart. The Cincinnati Commercial calls upon the community to support and enforce the law.—*Pres. Her.*

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more relief than any other medicine For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current, April 26, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,50 to 5.00
Rye Flour,	3,38 to 3,44
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,09 to 3,12
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,15
Rye,	,72 to ,74
Corn,	64 to ,69
Oats, Jersey,	44 to 45

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co. $6,25; J. H. Coward, 4,31; Titsworth, Dunn & Co. 3,13; Mary C. F. Randolph, 2,50; Ralph Coover, Dayton, Ohio, 2,00; J. S & J. W. Laing, 2,00; John Ayers, 2,00; Rev. G. Sheldon, 1,56; Dr. Runyon, New Market, 1,00; Robert Anderson, Town Clerk, 1,50; D. Archer, 1,00; John Randolph, 1,00; Daniel Annin, Liberty Corner, 1,00; Alex. Cook, ,75; Michael Staats, ,50; Theodore Vail, New Market, ,50.

DIED.

At Metuchin, on Thursday, April 17, Phebe, widow of Ezekiel Ayres, aged 67 years.

In New Brunswick on Monday, 21st inst., after a short illness, Miss Gertrude Hyler, daughter of the late Adam Hyler, of Revolutionary memory.

In this place, on Sunday, April 20th, George Thorn, son of James Thorn, aged about 17 years.

PUBLIC SALE!

Will be sold at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, May 6th at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the Subscriber, one mile from the Depot at Scotch Plains, on the Rahway Road, the entire Personal Property on said large farm, consisting in part of the following:

Household Furniture,

of every description, of the best and most fashionable style, nearly new, including Two Fine Carpets, Brussels Stair Carpets, Hat & Air Rods, Piano, Girandoles, Mahogany French Bedsteads, Common do., Feather Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, and everything usually in housekeeping in quantities and of the best qualities.

Also Stoves, and every description of KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Also the entire Stock on the Farm, such as Horses Cows, Pigs, Poultry, &c., Also Carriages, Farm Wagons, and all the

FARMING UTENSILS,

of a full and complete assortment.

This is a rare opportunity offers inducements of no ordinary kind. A large new house having within a year, has been filled with the best furniture of the latest styles, all of which will now be sold without reserve: Also a new building on the Farm, for live stock, and all kinds of Farming Utensils. MARIA HAMMOND.

Scotch Plains, April 26, 1851.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That this day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Thankful for past favors, solicit a call.

FRENCH & RUNYON.

April 29, 1851.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

At the Old Stand of

Dr. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crepe and Berege DeLaines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS plain black, GroDeRhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Lions, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton: Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards. Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture warerooms a good assortment of wall curtains, and all cloth Carpetings, grass matting 1yd to 1 1-2 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortment. Window Shades of the latest styles. Chins, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 22, 1851.

Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects—Emanuel Lyon, inventor and proprietor of the celebrated Magnetic Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLIES, FLEAS and insects on plants the PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, which destroys after taking them in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON.—☜

Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly be injurious to domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odour. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom it has ample testimonials of efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,

June 10 '50 P. M. FRENCH.

Teacher Wanted,

A DISTRICT School Teacher is wanted at Liberty Corner, Somerset county, immediately—a man of good moral character, and well qualified in education and other requisits for such a situation. A single man preferred. Apply to any of the Trustees in the district.

Liberty Corner, April 21, 1851.—3w.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Rocking Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs, Washstand Toilet Stands, Bedsteads, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaints.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Annual Report,

Of the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Plainfield, N. J. April 7, 1851.

Amount of premium notes rec'd,	$29,108 82
6 per cent interest received on the above amount,	1,746 00
Interest received on money loaned,	229 30
Cash received for transient policies,	75 79
Interest accrued to April 1st, 1851, on money loaned, not yet collected,	73 07
	$31,233 58
Paid out for expenses since the organization in May, 1846, including account books, safe, advertising, &c.	$193 88
Cash paid Loss *by water*,	20 00
Cash loaned on good security,	1913 15
Interest accrued to April 1st, 1851, not collected,	73 07
Premium notes on hand,	29,108 82
Cash in Treasurer's hands,	24 66
	$31,233 58

ELSTON MARSH, President.

LEWIS CRAIG, Secretary. a22;3w

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front-st., nearly opposite the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally will find a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple suitable for the season, consisting of a great variety, such as Barages, Barage DeLaines Silk Tissues, Crape DeLaines, plain & figured Brussels Stair Carpets, Hat & Air Rods, Piano, Girandoles, Mahogany French Bedsteads, Common do., Feather Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, and everything usually in housekeeping in quantities and of the best qualities.

Also Stoves, and every description of KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Also the entire Stock on the Farm, such as Horses Cows, Pigs, Poultry, &c., Also Carriages, Farm Wagons, and all the

FARMING UTENSILS,

of a full and complete assortment.

This above opportunity offers inducements of no ordinary kind. A large new house having within a year, has been filled with the best furniture of the latest styles, all of which will now be sold without reserve: Also a new building on the Farm, for live stock, and all kinds of Farming Utensils. MARIA HAMMOND.

Scotch Plains, April 26, 1851.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That this day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Thankful for past favors, solicit a call.

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Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crepe and Berege DeLaines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS plain black, GroDeRhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Lions, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton: Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards. Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

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April 22, 1851.

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For the destruction of all kinds of insects—Emanuel Lyon, inventor and proprietor of the celebrated Magnetic Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLIES, FLEAS and insects on plants the PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, which destroys after taking them in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON.—☜

Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly be injurious to domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odour. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom it has ample testimonials of efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,

June 10 '50 P. M. FRENCH.

Looking Glasses—A Large Assortment

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each.

D. BULLMAN.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets,	3, 4 & 5s.
Imperial do	6s to 10 & 11s.
Brussels carpets,	10 & 12s.
Tapestry do	9 & 10s
Venetian do	2, 2 1-2 & 3.
Door Mats,	2. 3 & 4s.
Table and piano Covers cheap	
Common Carpets,	2 to 4s.
English Druggets, 2s. 6d. to 6s.	
Floor Oil cloths,	3 to 4s.
Floor do,	2 yards wide,
English do	3 to 9s.
Tufted hearth rugs,	20s.
Axminster do	40s.
Window shades,	8 to 40s.
Check matting,	4-4 to 5-4
Stair Rods	6, 8 & 10s.
Table Oil Cloth,	3s.

HIRAM ANDERSON.

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Chestnut Rails.

THE Subscriber has on hand 1000 Chestnut Rails of the first quality, which he will be sold at the market price. Also 1000 thrifty Ailanthus trees, which will be delivered in any part of Plainfield at 25 cents each. Apply at the farm of C. Townsend.

GEORGE M. ANGLUMAN.

Plainfield, April 7, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK,

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of well

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a *full* assortment of small articles, that will be purchased by them to a less his entire stock without the usual delay of running all over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Room*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as any house in the city, and those visiting the city will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—3m:

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG.)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—of having the lowest prices marked on every article—ensures to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest and most showy, and complete, in part.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins, Tail le Indi, DeLaines, Organdies, Lawns, &c., &c.,

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Canton, Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drs Fe, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved attics, at very low prices.

Housekeeping Articles

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4 4 to 12-4 wide.

Linen Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4.

" Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c

Towelings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities, including the very best for Cotton Flannels.

Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Linen Hdkfs, Fancy Articles, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors to conduct business on principles of honesty, whether buying or selling, and are a deviation from the above by any one in their employ, it made known, shall be severely punished.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 215 Greenwich-st., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—3m

Purify the Blood.

The last Family Medicine now before the public.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the result of the best talent, and the wisdom and experience of the most scientific men, that could be employed by the use of three millions of dollars; and is offered to the public as the best, the most powerful, and the most perfect remedy that can be made for the purification of the blood, and all those diseases that arise from impurity of the blood. By their use the system is relieved of all those diseases that are generally considered incurable, and many that are considered fatal, and which are not generally supposed to arise from impurity of the blood, are found to be cured by this remedy. The public are cautioned against using any of the many preparations of Sarsaparilla now before the public, as they are generally worse than worthless, and frequently do great injury. Ask for Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Be sure to get it, as it is the only kind that can be relied on.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines in every town in the United States, and throughout the civilized world.

For the cure of

Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Rheumatism, Quinsy Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, &c.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Lowell, Mass.

For sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

DRY GOODS

AND

CARPETING.

JAMES DAYTON & CO.,

(LATE CHAS. P. DAYTON & CO.)

No. 12 Kilmmerce Square,

NEW BRUNSWICK,

Are now opening and constantly receiving an extensive assortment of

NEW AND RICH GOODS,

Embracing every VARIETY adapted to the SEASON, which they respectfully offer for sale at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

New Brunswick, March 28, 1851.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and enterprise, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety, and style of its stores as it has heretofore for its

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an ad tional assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before established in this country. By this arrangement

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the stock on hand, of the most desirable kinds of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling that to merit a continuance and increase of the same is the best means to secure it.

New York Nov. 10th, 1850. 42 1y

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices.

JONES & ROCHFORD,

Sept 17, 1850. 133 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have the public call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.

J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

To the People of Plainfield.

Mr. D. Archer wishes to express his sincere and deep felt gratitude for the sympathy shown to him, and especially the kind friends who assisted him in his distress, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Any person having a way of my picture, painting will be thankfully received. Orders may be left at the Union Office.

March 31, 1851.—3w.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth-Port (35 miles) to White-hall, N. J., reducing the staging between the terminus and Easton to 22 miles, see *Schenley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains as the 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. boats leave New York from the foot of Courtland st., as per schedule.

Leave New York.

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. 5 P. M.

(Freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 45 A. M.	8 40 A.M.	1.40 P. M.
North Branch,	3.40	8.50	1.50
Somerville,	4.20	6.05	2.05
Bound Brook,	4.55	6.15	2.15
Plainfield,	5.30	6.25	2.25
Westfield,	5.50	6.50	2.50
Elizabethport,	7.15	10.30	3.15
Elizabethtown,	7.30	10.45	3.30

☞ Steps will be immediately taken on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 8 40 A. M. train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Beach Creek, Pennsylvania to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Somerville, New Germantown, and Schenley's Mountain, N. J.

S. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

M'Allister's All-Healing OINTMENT.

For the cure of

*Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Nipples, Chilblains, Sore Lips, Piles, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Corns, Ulcers, Old Wounds, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches on the Face, Chronic Sore Eyes, Sore Heads, Fever Sores of long standing, Sore Lips, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Tumors, Cancers, Wens, Fistula, White Swellings, Sore Legs, Abscesses, Felons, Whitlows, Mumps, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Heels, Bunions, Scurvy, Sore Mouth, Piles, Fever Sores, Sore Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Eyes, Blotches on the Face, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, Ulcers, Old Wounds, Sore Legs

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines; such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Imagining of evil, and

Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all Injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant to use. Is not smell, and will in their operation, and will restore inspirits from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the honor of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great medical compounder, Christoph Wilhelm Hoofland, and, almost invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Wine—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years study and experience, and great interior, well known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has long been a favorite tonic in the Western World. The testimonials and unsolicited confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases to cure, is ample proof of him. The medicine is compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson in vacuo, and the very effects and the same happy results, which the immortal inventor indicated and intended, and consequently must be perfected with scrupulous accuracy.

"These bitters are evidently the attributes of invalid. Possessing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands exercising the most marked powers over the nervous and bile items of the digestive organs, they are without side, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq. at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint*, in three weeks from. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years. We can get more his case here. Call and see him; you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhea*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without a moment's benefit, even at last unexpectedly cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, late Esq. Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for an obstinate disorder in the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit in the experiment than we derived previously from many of important treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I find for several years heard afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," in the first place upon a daughter, she having a severe spell of sickness. Thy "Hoofland's German Bitters" had such an effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and relieved to be aware than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the whole system. Last all I find a very severe spell of the Diarrhoea, which continued for some time. My wife, for a time, was despaired of. The fifteen bottle being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I had formed, and gave me general health to the system. I consider it a duty to me and to the afflicted to make known. I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 8 Jennings's Row, Carlton, above Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases, no one can doubt, if they will use it faithfully. It acts specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate; and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who use them.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. *If Purchase one without these marks of genuineness; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE gives gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot,

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 276 Arch street,) Philadelphia, Pa. and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2.00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.
April 15, 1851.

New Goods.
E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly, E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Pratt Drake's, *and opposite* Doct. C. H. St. John's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and as many new customers as may call and favor him with a call, being assured those who call can be accommodated as well or better than elsewhere.

April 8, 1850.+ E. B. TSITWORTH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
TAKE NOTICE.

THE books and accounts of Jesse Veil are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment of the same. ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. IS. DUNHAM & CO.
Sept. 17, 1850.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 32 quarts of the best of soap, besides saving A gr at part of the labor of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

AT 2 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in sheets to size, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

$4 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—Two Tablespoonfuls of a Full Dose.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

BRANDRETH'S
PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is used and sold in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same strength as the Pills and Powders.

The great superiority of This Purifier over Sarsaparilla and all other Extracts of Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, consists in the fact that it is obtained from the Juices of Plants, and not from the Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, as other Extracts are.

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

are generally, more powerful than the Juices of Plants, and are used by Physicians in the form of Decoctions, Extracts, Syrups, &c., and are sold by druggists in large bottles, at one dollar per bottle, and are recommended to cure all diseases of the Blood, Skin, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, and Venereal Organs, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, or Humors in the System, &c. &c. Now, it is true, that the Extracts of Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, such as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras, do possess the medicinal properties of which they are composed, but they are not to be compared with the Purifying Extract of Plants, for the reason that the Juices of Plants, are more powerful than the Extracts of Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, for the reason that the Juices of Plants contain the Active Principles of the Plants, while the Extracts of Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, contain but a small portion of the Active Principles of the Plants, the remainder being left in the Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, in consequence of the Active Principles of Plants being soluble in Alcohol, and not soluble in Water, and the Extracts of Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, being made with Water, and not with Alcohol, and the Purifying Extract of Plants being made with Alcohol, and not with Water.

Only One Tablespoonful, Five times a Day.

But it is not necessary to take so much of the Purifying Extract of Plants, as of Extracts of Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, as the Purifying Extract of Plants is from four to five times stronger than the Extracts of Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, for the reason that the Juices of Plants contain the Active Principles of the Plants, while the Extracts of Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, contain but a small portion of the Active Principles of the Plants, the remainder being left in the Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, in consequence of the Active Principles of Plants being soluble in Alcohol, and not soluble in Water, and the Extracts of Roots, Barks, and Vegetables, being made with Water, and not with Alcohol, and the Purifying Extract of Plants being made with Alcohol, and not with Water.

Four, Five, or Six Days,

which show that a better Disease of Purifying will be from Twenty to Thirty. Days longer than a bottle of Sarsaparilla, and if in the latter Twenty to Thirty

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 18. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1851. Whole number 746.

BY MILTON F. COSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all or ders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, also from Calf's Stomach, by Liebig, the great Physiologist of Berlin, by J. S. Houghton, M. D No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Piles, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Self Digestion, or using the Gastric Juice.

Nature's own and only Solvent! Which is found in nature, in Half a teaspoonful of this Pepsin, Infused in water, will digest one pound of Lean Meat, Five Pounds of Roast Beef, a loaf and a half of Bread, out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which chemically exudes from the lining membrane of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food the Purifying Preserving and Sustaining principle* of the stomach and intestines. Without it there would be no digestion or conversion of food into blood, and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus, producing disease, or injured stomach requiring to be cured Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the mucous coat of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is a so found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, Sheep, &c., and is the material which causes the curdling of milk in the preparation of cheese, called Rennet, the use of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curdling of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that "one part of Pepsin is sufficient to act upon one thousand parts of coagulated meat and other food." Dissolved in water will digest and prepare for use, Lean Meat, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Fowl, Eggs, Milk, Curds, Cheese, Bread, Vegetables, Fruits, Nuts, Oysters, and other food.

Rennet or Pepsin is dissolved in the stomach, and digests all food in the same manner as the gastric juice, and digested *just in the same way it would be in the human stomach*, and in the same manner as *Liebig would be in the human stomach*.

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowler & Wells, New York, page 35, says, "Rennet is a great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-pervading symptom of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful*."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in a manner different from the natural digestive process*."

Dr. Simon's great work on "Chemistry of Man," (Lea & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 302-3) says: "The Gastric Juice, discovered by Jefferson College, Philadelphia, during a great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AN DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorders, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Indulgence*.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint in which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly exacted in cases of Piles, Costiveness, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Dyspepsy, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar each (postpaid to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

N. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plain Sold, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be sorry.

L. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17, 1850.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a good state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the tooth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, insertion in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. Rooms all Central.

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 194 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Conner's Patent Compound Wire Mixture for Plainfield, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, warranted not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purposes represented. Those who will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial; those who have tested them approve them highly. Try one—you may try both.

Just as I finished writing the above, and raised my eyes, I see lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured DeLaines, Silk and Worsted Plaids, Silk and Worsted Poplins, Merinoes and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. DANIEL BULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER
Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any quantity

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to the same he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and service able a Hat as can be had in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the latest style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and at

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction. The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others in its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy. It *Restores Health* and saves Money. Twenty-five cts worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and economy to use this Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Ailments, and Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Sudings Rheumatism, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of about 50 persons, could be given to the facts strong ev Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S—carefully remember the name)—and no other, and his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be satisfied.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for Cash, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages.

DR. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.
Dec. 24 1850.—6m.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the store next door to Central Hall, and Cherry street, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to show them and call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

How to Kill a Crocodile.

In the summer of 1846, on the banks of the Rohan, a small stream in one of the north-western provinces of India, I first became acquainted with the Mugger, or Indian crocodile. I had often seen, in Museums, stuffed specimens of the animal, and had read in "Voyages and Travels," all sorts of horrible and incredible stories concerning them. I had a lively recollection of Waterton riding close to the water's edge on the bank of an American cayman, and I had a confused notion of sacred crocodiles on the banks of the Nile. I always felt more or less inclined to regard the whole race as having affinities with Sinbad a "roc," and the wild men of the woods, who only refrained from speaking for fear of being worked.

My ideas in respecting the natural history of crocodiles were in this stage of development when, one day, while paddling up the Rohan, I saw what appeared to be a ball turned log of wood lying on a sand-bank. I paddled close up to it To my astonishment, it proved to be a huge reptile. The old stories of dragons, and monsters, seemed no longer fables; the speculations of geologists concerning *mosasaurians, hayasaurians*, and *plesiosaurians*, were no longer dreams. There, in all his hideous magnificence, was a *real saurian*, nearly eighteen feet long. For a while I stood gazing at this, to me, new fellow citizen of the world, and speculating on his mental constitution. The monster was, or pretended to be, asleep. I wondered if he dreamt, and what his dreams or reveries might be about; possibly he was dreaming of the same old world with which I associated him—possibly of the fish who were swimming in the waters below: or, he might be thinking of the men and women he had swallowed in the course of his existence. These were, perhaps, what were occasioned by the bugles and heavy brass ornaments which had adorned the limbs of some Hindoo beauty he had eaten, and which were lying heavy and indigestible on his stomach. But presently the brute lay so still, and seemed so tranquil and placid in his sleep, that it was difficult to imagine him guilty of such atrocities He did not appear to be disturbed by remorse, or the twitchings of a guilty conscience: it may have been all a slander. I felt so kindly disposed towards him, that I could not imagine it possible that if awake he would feel disposed to eat me. Let us try.—so making a splash with my paddle, I wakened the sleeping beauty. He instantly started up, and opened, what appeared—what indeed proved to be—an enlarged man trap; disclosing a red, slimy cavern within, fringed with great conical fangs. He closed it with a snap that made me shudder, and then plunged into the water, his eyes glaring with hate and defiance.

Some days after I had made this new acquaintance, I was one day talking with my brother, when a native woman came crying and screaming to the bungalow door, tearing her hair out in handfuls; she got down on the verranda floor and struck her head against it, as if she really meant to dash her brains out. A crowd of other women stood at a short distance, crying and lamenting as if they were frantic. What was the matter! Half-a-dozen voices made answer in a discordant chorus, that while the poor woman was washing her clothes by the river side, her child—an infant about a year old—had been seized and swallowed by a Mugger Although convinced that aid was now impossible, we took our guns and hastened to the spot where the accident happened: but all was still there, not a wavelet disturbed the surface of the stream. A small speckled kingfisher was hovering overhead, as if balanced in the air, with its beak bent down on its breast, watching the fish beneath; presently it darted like an arrow into the water; returned with an empty bill, and swam off with its clear, sharp, twittering note, as if to console itself for the failure.

One day I was sitting on the high bank of the river, taking snap shots with my gun at the large fish who were, every now and then, leaping out of the water. A favorite spaniel was bringing a fish out of the water that I had hit. It had swam already half way across the stream, when the water, about six yards below her, became suddenly disturbed, and, to my horror up started the head and open jaws of an enormous crocodile. The dog gave a loud shriek, and sprang half out of the water. The Mugger swam rapidly, and had got within a yard of his intended victim, when I raised my gun, and took aim at the monster's head. A thud, a splash, a bubble, and a dusky red streak in the water, was all that ensued. Presently, however, Juno's glossy black head emerged from the water, and, to my delight, began to make rapid progress towards me, and landed safely. The poor brute, wet and shivering, coiled herself up at my feet, with her bright hazel eyes fixed on mine with ineffable reproach. Poor Juno subsequently fell a victim to the Muggers, when her master was not at hand to succor her. I mention these facts, to show that the diabolical revenge with which I afterwards assisted in visiting these monsters, was not groundless. But the strongest occasion of it remains to be told.

Just as the "rains" were beginning, my neighbor, Mr. Hall, sent me word that he intended paying me a short visit, and requested me to send a *syce*, (groom,) with a saddle-horse to meet him at a certain place on the road.—The syce, Sidhoo, was a smart, open-chested, sinewy-limbed little fellow, a perfect model of a biped racer. He could run—as is the custom in the East—alongside his horse at a pace of seven or eight miles an hour, for a length of time that would astonish the best English pedestrian I ever heard of.

Towards evening, Mr. Hall rode up to the bungalow, dripping with water, and covered with mud. It was at once that some accident had happened, and hastened to assist him.

As soon as he got inside, he said, in answer to my bantering about his "spill"—

"I am in no humor for jesting. Your syce is lost!"

"Drowned!"

"No, eaten!—by an enormous crocodile!"

He added that, on arriving at a small nulla about two miles off, he found it so much swollen by rain, that he had to swim his horse across it, holding one end of the cord which Sidhoo in common with most Hindoos, wore coiled around his waist, and which was used in drawing water from the deep wells of the country. Hall got safely across, and then commenced pulling Sidhoo over by means of the cord The black face with the white teeth and turban, were bobbing above the muddy water, when, all at once, the groom threw up his arms, gave a loud shriek, and sank below the surface Mr. Hall, who had doubled the cord round his hand, was dragged into the water, where he got a momentary glimpse of the long serrated tail of a Mugger, dashing the water a short way ahead of him. In his efforts to save himself, he lost his hold of the string, and with much difficulty clambered up the slippery bank of the nulla. All was now still. Only Sidhoo's turban was to be seen floating loosely—a considerable way down the stream. Hall ran towards it with the sort of feeling which makes a drowning man catch at a straw, and, by means of a stick, he succeeded in fishing it out, and brought it with him, as the only remnant of Sidhoo he could give an account of.

Bad news soon spreads in an Indian village, and Sidhoo's fate was soon made known to his wife, and in a short time she came crying and sobbing to the bungalow, and laid her youngest child at our friend's feet. The tears glistened in the poor fellow's eyes, as he tried to soothe and console her, which he did, by promising to provide for her and her children.

Poor Hall was generally running over with fun, we so doled our cheroots that evening in silence, except when we proposed schemes for the annihilation of the crocodiles. A great many plans were discussed, but none that offered much chance of success The next day, after breakfast, I was showing my visitor a galvanic blasting apparatus, lately received from England, for blowing up the stumps of trees) which obstruct the navigation of the rivers, and explaining its mode of action to him. when he suddenly interrupted me with—

"The very thing! In-lead of snags, why not blow up the Muggers!"

coolest that there could be no reason why we should not blast the Muggers. The difficulty was only how to manage it; yet the more we talked of it, the more feasible did the scheme appear.

The brutes keep pretty constant to the same quarters, when the fish are plentiful; and we soon ascertained that poor Sidhoo's murderer was well known in the neighborhood of the nulla He had on several occasions carried off goats, sheep, pigs, and children, and had once attempted to drag a buffalo, whom he had caught drinking, into the water, but, from all accounts, came off second best in this rencontre. There not being enough of water in the nulla to drown the buffalo, the Mugger soon found he had caught a Tartar; and, after having been mauled by the buffalo's horns, he was fain to scuttle off and hide himself among the mud.

It was observed, when blasting the snags, that the concussion produced by the discharge had the effect of killing all the fish within a range of some twenty or thirty yards After every explosion, they were found in great numbers, flocking on the surface of the water, with their bellies uppermost. It now occurred to me that, if we could only get within a moderate distance of the Mugger, if we did not blow him to pieces, we could at all events give him a shock which would rather astonish him. An explosion of gu powder under water communicates a much severer shock to the objects in its immediate vicinity, than the same quantity of powder exploded in the air; the greater density of the water enabling it, as it were, to give a harder blow.

Having made our arrangements, Mr. Hall, my brother, and myself, got into a small canoe, with the blasting apparatus on board, and dropped down the stream to where the nulla discharges its waters into the Rohan. We then got out and proceeded to a village close by, where we obtained, for a few annas, the carcase of a young kid. A flask with about six pounds of gunpowder, and having the conducting wires attached, was then sewn into the kid's belly.—Two strong ropes were also tied to this kid.—Two strong ropes were also tied to this kid.—and, by one of these, the conducting wire was firmly bound with small cord. The ropes were about thirty yards long, and had each attached to its extremities one of the inflated goat skins used by water carriers. Hall, with his goat-skin under his arm, and a coil of loose rope in his hand, took one side of the nulla, while my brother, similarly provided, took the other. My brother's rope contained the wire; a battery beside him, while two coolies, with the battery ready charged, and slung to a pole, which rested on their shoulders, accompanied me. A small float was also attached by a string to the kid, so as to indicate its position.

These arrangements being made, we commenced walking up the nulla, dragging the carcase of the kid in the stream, and moving it across from side to side, so as to leave no part of the bed untried; and, as the nulla was only about twelve yards wide, we felt pretty confident that, if the Mugger were in it, we could not fail of coming in contact with him. We had proceeded only about a quarter of a mile, when the float suddenly dipt. My brother and Hall threw the loose coil of ropes they carried on the water, along with the inflated skins. These made it soon evident, by their motion, that the Mugger had seized the kid. He was dashing across in a zig-zag direction down the stream I ran after him as fast as I could; and paying out the cord from the red belt which I found it impossible to keep up with him. On reaching a place where the bank was steeper than usual, he came to a stand still. I got on top of the bank, and commenced hauling in the rope. I did not, however, venture to lift the skin out of the water, for fear of disturbing him, until the coolies, with the battery, had time to come up. This was a very anxious time; for if the Mugger had shifted his quarters before they came up, a fresh run with him would have ensued, with the chance of his breaking the wires with his teeth. After a while I heard the coolies approaching, and my brother scuffling them and urging them to hasten on. Just as their heads appeared above the bank, the foremost coolie tripped his foot, and fell. I groaned with disappointment. Presently my brother came along with them, and brought the battery to my feet; a good deal of the acid had been spilt, but with the aid of a bottle of fresh acid we had brought along with us, we soon got the battery up to the requisite power.

Everything being now in order, I commenced pulling up the rope with the wire. I proceeded as cautiously as possible for fear of disturbing the Mugger; but in spite of all my efforts, the inflated skin, in coming up the bank, dislodged some loose pieces of earth, and sent them splashing into the water. Fortunately, however, the Mugger had made up his mind to digest the kid where he was. I could not help chuckling when I at length got hold of the end of the wires. While my brother was fastening one of them to the battery, I got the other ready for completing the circuit The Mugger all the while laying still at the bottom of the nulla with, from likely, a couple of fathoms of water over its head, unconscious as of danger, and little dreaming that the two-legged creatures on the bank had got a nerve communicating with his stomach, through which they were going to send a flash of lightning, that would shatter his body back to pieces.

Everything being now ready, I made fatal contract. Our success was complete! We left the shock, as something had fallen down the bank—a mound of muddy water rose, with a muffled, running sound, and then burst out to a column dark smoke. A splashing and bubbling succeeded, and then all was still. The crimson patch floated on the water, like a variegated carpet pattern. Strange looking fragments of scaly skin were picked up by the natives from the water's edge, and brought to us amidst a very general rejoicing. The exploded Mugger floated down the stream, and the current soon carried it out of sight. We are not sure, by any, for it looked such a horrible mess that we felt no desire to examine it.

Our sense of triumphant satisfaction was, however, sadly damped, a week after, when we received the mortifying announcement, that Sidhoo's Mugger was still alive, and on his old beat, apparently uninjured. It was evident that we had blasted the wrong Mugger! We consoled ourselves with the reflection that if he were not Sidhoo's murderer, it was very likely he was not wholly innocent of other atrocities, and therefore, deserved his fate.

Of course it was impossible to test while Sidhoo's Mugger remained alive, so we were not long in preparing for a second expedition.—This time we took the precaution of not charging the battery until we were certain that the bait was swallowed. The acid, diluted to the necessary strength, was, therefore, carried in one of those brown earthen-ware jars called greybeards, which had come out to be full of (different) whiskey. We commenced dragging the kid up the stream, as before; but, having walked more than a mile without getting a bite, we were getting rather disheartened, and sat down to rest, strike a light, and smoke a cheroot. Hall laid down, having manufactured an impromptu easy chair out of his coil of rope, with the inflated goat skin placed above it. My brother was not long in imitating his example, and I laid down under the shade of some reeds, near to the water's edge. The heat was oppressive, and we were discussing the probability of getting a bite that day, and lamenting that we had not brought some pale ale along with us, when, all at once, I got a sharp blown on the leg, while my brother came spinning down the bank like a teetotum; a companion picture to Hall, who was revolving down the opposite bank. The ropes and skins went rushing down the nulla at a tremendous pace. As soon as we recovered from the laughter into which we were thrown by this droll occurrence, we set off in pursuit, guided by the track which the inflated skin made in the water. On they went, dashing from side to side, as they had done in our first attempt. On coming to a place where the nulla made a sharp turn, they stood still under the high bank, on the inner curve of the bend. I unfortunately happened that the bank, near to which the skins were floating, was too precipitous for us to get near them, without startling the Mugger from his present position. With much labor, we detached some long reeds from the top of the bank, and sent them with a loud splash into the water, directly over where we imagined him to have taken up his quarters. This had the desired effect, for the skins began to move slowly down the stream as if the Mugger were crawling leisurely along the bottom.

Leaving my brother with the coolies in charge of the battery, I ran to where the bank was moderately sloping. By good luck the stream was rushing up, after its sudden sweep, and met a strong current against this bank. I had not walked many minutes, before the skins came floating round the corner, to where I was standing. I seized the one to which the wire was attached, desiring my brother to charge the battery, and bring it down. This he did much sooner than I could have expected; for as the battery was now empty, one coolly was able to carry it in his head while my brother took the jar of acid in his hand. It was evident from the motion of the other skin that the Mugger was still moving; so no time was to be lost. I made the connection with the battery with one of the wires. In another instant the circuit was complete and the Mugger's doom sealed.

There was a momentary pause—owing, I suppose, to some slight loss of insulation in the wire—then came the premonitory shock;—then the rumble, the smoke, and the upheaval—and a great bloated mass of flesh and scales rose to the surface of the water. Hall called out to us to drag it ashore, and see whether we could get any tract of poor Sidhoo We tried by means of bamboo pool to pull it to the bank; but the glimpse we got of it as it neared was so shudderable, & gusting, that we pushed it off again, and allowed it to float away down with the current.

That this was Sidhoo's Mugger, there could be no doubt; for he was never seen or heard of in the neighborhood again.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

Example is for children—precept for men.

For the Plainfield Union.

Oh, No.

Oh, no, they shall not see me weep,
Although a cold heart-wave will start,
I'll force them back, though sweet relief
They might bring, to my aching heart.

I'll mingle with the festive throng,
And be as joyous, and as gay,
As those who sing the lightsome song,
And dance, and smile, all care away.

Oh, no, they shall not see me weep,
For though my proud heart may be aching,
For I will smile so gayly that –
They ne'er will think my heart is breaking.

I'll gayly smile, and sing, and will—
Be lightsome, as in days of yore,
Those days that haunt my memory still—
But days that will return no more.

Oh, no, they shall not see me weep,
For they would gaze in mute surprise,
To see, instead of bright glad smiles,
The tears come raining from my eyes.

CARRIE.

The Country Safe as Yet.—We find a very eloquent as well as truthful paragraph, in a letter from John Van Buren, upon the compromises of the Constitution which we deem worth the attention of our readers He says:—

"Again, we are told that the union of the se States is in danger. This information comes to me, at least, exclusively from politicians and merchants, engaged in a particular branch of busines. Without intending to say anything in the least disrespectful of either of those highly respectable classes of traders, I cannot overlook the fact, that their interests may mislead their judgments, and certainly their anxiety may magnify, if not make the dang r. So far as I know the feeling of the North, there is a universal devotion to the Union, and a general willingness to secure to ev e y one full constitutional rights. I believe the devotion to the Union is almost equally universal at the South.—The loyalty, wisdom and patriotism of the Southern States, all serve to show that the affection for the Union, which ought to be the common sentiment of every American, and the brotherly love and mutual respect that should cement it, are limited to no section, but pervade the entire republic. The Union of these States, to my humble judgment, has never been in danger since 1832. I distrust political panics, and Washington cries of alarm. I appeal from the fevers and fainting at the Capitol, to the sound health and steady pulse of the nation. There is not a farmer, a mechanic, or laboring man in the United States, in my judgment, that believes the Union in danger. I appeal from the artificial heat of partisan orators and writers to the more certain thermometer of wall street The United States stocks, during all the alledged danger to the Union, have stood firm or a vanced. But there is no end of producing this evidence Those who have assumed a monopoly of saving the Union, I believe now contend that it is out of danger—they find leisure now to save themselves."

Something New at Last.—We have lately noticed an excavation which is progressing under Stewart's marble dry goods palace in Broadway without being able to think of its object. Upon enquiry we learned something that astonished us, and perhaps an explanation may also be interesting to our readers.

The long, dungeon-like excavation, when it shall have been arched over, and nicely furnished and fitted up, will be used for the display of silks by gas-light. A lady about to select a bal dress cares little as to the appearance it may wear in the glarish light of day – she desires to know what hue it will take under the blaze of the chandeliers. A love of a thing in the broad sunshine may be 'quite a fright' in an illuminated saloon. As ladies do not wish to come down in the evening to make their purchases, Stewart is making arrangements which will enable our belles to test the beauty of the gala goods by the kind of light in which they are designed to flutter. The ladies with ood have to step below the upper crust of Chamberstreet, in order to ascertain whether a piece of silk is of a proper tint for candle light conquest We have no doubt that this will be a popular feature of the establishment. Countless not the *ton*, who are debarred from the society of the upper *ten*, and who have a desire to know how the angels of Big Japonica region look on the festal light of the ball room, will have an opportunity to gratify their wish by stepping down into the Stewart Catacombs.

We have no doubt but that underground shopping will be *the* fashion.—*Western World.*

A Bold Offer.—Darius Davison offers through the New York Tribune, to enter into a contract with responsible parties in the U States or England, to build a vessel, at the expense of himself and associates, within the period of 18 months, which, for strength, available capacity for burden and passengers, safety, durability, economy of construction, propulsion, &c., shall be unequalled by any vessel now afloat, or that is now being built in this country or Europe to return on the ocean t and, in point of speed, shall be run at least one hundred miles further in 24 hours than any other vessel now afloat, or now being built in this country or Europe. He also offers to build another, at their own expense, within the period of one year, to run between New York and Albany, which shall make the passage between the two cities (150 miles) in five hours. In either case he will forfeit $250,000 if he fails, but is to receive that sum in both instances if he succeeds. The offer is a bold one, but there is no saying what mechanical invention and improvement may not effect. If Mr. D. can show he is able to effect what he claims, he will have no trouble in securing the half million of dollars

The Race in South Africa.—This is destined to have a large political and social influence in that rising country. From the extensive rebellion which has arisen among the native tribes, great commotions have been stirred through the entire colony. The effect will be the crushing and the driving away of the natives, and the advance of British power and population farther to the North. England seems to be nearly always engaged in war somewhere.

On Thursday night the hat and shoe store of Mr. John Wilson, in Broad street, was entered by some burglars who effected their purpose by wrenching off a shutter from one of the back windows. They succeeded in escaping with about one hundred dollars' worth of ladies' shoes &c., leaving their old boots in exchange for new ones, which they found among the extensive assortment with which Mr. Wilson's store is always well stocked. The story is described from the dwelling, which fact is probably the reason why the thieves were not discovered while committing their depredations.

We are informed that the confectionary store kept by Mr. Elakim Marsh near the depot was entered on the same night and robbed of some small articles.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

New England has a Central Bank System, which compels all the Banks to redeem their bills in Boston; or at least to keep them at par there. The effect is to centralize all the business facilities of the Banks generally, and thus to compel all N England to pay tribute to Boston. A similar scheme was projected in the City of New York, to operate upon the Banks of that State and of the adjoining States. But the Legislature of New York immediately passed an act, allowing the country banks to establish their own agencies in Albany and New York, and to redeem their issue of those agencies—thus preventing the ru n upon them which was designed, and which would have greatly abridged their usefulness.

Improved Farming in New Jersey.—Prof. Mapes, in his "Working Farmer," for April, thus bears testimony to the effects of science in improving the Agriculture of this state:

"Within the last three years we have visited many farms in New Jersey, and some of the owners of these farms send certificates of results to us, at the expense of only $4.12 per acre, with proper tillage, and produced, in consequence, the following crops: Corn 128 bushels of ears per acre, where formerly, with much larger expenditure for manures, but 30 bushels of shelled corn had been produced. Potatoes 330 bushels per acre — Mangold-wurtzel, 16 tons per acre, and other crops in proportion. In fact (a member of the House of Assembly) reported that on a piece of ground in Passaic county, which had been considered of very inferior quality and unworthy cultivation for corn, he has raised, by addi g the missing co stituents of his soil, under our advisement, 138 bushels of ears of corn per acre, and that his crop of long orange carrots av raged 600 bushels per acre, and that the expenses for fertilization were less than for the ordinary method of b rn-yard manuring.

Another farmer from Monmouth county represented that by the use of the sub-soil plow, under a recommendation contained in one of our lectures, on a field of twenty acres, and by the application of decomposed log on another field of similar size, he had increased his corn crop on each from 20 to 25 per cent.

Another farmer of Freehold, represented that he had raised between 4,000 and 5,000 cabbages on half an acre, and at the prices at which he had made sales, the returns were at the rate of from $400 to $500 per acre."

Sad Accident.—John King, a respectable farmer some 50 years of age, was drowned at Bound-brook, on Wednesday last He was about to cross the bridge over the Raritan, a mile village, with a load of shingles, when his horses taking fright, deviated from the track, and ran the wheels of the wagon upon the string piece in the centre of the bridge, causing the wagon in such a way as to throw its unfortunate driver into the water, with a part of the loading of the wagon. Various efforts were made to save him but in vain. Mr. John reed was swimming towards him with a plank at the moment he went down the last time; and three hours had elapsed before the body was found A son of the deceased was in the act of crossing the bridge at the moment the accident took place with another team, and was a witness of his father's fate. We are informed that the deceased recovered the body, received $25 from young Mr. King for that service.—*Somerset Whig.*

Anecdote of a Dog.—A friend who has been spending the winter in Halifax, N S., tells the the following anecdote of a dog, which is about the best story of canine sagacity that we have ever heard. Tige is a splendid Newfoundland, and possesses good sense as well as good looks. He is in the habit of going every morning with a penny in his mouth, to the same butcher's shop and purchasing his own breakfast, like a gentlemanly dog as he is. But it so happened upon one cold morning during the past winter the shop was closed, and the necessity seemed to be imposed upon Tige either to wait for the butcher's return or look for his breakfast elsewhere. Hunger probably con-trained him to take the latter alternative, and off he started for another butcher's shop, nearest to his favorite quarter. Arriving there, he walked leisurely up on the block, and smacked his chops for breakfast, as usual; but the butcher, instead of meeting the demand of his customer as a gentleman ought, brushed the coin into the till, and drove the dog out of the shop. Such disgraceful proceedings on the part of a man, very naturally ruffled the temper of the *brute*; but as there was no other alternative, he was obliged to submit. The next morning however, when his master furnished him with the coin for his purchase of breakfast, as usual, the dog, instead of going to the shop where he had been accustomed to trade, went immediately to the shop from whence he was so unceremoniously ejected the day before, laid his penny upon the block, and with a growl, as much as to say, 'you don't play any more tricks upon travelers,' placed his paw upon the penny. The butcher, not liking to risk, under such a demonstration, the perpetration of another fraud, immediately rendered him the quid pro quo, in the shape of a slice of meat, and was about to appropriate the penny, as he had done the day previous, to his own coffers; but the dog, quicker than he was, made away with the meat at one swallow, and seizing the penny again in his mouth, made off to the shop of his more honest acquaintance, and by the purchase of a double breakfast, made up for his previous fast.

A Singular Fact.—A Plymouth paper states that fourteen forty-gallon casks were thrown on shore at Marconet Ponds during the late gale, containing linseed oil in good condition. The casks were covered with barnacles, and considerably decayed, showing that they had been in the water a long time, and all that remained of the iron hoops were the marks of rust. The Boston Advertiser thinks they came from the brig Hollander, of Boston, from Rotterdam, which was lost in Massachusetts Bay ten years ago.

A Model Township.—In Livingston, one of the wild counties, a candidate for the office of Constable could not be found at the Town Meeting—the person holding that station the year not being called on to serve a single process during that time! A happy people indeed!

New Jersey is improving rapidly, and we see no reason why she should not continue to improve even more rapidly. The central position, especially, should be the garden of America. The markets are at our doors, and the soil and climate is admirably adapted to the cultivation of those fruits and vegetables, which bear most profitably for the husbandman for his toil.

One man who had but a single pair of Shanghae fowls, *sold one hundred dollars* worth of the eggs during the last season. The old hen, finding herself unable to supply the demand, called to her assistance several large hens of mixed breeds, besides six turkeys and several ducks. Profitable hen that Shanghae.

Lipstick in Ship Building.—The Glasgow Mail gives an account of a screw steam ship named the "Arabian," of 700 tons burden, which, from the day her keel was laid down, until the day when she was ready to sa'—with her engines and everything in proper order, was only ten weeks. Her engines were put in by Mr. R. Napier. She is 200 feet long, 26 in breadth, the engines 130 horse power, and the screw 11 feet in diameter. This is "going ahead."

Emigration to Florida.—The emigration to Eastern Florida, the present season, is spoken of by the papers in that State as unusually large

Among the articles for the World's Fair, from India, is a pearl robe, valued at about £7000, and a gold mounted saddle, set with precious stone, the property of the late Runjeet Singh, valued at about £6000.

Immense numbers of the Irish peasantry are preparing to emigrate this season to their country. The west of Ireland, which has hitherto been backward compared with other provinces, will, in many districts, be depopulated in the course of the next two months.

General Eggleston, of Geauga county, Ohio, who makes annually from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of maple sugar, has a camp of some 3,000 trees, and employs a dozen men and four horses in the manufacture.

A young lady died at Bristol lately, from the compression of the stomach and viscera by tight lacing. She was perfectly free from disease, and there was no other visible cause of death.

Barnum lectured on temperance in St. Louis 21st ult.) and gave the entire receipts to the Orphan Society of that city.

There are a large number of hogs dying in Western Maryland in consequence of eating locusts, which are now beginning to appear in that part of the State.

The number of Germans in Wisconsin are estimated at 100,000, out of a population of 290,000 souls.

A Rich Beggar.—During the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, a beggar named Edward Fitzsimmons was arrested on a charge of petit larceny; he was taken to the Police Court and examined, when a bag of specie, weighing 35 lbs. and containing $160, together with $25 in bank bills, were found on his person. He is an Irishman, and some years since was disabled by an accident while at work on a Railroad in Massachusetts; since that time he has lived in New York by begging, and has accumulated his money in that way. He was sent to the Commissioners of the Alms House for disposal.

Fire at Honesdale, Pa.—On the night of the 25th ult., a fire broke out in Honesdale, Pa., and before the progress of the flames could be arrested, destroyed property valued at $150,000. There was about $50,000 insurance on the property destroyed.

Price of Reform.—The State Journal of Ohio estimates that the judiciary of that State will cost $6 ,000 a year more under the new than under the old constitution.

Lead.—New mineral resources are constantly opening, showing the incalculable richness of the rocks of the United States. Three flat boats loaded with lead ore recently arrived at Fort Smith, Ark., from new mines in New on county, Mo. In Arkansas the lead ores contain a large per centage of silver. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc and quicksilver are now produced by us to great abundance. What will we discover next?

The Gipseys.—The Belvidere Intelligencer states that a party of Zincali, probably a portion of the tribe recently landed at Baltimore, encamped near Belvidere last week and bewitched the young people by their fortune telling, &c. They also entered the house of Mr. B. R. Jones, who was absent, and terrified his lady into giving them a supper, for which they were subsequently fined $25, and ordered out of the neighborhood.

The Steamer Reindeer, from New York, arrived at Albany yesterday, in 7 hours and 50 minutes.

Vermont has made, this spring, only half the usual quantity of maple sugar, on account of unfavorable weather.

Sam Lathrop, one of the clowns at the Circus, in a burlesque political speech announced to his fellow citizens—for he nominates himself as a candidate for the Presidency—that he is in favor of abolishing flogging in the navy, and introducing it into Congress. He thinks, by that means, sessions would be shortened, and, consequently, taxes lessened.

They now make, it is said, a very excellent and durable cement, from rice flour boiled in water.

In Montenegro, though it is one of the wildest regions of all Europe, in order to travel safely nothing is requisite but the presence of a woman. Even robbers never lay hands on a woman, and the party which has one in its company goes safer than with a passport from the Prince.

At Wexford—says an Irish paper—they have got rid of vagrants by a simple process: twenty-four hours' imprisonment and a thorough washing. No beggar submitted twice to the cold water. It is an old belief that truth harbors in a well; and, it would seem that her sister Charity—in her last moments—is to be found at a pump.—*Punch.*

To clear a room from bugs, close the room tightly. Put a small quantity of musk in a new tobacco pipe, ignite it, and blow the smoke through the key-hole. This will clear the room of its blood thirsty inmates, instanter. Every one who is tormented by these vermin, should try this remedy at once. It is always successful.

Were there no other evidence of a God, it might be found in this fact, that everything in nature turns instinctively to something higher than itself.

THE UNION

Plainfield, May 4, 1852.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Plainfield.—We are happy to perceive that the morals and manners of the younger portion of our population have very much improved during a year or two past. The rioting, noise mischief and disorder among the boys in the night, which a year or two ago were a disgrace to the place, have almost if not entirely ceased, very much to the credit of said boys. Sabbath breaking, too, we think, has very much diminished. Intemperance is certainly not on the increase, and we hope it is declining. Our churches and schools are well filled and well supported.

Our improvements in externals are even more manifest than in morals and education. We have a new stone bridge, much wider, more level and longer than the old one, having three arches;—the side walls are wide enough for walks and are to be protected by iron railing—making on the whole one of the best, most substantial, most convenient and handsomest bridges in the state. The long established Bakery of Jackson Pound (now Titus & Pound,) has been much improved by a new piazza and the largest and handsomest bow window in town, —the store has also been enlarged and renovated throughout. Messrs. Laing & Webster, opposite our office, are also adding a handsome piazza to the front of their store, and laying down a walk of flag stone—and are preparing to open a handsome store in a creditable manner. The adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. Bullman, and Berry & Runyon, was modernized in a similar manner, last summer. Nor must we omit to mention the Dry Goods Store of Messrs. Recap & Sheppard, as the first attempt in this place to establish a store exclusively in that line. All these improvements give our village a handsome, flourishing and thriving appearance, and speaks well for our business prosperity, industry and enterprise.

Fugitive Slave Law.—In our last was a short article estimating and stating the expense of the capture and rendition of the fugitive slave Sims, to amount to considerably over $5000. This is ten times more than the man is worth in the slave market, and he has not obtained his freedom. By the expenditure of this comparatively large sum, no one is at all benefited—it is money thrown away. We have seen a suggestion in the N Y. Observer which strikes us as a very good one, and would save a good portion of this expense and better appropriate the remainder. It is that the law be so amended as to permit the friends of the slave, or the opponents of the law, to purchase the apprehended fugitive slave at his full value, or return him to his owners, at their option. The slave might thus obtain his freedom, and the expense would be much less at the same time.

The great Apostle of infidelity in these parts thinks he has all his own way. None can stand before him, in his view. He believes he has proved indubitably and invincibly, that the doctrines of Tom Paine and Voltaire are true. We subjoin his whole argument in brief, as we understand it. It is this:—"Fire will burn and water will run down hill, therefore, there is no God—the Bible is a fable, and Christianity is a lie" Precious reasoning that. Undoubtedly wisdom will die with him.

At the last town meeting in New Providence in this county, the whigs elected their entire ticket, with one exception, by from 1 to 3 majority. This is a close run. The township has usually in times past been democratic.

Railroad Accident.—The connecting rod of the locomotive attached to the early passenger train on our railroad was broken at Bound-brook, on Friday morning, and the passengers were detained until an engine could be obtained from Elizabeth-port. The train arrived at Elizabeth-town at half past 10 o'clock.

Jenny Lind arrived at Philadelphia last Thursday, where her reception was more enthusiastic even than on her first visit. She will sing in Castle Garden, New York, on Wednesday evening of this week, which is the first of her farewell concerts in that city. She goes next to Niagara Falls through western New York—thence to Canada.

The Rahway Advocate states that a building in Milton, near Hoff's Mills, formerly occupied for Dyeing and Print Works, was consumed by fire last Thursday morning. It was unoccupied and is supposed to have been set on fire.

16 Lives Lost.—The schooner Minerva, of Hartford, was capsized in a squall on Long Island Sound last Thursday evening, and all hands —numbering 16, were lost.

Storm on Lake Erie.—They had a most violent storm on Lake Erie last week. 15 vessels at least were driven ashore, and a number are missing entirely. It is supposed they have foundered The captain and crew of the schooner Lumberman were lost before she went down.

When a small fish pond is frozen over, the fishes soon perish, unless holes be broken in the ice, in order to admit a supply of fresh air.

Pleasure which cannot be obtained but by unreasonable and unsuitable expenses, runs always into pain.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The Cunard steamship Niagara touched at Halifax last Tuesday evening, and arrived at Boston Thursday morning, May 1st, having left Liverpool April 19th—making the passage in less than 12 days. She had 41 passengers.

The cotton market was much depressed, and other markets were dull but without material change.

The English being apprehensive of disturbance, there will be 30,000 troops within five miles of Hyde Park, during the World's Fair.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope represent matters as in a very unsatisfactory state. The British had obtained some victories over the Kaffirs, but with hard fighting, and there was no prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

The commercial news is considered unfavorable. The political news unimportant.

The Cunard steamship America left Boston for Liverpool last Wednesday noon, via Halifax, with about 125 passengers. She took $100,000 in American gold, and $3,300 in Mexican dollars.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on Friday, 6 days from Chagres, with 170 passengers, and a large amount of gold dust

The news is 7 days' later, to April 1-t.

The steamers Tennessee and Columbia had arrived at Panama, with $1,500,000 in gold dust.

From the mines and dry diggings the reports are very favorable, and new discoveries are continually being made; in fact, the prospects from all quarters appear to be encouraging.

By the burning of Nevada City the loss is estimated at $2,000,000.

The Californians are turning their attention to agriculture extensively. Heretofore farming has paid better than mining—but prices will be much lower after the next crop.

We have received the April and May numbers of the "International Magazine," —being the 1st and 2d of the 3d volume—published by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, N Y, at $3 a year. On a careful perusal, we like it better, on the whole, than any of the monthlies of the same price. It has 144 pages monthly, making three large volumes annually—much of it original, and the remainder selections of the best articles from all the English periodicals, with a summary of news, reviews of late publications, Fashions, &c. &c. It is illustrated by a number of very fine wood engraving, portraits and views of most recent interest Specimen numbers can be seen at this office.

Rebels and Tories, or the Blood of the Mohawk, by Lawrence Labree, Esq is a late publication of Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, N. Y. received by us. It is a thrilling romance of Indian life, warfare and cunning, strongly reminding the reader of Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, so justly celebrated. It contains much starring incident, and must be highly interesting to all that large class of readers who like Indian stories, as it is one of the best of the kind.

Phrenological Journal, and Water-Cure Journal—Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau st. The May Nos. of these valuable and interesting monthlies have been received—the latter containing 32, and the former, 24 large quarto pages, beautifully illustrated. We have frequently had occasion to remind our readers of the excellence of these publications—and need merely to add, specimens can be seen at this office, and we will supply all demands for them at short notice, and at the lowest rates.

Take Warning.—The great excitement continues at the celebrated cheapest carpet establishment in the United States, No. 99 Bowery, Hiram Anderson's, in consequence of the unparalleled low prices united to the most elegant patterns of English Patent Tapestry, Three-Ply and Patent Tapestry, Ingrain Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Window Shades, Table Covers, Stair Carpetings, &c. Housekeepers far and near, anxiously embrace this rare opportunity of selecting bargains from the largest, handsomest, and cheapest assortment to be found in this country. Families visiting the great metropolis should, by all means, examine those handsome and cheap carpets. They are displayed in eight spacious sales rooms, worthy of the attention of purchasers.

Sparrows in the Palace.—A new difficulty has arisen in the glass palace for the World's Fair. During a violent shower many panes of glass were broken, and all the sparrows in Hyde Park and St. James Park avaited themselves of the opportunity to enter. It is estimated that there are at least 300,000 of these birds in the building, and much harm is entertained lest they should ravage the goods and annoy visiters. To get rid of them is no easy matter. To shoot them would be destruction to the glass, and the Council of Supervision have sent to Edinburgh for 30 of the best falconers, who will come to London in their national costume. The chase is to commence some days before the exhibition.

Here are two spicy items from the N. Y. *Day Book*—doubtless from the ready pen of the witty Foster:—

A Nice Accepted.—Mrs. Jenkins requests the pleasure of Captain Brown's company at a small party on Friday evening next.

21 Scriggins Place,
Monday.

Captain Brown presents his compliments to Mrs. Jenkins, and regrets that thirteen persons will be detained by habeas corpus writs, and two sergeants are on the sick list; the rest of Captain Brown's company will have much pleasure in waiting on Mrs. Jenkins on *Friday* evening.

What ten inch spikes would be to veneering, profane language is to conversation—splitting, shivering, and defacing it. It is in bad taste, offensive to a majority, and gratifying to none.

The Rev. Edwin H. Chapin will deliver a Lecture upon "Temperance," in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, on Tuesday evening, May 6th, at 7½ o'clock. The celebrity of Mr. Chapin as one of the most finished pulpit orators of the day, will doubtless ensure a full attendance.

Another Steamboat Burned.—Our columns this morning contain the particulars of the burning of the steamer Webster on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, by which some forty persons were burned up or drowned.—*Tribune, Monday.*

The Latest Relative to the Cuban Invasion.
Baltimore, Saturday, May 3.

The *Columbus* (Ga.) *Enquirer* says, it is now certain that an expedition of some kind is on foot, and that men and boys are collecting from different parts of the state, for military transportation somewhere. It is believed they are bound for the Island of Cuba.

Disbanding of the Expedition at New Orleans.
New Orleans, Saturday, May 3.

The *Cuban* expedition here has been broken up, owing to obstacles interposed by Government. The men have been disbanded, and all the officers and leading spirits have returned to their homes in the West and elsewhere.

For the Plainfield Union

Important.—The editor of the Plainfield Gazette (see his No. of Feb. 20) concludes an exceedingly able article, in which he shows the Bible to be a silly fabrication, by saying that he "coincides with Christ,—that 'whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'" We hope the religious community in general, and the patrons of that truly valuable journal in particular, feel relieved by he information. The compliment will probably be appreciated only by the latter.

By the way, we can't help wondering from what *authentic* source the modest editor found out that "Christ" (why didn't he say J. Christ, Esq.!) held any such doctrine. If he calls up, on others to discard as a *fable* what such men as Newton (and thousands of far better judges than even Newton himself) deliberately have believed to be the very *Word of God*, we do not quite see how he knows this "*great moral truth*" was taught by Christ at all. Q RIS.

A Quaker's Letter.—Friend John, I desire thee to be so kind as to go to one of those sinful men in the flesh, called attorneys, and let him take out an instrument with a seal thereunto, by means whereof we may seize the outward tabernacle at George Green, and bring him before the lamb skin men of Westminster, and teach him to do as he would be done by.

Thy friend, R. C.

If you wish oaks plant acorns, if you wish a fortune plant dollars; if you prefer happiness, sow the seeds of virtue, and cultivate them with charity.

Thackeray, through the mouth of Mr. Chawles Yellowplush, describes sea sickness, as "a feelin, in the first place singular, in the nex place painful, and at las completely overpowerin."

A desire to say things which no one ever said makes some people say things which nobody ought to say.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way.

St. Louis.—The census for 1850, just completed, shows a rapid increase of the population of St. Louis. In May, 1821, the place contained, 651 dwellings. The population, in 1810, was 1,600; in 1820, 4,598; in 1830, it had increased to 6,694; and in 1840, to 16,496, of whom 1,531 were slaves. The present population, as shown by the census of 1850, amounts to 77,465 of which 2,616 are slaves. It appears by the returns of the United States Marshal, that there are 1,308 manufacturers, who have a capital invested amounting to $4,377,711, employing 7,321 males, and 1,130 females. The annual product of this branch of industry amounted, in 1850, to $15,400,340.

A Clean Sweep.—A few months since a certain deacon of Amesbury, who owned a mill, happened to be passing near it, on Sunday, overheard voices, which proceeded from the raceway;—he walked cautiously closer, and peeping into the abyss, saw a round dozen of youngsters, seated close to the great wheel, at a game of cards, with a pile of coin and a jug in their midst. The deacon crept gingerly into the mill, and looking down from out of the window over the wheel, shouted, "Clear the race-way, boys! the gate is coming up!" If a shell had been dropped in the midst of this squad, with a burning fusee upon its vent, they could not have dispersed more suddenly—leaving their implements of money and their jug of grog behind. The deacon, as soon as he saw the heels of the *last delinquent upon the embankment, clear of* danger, hoisted the gate, when a flood of pent up waters, gushed, rushed, roared and tumbled down the sluice—the mighty wheel turned, creaking and thundering upon its big axle. A deluge of the rushing tide sped through the race way, and in a single moment the "primers" of Satan, the jug and the coin, were on their journey towards the broad Atlantic, never to return of course!—*Olive Branch.*

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Sherman's Couth Lozenges are an excellent remedy. They are pleasant to the taste, and the children take them without trouble, and they afford more reliethan any other medicine For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER
PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist; by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current, May 3, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,25 to 4,75
Rye Flour	3,44 to 3,50
Indian Meal, Jersey,	2,12 to 3,13
Grain—Wheat,	1,00 to 1,15
Rye,	,75 to ,76
Corn,	,63 to ,64
Oats, Jersey,	,44 to ,46

Disinterested Patriotism.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, acknowledges a complimentary notice in an exchange, in the following style:

"We scarcely know, dear sir, how to thank you sufficiently. We wish you were the son of the President of the United States, and we were your father."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Manning Vermeule, $8,50; Dr Runyon, New Market, 2,50; W. W. Clark, 2,00; L. M. Force, 1 25; E. Kirkpatrick, Esq. 1,00; Emily Dunham, New Market, ,88; Elisha Cotriell, ,50; John Simpson, ,50.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, April 29th, by the Rev. Thomas McCarroll, *Mr. Nelson Pearsall*, son of Mr John Pearsall, Amityville, Long Island, to Miss Sarah E. Gamberton, of Plainfield.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. Chatlle, Mr. Elijah Hewitt of Rahway, to Miss Catharine Livingston, of New York city.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wines, Mr. Nathan Tappen to Miss Harriet Clark.

DIED.

In Elizabethtown, on the 23d ult., Mary, daughter of David Price, aged 44 years.

In Milton on Monday night 28th ult. Euphemea, wife of Wm. R. Earl, daughter of Mr. Noe Clarkson, aged 22 years.

At Mendham, on the 6th ult., Sarah, widow of the late Samuel Reynolds, of Baskingridge, aged 88 years,

In New Brunswick, on the 25th ult., in the 23d year of her age, Emily, wife of Elias Runyon, and daughter of the editor of the Fredonian.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Plainfield and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman and I. Pruden, opposite the main-in road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.
LAING & WEBSTER.
May 5. 1851.

A Chemical Liquid Solder,

FOR WELDING CHINA, GLASS, Porcelain Ornaments, &c. a very useful article to cement broken wares, in a substantial manner, with but little trouble and expense. For sale by
May 5th 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,
IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF,
Tanner's German Ointment,
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

PUBLIC SALE!

Will be sold at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of the Subscriber, one q mile from the Depot at South Plains, on the line of Railway, the entire Personal Property on said large estate, consisting in part of the following:

Household Furniture,

of every description, of the best and most fashionable style, nearly new, including Two Parlor Carpets, Brussels Stair Carpets, flat Stair Rods, Piano, Grandole, Mahogany French Bedsteads, Common do., Feather Beds, Bedding, Mattrasses, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, and every article used in housekeeping in quantities, and of the best qualities.

Also Stoves, and every description of KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Also the entire Stock on the Farm, such as Horses Cows, Pigs, Poultry, &c. Also Carriages, Farm Waggons, and all the

FARMING UTENSILS,

a full and complete assortment.

The above opportunity offers inducements of no ordinary kind. A large new house having within a year in it been filled with the best furniture of the latest style, all of which will soon be sold without reserve. Everything on the Farm, the best stock, and all kinds of Farming Utensils. MARIA HAMMOND.
South Plains, April 26, 1851.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say;
That every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Fran is Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.
April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
At the Old Stand of
D. BULLMAN,

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is ready receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and *with the stock on hand, renders his stock very desirable.* I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape de Berge, De Laines,

ALPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS plain black, Grosde Rhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards. *Spring and Summer Prints, from 6¼ to 12½ per yard.*

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture very room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass matting by the yard 12½ cts wide. Sofas and Rocking Chairs, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Standing Looking Glasses, a large assortment. Window Shades &c. Bedsteads, Cloths, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.
April 27, 1851.

Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects —Emanuel Lyon, inventor and poisoner of the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLIES, FLEAS and insects on plants. *Also PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND* MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON. ☜

Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is perfectly free from any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Swedan and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. 429.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,
June 15 '50 P. M. FRENCH.

Teacher Wanted,

A DISTRICT School Teacher is wanted at Liberty Corner. Gentlemen only, immediately. Testimonials of moral character, and well qualified to educations and other requisite for teaching a school. A single man preferred. Apply to any of the Trustees in the district.
Liberty Corner, April 21, 1851.—3w.

Carpets.

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by
March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs; Washstands, Set Stands, Bedsteads, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or the city of New York.
Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Veil, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.
April 1. 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Annual Report,

Of the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Plainfield. N. J. April 7, 1851.

Amount of premium notes rec'd,	$29,108 82
6 per cent interest received on the above amount,	1,746 60
Interest received on money loaned,	229 30
Cash received for transient policies,	75 79
Interest accrued to April 1st, 1851, on money loaned, not yet collected,	73 07
	$31,233 58
Paid out for expenses since the organization in May, 1846, including account books, sale, advertising, &c.,	$193 88
Cash paid Loss *by water*,	29 00
Cash loaned on good security,	1913 16
Interest accrued to April 1st, 1851, not collected,	73 07
Premium notes on hand,	29,108 82
Cash in Treasurer's hands,	24 66
	$31,233 58

ELSTON MARSH, President.
LEWIS CRAIG, Secretary. a22;3w

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front-st., opposite the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally will find a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple suitable for the season, consisting in a great variety, such as Barages, Barage De Laines Silk Tissues, Crape De Laines, plain, figured and changeable Silks, Ginghams, Prints, Gloves, Parasols, &c. &c. We can't begin to name half of these. It is unnecessary for us to mention the Fancy Articles as we have them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, together with every article necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and *warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about* goods, as we trust by quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.
Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co
134 *WILLIAM STREET,*
NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of every Variety of
Lamps, Chandeliers,
Girandoles, Candelabras, Gas Pix*tures, &c*
April 14, 1851.—6m

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS,
HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.
No. 317 Broadway,
(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES
a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,
Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barages
Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,
and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damask, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Toweling, and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies,
Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,
Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings,
English and German Hosiery.

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Simple Dry Goods; and giving the attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or ex ense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there, than at Goods' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY will be promptly executed, as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

Just Received,

A FEW Dozen Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality; for sale by D. BULLMAN...

Looking Glasses—A Large number

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each.
D. BULLMAN.

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

Mitchell & Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.
EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.
Wholesale and Retail!
Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets,	3 & 3¼.
Imperial do	2¾ & 3.
Brussels carpets,	10 & 12s.
Tapestry do	9 & 10s.
Venetian do	3, 3½ & 4s.
Floor Mats,	2, 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers,	6 to 25s.
Common Carpets,	2 to 4s.
English Drugget,	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Floor Oil cloths,	3 to 4s.
Floor do.	4 Yards wide,
English oil cloth,	6 to 9s.
Tufted hearthrugs,	20s.
Axminster do	40s.
Window shades,	8 to 10s.
Check mat tings,	4-4 to 6-4
Stair Rods,	6, 8 & 10s.
Table Oil Cloth,	3s.

HIRAM ANDERSON.
No 99 Bowery New York.
Jan. 23, 1851.

Chestnut Rails.

THE Subscriber has on hand 1000 Chestnut Rails of low first quality, which he will be sold at the market price. Also 100 thrifty Allantinos trees, which will be delivered at any part of Plainfield at 25 cents each. Apply at the farm of C. Townsend.
GEORGE M. ANGLEMAN.
Plainfield, April 1, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
James M. Taylor & Co.,
NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK.
(First door below Barclay-st.,)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to a *less his entire stock without the usual delay of* running at over towns to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Stores*, and from their advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements as buyers as any house in the city, and would invite a call from Country Merchants for their interest to examine their extensive assortment.
JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.
March 11 1851.—4m.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,
(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG.)
No. **215** GREENWICH STREET.
One door below Barclay,
NEW YORK.

ARE now opening *every Auction and Importers*, their New Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business is for the last eight years—of buying the lowest possible price every article—ensures to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins,
Tissues, Delaines, Organdies,
Lawns, &c.,
in end ess variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and saleable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Canton, Crape Thibet, Broche, Silk in a great variety. Most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drap De, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at low prices.

Housekeeping Articles

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4-4 to 12-4 wide.
Linen Diapers, 5-4 to 10-4
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c
Towellings of every description.

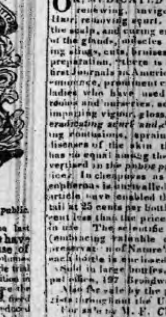
Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities, *embracing the very best fabric for family use*
Ticking, Denim, Plaid in endless variety, &c.
Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs.
Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have always enjoyed shall be sustained, and any deviation from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 215 Greenwich-St., New York.
A full assortment of *Black Bombazines and* Mourning Goods always on hand.
March 11, 1851.—4m.

Purify the Blood.



The best *Family Medicine* now before the public.

If it has been computed, that during the last twenty years three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy stand, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation; no change of diet is required—no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper on the top, and each box is secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New-York.

For sale by
M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Timothy and Clover Seed.

TO I sale by the Subscriber a number of bushels first quality Timothy and Clover Seed.
BENJAMIN SCELLE, Jr.
Plainfield Feb. 3, 1851.—3w

CEMENT. 10 Hhds lime & barrel,
THOMARTON LIME, 10s. a bar. 1, by
Sept. 9, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

BOOTS & SHOES,
27 Courtlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, feels satisfied that they can, and must sustain, until it now stands as preeminent among the trade, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics and the accuracy of its

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their expensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an extensive assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable and fashionable goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberality so strongly evinced in the past will be extended to them in the future, believing the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will be best consulted in its bestowal.

New York, Nov 18th, 1850. 33 1y

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoe

which we are selling for a small commission above the factory prices.
JONES & RICHFORD,
Sept. 12, 1850. 133 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

To the People of Plainfield

Mr. D. Archer wishes to express his sincere and deep felt gratitude to the public who have so liberally and especially the kind friends who assisted him to his present free, and feels so much merit a continuance of their favors, which he will endeavor to merit, in the way of sign or picture painting will be thankfully received Orders may be left at the Union Office.
March 31, 1851.—3w.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (15 miles) to Whitehouse, N. J. reducing the staging between the *terminus and Easton to 25 miles, see Schooley's Moun*tain to 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Reg. Packet Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. *Rail road*, which leave New York from the foot of Courtlandt-st. by ferry steamboat.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. 1 (fre ght) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By ferry, foot of Courtlandt-st, at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3½ A. M.	5 40 A.M.	1 40 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	6 00	1 55
Somerville,	4 30	6 50	2 45
Board Brook	4 50	6 15	2 15
Plainfield,	5 20	8 35	2 35
West Field,	5 50	6 50	2 45
Elizabethtown,	7 15	10 30	3 10
Elizabethport	7 50	10 45	3 20

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from at Bridge to the 9 o'clock A. M train from New York, to connect with the cars for Easton, Allentown, Whitehaven, and Mauch Chunk, Penn'a and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Bricktown, Jugtown New Germantown and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT.

For the cure of
Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quinsy Sore Throat, Ague, Headache, &c
For the cure of
M. F. CUSHING.

Professor A. C. Barry's
TRICOPHEROUS,
OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND.—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair; removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, weakness and tetterings, and relieving aches, pains, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation, "there is no such word as fail." The first Journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, private families of all professions and first ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that, for imparting vigour, luxuriance, and real the hair *eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing sores, curing* inflammations, sprains, stings, &c. &c. and relieving diseases of the skin the glands and the muscles, it has no equal among the multitude of compounds advertised in the popular papers of the present day. In chaps sores as well as fancy, Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The imminent value of the article alone enabled the inventor to supply it at retail at 25 cents per bottle, or from 50 to 100 per cent less than the price of any other preparation now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and skin (containing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of the hair) which accompanies each bottle is sufficient in alone make the person.

Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office, 197 Broadway, New York.

Also for sale by the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Plainfield, N. J. Sole Ag. 429.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE accounts of Jesse Veil are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Time will be given.
ELISHA RUNYON.
Bonnel Brook, 15. 18 1.

LINSEED PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c. for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on those indebted to us for a book or paper. All books that we have left on subscription of Mrs. Peyser's Cheap Cash Store, Bonny Youths' &c., Boys do. fall and winter.
Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

DR. HOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Imagining of evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and will infallibly
Improve the Appetite, Strengthen the Digestion, Regulate the Bowels, Purify the Blood, Invigorate the whole System.

And are pleasant in taste and smell, and mild in their operation, and will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the art to combine, in a pleasant and agreeable manner, the general medical counsellor, 'Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland,' and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store."—*The Saturday Museum, Boston, Mass.*

"These bitters are the result of many years' study and experience by the great inventor, as I known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and innumerable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effect and the same happy results, which the immortal Hufeland predicted they would produce, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

"These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possess ing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and inner glands, exercising the most unerring powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq. at Ewell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in that, worst form. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years. We can but note his case here, Call, and see him; you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Mein, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhea*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the most celebrated springs of note in the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experimental than we derived previous from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Those More Cures.

Philadelphia, 34 mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia* and occasionally a *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," in the city, and found relief, also having a severe spell of sickness. Thy "Hoofland's German Bitters" had such effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to directions, and was relieved no more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system. Last fall, I had a very severe spell of the Dysentery, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. The Bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and more relieved me than anything and all before used, and gave me general health to the system. I consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,
SAMUEL MUTTON,
No. 5 Jennings's Row, Carpenter above Third.
To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases, no one can doubt, if they use it as directed; it will act specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is now justly entitled to, and consequently attracts to reduce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signatures of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper of the pamphlet, and the name blown in every bottle. *If Purchaser now without these marks of genuineness; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE gives gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 576 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa. and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power.
Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2,00.
For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.
April-15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, wind gall and ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or warbles, fistula, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold by Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG of Somerville, by Colver Bourlow. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N.B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for screws and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.
Jan. 28, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, now selling off at I. S. DUNHAM & CO's.
Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 10 pounds of the best soft soap, besides saving a gr at part of the labour of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 8 shillings a gallon, and Cheese at 8 shillings a pound, for sale by F. M. FRENCH.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any kind of produce we can sell or make anything with, taken to exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.
Sept. 17, 1850.

64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE.—One Tablespoonful of a dose.—Three Doses a day.—Sixty-four doses in a bottle.—Sixty-four Days' Medicine for Sixty-four Cents.—Price Sixty-four Cents per bottle.

BRANDRETH'S PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is offered to the public as a SAFE BOTTLE, and is of the same medical strength, quality and virtue as that of the famous Sarsaparilla, and all other preparations of the kind, and is not to be compared to the worthless trash of the day, which is not only poisonous, but in no part of the world contains the PURE ESSENCE of

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Dandelion Barks,

save strength, name and quantity, and because of the peculiar properties of each of these purifiers in each bottle of it does not follow that it must be equal to any bottle of BRANDRETH'S PURIFYING EXTRACT.

But, Reader,—consider This Purifier also possesses the medical qualities and healing virtues of the

Roots, Barks, and Vegetables,

the PURIFYING properties of which are greatly extolled in Sarsaparilla, and which are not contained in Sarsaparilla, and which are not contained in Sarsaparilla, but which are useful for the most part in the most active, and also healing diseases of the blood, and which, for the last 30 years, have been considered specifics for the Cure of

Scrofula, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Dandelion Barks,

One Tablespoonful, three times a Day.

But it is not on with Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its combination in large bottles being so much weakened and reduced the Doses are increased to Four Tablespoonfuls, three times a day, making TWELVE DOSES, FOR SIXTY FOUR CENTS! Is there any wonder, therefore, so many spurious at a time, and so many doses to say, will be sold for Sixty Four Cents.

Fever, Fever, or Sick Days!

which show that a Bottle of Brandreth's Purifying will last from Twelve to SIXTEEN DAYS longer than a bottle of Sarsaparilla; and if the only Sarsaparilla bottle (the small one), is to be considered a dose, as is usually done with all Sarsaparilla, then it follows that One bottle of BRANDRETH'S PURIFYING EXTRACT is equal to Four bottles of the only Sarsaparilla. The above considerations does not you about one difference in the Medicine, but in the Economy of PURIFIER AND SARSAPARILLA. This will appear by the certificates of cures in *Brandreth Pamphlets*, about to be published.

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANDRETH'S PURIFIER

has more efficacy, and more severe disease than

TEN Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

15 cts. One Bottle of Purifier sells for One Dollar, One Bottle of Sarsaparilla sells for Ten cents.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. B. Harris of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula in 1846, swore to the truth of the cure related in the pamphlet, before the following Justice of the Peace, on the 25th of December, 1849, under the following Certificate of New York:

The Pamphlets of New York had manufactured and vended a spurious article of Sarsaparilla, and had published a spurious account of the cure of Mr. Harris, in the name of Dr. Brandreth. He was presented to Oneida Co., in the Supreme Court of New York, by the Grand Jury, and the Pamphlet was ordered to be burnt by the Sheriff, in front of the Court House, in Utica, street, an eminent Lawyer, as follows: Then the Proprietors of Brandreth's Medicine had in their employ, and published the following Certificate, which was sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, and published to the public, and therefore, was not entitled to damages. The

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 19. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1851. Whole number 747.

BY MILTON F. COSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield,
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtland St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The same gentleman continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in perfect repair, and to detect defective places, which are often so minute as that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All fees extremely moderate, and for such healthy teeth for the loss of which mine is good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose for which intended, to the entire satisfaction, or no charge. Those within the reach of all. Rooms at Laing's.

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad; on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 224 Broad St., on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. C. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Slumbug--smelling Brew.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers, that he has just received a supply for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound to rid Mattress, for Bedsteads, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, as by its use there is no necessity to rub to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to prove to you the value of the article is to call and have tested them upon your own muscle. Try one—yes, try both!"

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw before me rows of shelves and counters, over and alongside filled and covered with Perfumery, Soaps, Wrought and Silver Plated Cotton Pipe-hose, of various kinds, and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the ears of the ladies were directed. Call and look, friends.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, '50. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very fair Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly receiving by New Arrivals, has resolved to redouble his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortm nt of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills, and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and a

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction. The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited. M. F. COSHING.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S

Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY,

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy. It Restores Health and saves Money. Two to seven dollars will convince any one of the truth of the above, for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Compound. The following internal Diseases are removed by the use of this good medicine—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach, Bowels, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Ailings, and Lixcess of the Nerves and the Blood

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered in a manner, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause,

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as he directions on each four bottle. Genius is or had only for Cash and very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages.

M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.
Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. R. COWARD.

Plainfield, Nov. 5, 1850.

From Household Words.

The Modern Haroun-al-raschid

In the district of Ferdj Ouah (which signifies *Fine Country,*) Algeria, lives a Scheik named Bou-Akas-ben-Achour. He is also distinguished by the surname of *Bou-Djenoni* (the Man of the Knife.) and may be regarded as a type of the eastern Arab. His ancestors conquered Ferdj Ouah, but he has been forced to acknowledge the supremacy of France, by paying a yearly tribute of 50,000 francs. His dominion extends from Milah to Raboudah, and from the sou hern point of Babour to within two leagues of Gigelli. He is forty nine years old, and wears the Rahyle costume; that is to say, a woollen *gandoura*, confined by a leathern belt. He carries a pair of pistols in his girdle, by his side the Rahyle *flusse*, and suspended from his neck a small black knife.

Before him walks a negro, carrying his gun, and a huge greyhound bounds along by his side. The Scheik despotic away over twelve tribes; and should any neighboring people venture to make an incursion on his territory, Bou-Akas seldom condescends to march against them in person, but sends his negro into the principal village. This enjoy just displays the gun of Bou-Akas, and the injury is instantly repaired.

He has in pay two or three hundred Talbas to read the Koran to the people; every pilgrim going to Mecca, and passing through Ferdj Ouah, receives three francs, and may remain as long as he pleases to enjoy the hospitality of Bou-Akas. But whenever the Scheik discovers that he has been deceived by a pretended pilgrim, he immediately dispatches emissaries after the impostor; who, wherever he is, find him, throw him down, and give him fifty blows on the soles of his feet.

Bou-Akas sometimes entertains three hundred persons at dinner; but instead of sharing their repast, he walks round the tables with a long cane in his hand, seeing that the servants attend properly to his guests. Afterwards, if anything is left, he eats; but not until the others have finished.

When the governor of Constantinople, the only man whose power he recognizes, sends him a traveler; according to the rank of the latter, or the nature of the recommendation, Bou-Akas gives him his gun, his dog, or his knife. If the gun, the traveller takes it on his shoulder; if the dog, he leads it in a leash; or if the knife, he hangs it round his neck. But with any one of these potent talismans, of which each bears its own degree of honor, the stranger passes through the region of the twelve tribes, not only unscathed, but as the guest of Bou-Akas, treated with the utmost hospitality. When the traveller is about to leave Ferdj Ouah, he consigns the knife, the dog, or the gun to the care of the first Arab he meets. If the Arab is hunting, he leaves the chase; if laboring in the field, he leaves his plough; and, taking the precious deposit, hastens to restore it to the Bou-Akas.

The Black-handled knife is so well known, that it has given the surname of "Bou-Djenoni, *the man of the knife,*" to its owner. With this implement he is accustomed to cut off heads, whenever he takes a fancy to perform that agreeable office with his own hand.

When first Bou-Akas assumed the government, the country was infested with robbers' but he speedily found means to extirpate them. He disguised himself as a travelling merchant;—walked out, and dropped a *doura* (a gold coin) on the ground, taking care not to lose sight of it. If the person who happened to pick up the *doura*, put it into his pocket and passed on, Bou-Akas made a sign to his *chiaoux* (who followed him, also in disguise, and knew the Scheik's will) rushed forward immediately, and decapitated the offender. In consequence of this summary method of administering justice, it is a saying amongst the Arabs, that a child might traverse the regions which own Bou-Akas's sway, wearing a golden crown upon his head, without a single hand being stretched out to take it.

The Scheik has great respect for women, and has ordered that when the females of Ferdj Ouah go out to draw water, every man who meets them shall turn away his head. Wishing one day to ascertain whether his commands were attended to, he went out in disguise; and, meeting a beautiful Arab girl near one of the wells, approached and saluted her. The girl looked at him with amazement, and said: "Pass on, stranger; thou knowest not the risk thou hast run." And when Bou-Akas persisted in speaking to her, she added: "Foolish man, and reckless of thy life; knowest thou *not that we are in the country of Bou-Djenoni,* who causes all women to be held in respect?"

Bou-Akas is very strict in his religious observances; he never omits his prayers and ablutions, and has four wives, the number permitted by the Koran. Having heard that the Cadi of one of his twelve tribes administered justice in an abominable manner, he pronounced decisions in a style worthy of King Solomon himself, Bou-Akas, like a second Haroun-Al-Raschid, determined to judge for himself as to the truth of the report. Accordingly, dressed like a private individual, without arms or attendants, he set out for the Cadi's town, mounted on a docile Arabian steed. He arrived there, and was just entering the gate, when a cripple seizing the border of his burnous, asked him for alms in the name of the prophet. Bou-Akas gave him money, but the cripple still maintained his hold. "What dost thou want?" asked the Scheik; "I have already given thee alms."

"Yes," replied the beggar, "but the law says, not only—" Thou shalt give alms to thy brother," but also, 'Thou shalt do for thy brother whatsoever thou canst.'"

"Well! and what can I do for thee?"

"Thou canst save me,—poor crawling creature that I am!—from being trodden under the feet of men, horses, mules and camels, which would certainly happen to me if passing through the crowded square, in which a fair is now going on."

"And how can I save thee?"

"By letting me ride behind you, and putting me down safely in the market-place, where I have business."

"Be it so," replied Bou-Akas. And stooping down, he helped the cripple to get behind him; as business which was not seem pleased without some difficulty. The arranged, escorted riders attracted many eyes as they passed through the crowded streets; and at length they reached the market-place. "Is this where you wish to stop?" asked Bou-Akas.

"Yes."

"Then get down."

"Get down yourself."

"What for?"

"To leave me the horse."

"To leave you my horse! What mean you by that?"

"I mean that he belongs to me. Know you not that we are now in the town of Ferdj Ouah, and that if we bring the case before him, he will certainly decide in my favor?"

"Why should he do so, when the animal belongs to me?"

"Don't you think that when he sees us two,—you with your strong straight limbs, which Allah has given you for the purpose of walking, and I with my weak legs and distorted feet—he will decree that the horse shall belong to him who has most need of him?"

"Should he do so, he would not be the just Cadi," said Bou-Akas.

"Oh! as to that," replied the cripple, laughing, "although he is just, he is not infallible."

"So!" thought the Scheik to himself, "this will be a capital opportunity of judging the judge." He said aloud, "I am content—we will go before the Cadi."

Arrived at the tribunal, where the judge, according to the eastern custom, was publicly administering justice, they found it two trials were about to go on and would of course take precedence of theirs. The first was between a *taleb* or learned man, and a peasant. The point in dispute was the *talcb*'s wife, whom the peasant had carried off, and whom he asserted to be his own better half, in the face of the philosopher who declared her restoration.

The woman, strange circumstance! remained obstinately silent, and would not declare for either, a feature in the case which rendered its decision excessively difficult. The judge heard both sides attentively, reflected for a moment, and then said, "Leave the woman here, and return to-morrow." The *clouat* and the laborer each bowed and retired; and the next cause was called. This was a difference between a butcher and an obsecller. The latter appeared covered with oil, and the former was sprinkled with blood.

The butcher spoke first:—"I went to buy a pot of oil from this man, and in order to pay him for it, I drew a handful of money from my purse. The sight of the money tempted him. He seized me by the wrist. I cried out, but he would not let me go; and here we are, having come before your worship. I holding my money in my hand, and he still grasping my wrist.—Now, I swear by the Prophet that this man is a liar, when he says that I stole his money, for the money is truly mine own."

Then spoke the oil-merchant:—"This man came to purchase oil from me. When he knew the was filled, he said, 'Have you change for a piece of gold?' I searched my pocket, and drew out my hand full of money, which I had on a bench in my shop. He seized it, and was walking off with my money and my oil, when I caught him by the wrist, and cried out 'Robber!' In spite of my cries, however, he would not surrender the money, so I brought him here, that your worship might decide the case.—Now, I swear by the Prophet that this man is a liar, when he says that I want to steal his money, for it is truly mine own."

The Cadi caused each plaintiff to repeat his story, but neither varied one jot from his original statement. He reflected for a moment, and then said, "Leave the money with me, and return to-morrow." The butcher placed the coins, which he had never let go, on the edge of the Cadi's mantle. After which he and his opponent bowed to the tribunal, and departed.

It was now the turn of Bou-Akas and the cripple. "My lord Cadi," said the former, "I came hither from a distant country, with the intention of purchasing merchandize. At the city gate I met this cripple, who first asked for alms, and then prayed me to allow him to ride behind me through the streets, lest he should be trodden down in the crowd. I consented, but when we reached the market place, he refused to get down, asserting that my horse belonged to him, and that your worship would surely adjudge it to him, who wanted it most. That, my lord Cadi, is precisely the state of the case—I swear it by Mahomet!"

"My lord," said the cripple, "as I was coming on business to the market, and riding this horse, which belongs to me, I saw this man seated by the roadside, apparently half dead from fatigue. I good naturedly offered to take him on the crupper, and let him ride as far as the market place, and he eagerly thanked me. But what was my astonishment, when, on our arrival, he refused to get down, and said that my horse was his. I immediately required him to appear before your worship, in order that you might decide between us. That is the true state of the case—I swear it by Mahomet!"

Having made each repeat his deposition, and having reflected for a moment, the Cadi said, "Leave the horse here, and return to-morrow."

It was done, and Bou-Akas and the cripple withdrew in different directions. On the morrow, a number of persons besides those immediately interested in the trials assembled to hear the judge's decisions. The *talcb* and the peasant were called first.

"Take away thy wife," said the Cadi to the former, "and keep her, I advise thee, in good order." Then turning towards the *chiaoux*, he added, pointing to the peasant, "Give this man fifty blows." He was instantly obeyed, and the *talcb* carried off his wife.

Then came forward the oil-merchant and the butcher. "Here," said the Cadi to the butcher, "is thy money: it is truly thine, and not his." Then pointing to the oil merchant, he said to his *chiaoux*, "Give this man fifty blows." It was done, and the butcher went away in triumph with his money.

The third cause was called, and Bou-Akas and the cripple came forward. "I would at once recognize my horse amongst twenty others!" said the judge to Bou-Akas.

"Yes, my lord."

"And thou?"

"Certainly, my lord," replied the cripple.

"Follow me," said the Cadi to Bou-Akas.

They entered a large stable, and Bou-Akas pointed out his horse amongst twenty which were standing side by side.

"'Tis well," said the judge. "Return now to the tribunal, and send me thine adversary hither."

The disguised Scheik obeyed, delivered his message, and the cripple hastened to the stable, as quickly as his distorted limbs allowed. He possessed quick eyes and a good memory, so that he was able, without the slightest hesitation, to place his hand upon the right animal.

"It is well," said the Cadi; "return to the tribunal."

The cripple resumed his place, and when the cripple arrived, judgment was pronounced. "The horse is thine," said the Cadi to Bou-Akas. "Go to the stable, and take him."—Then to the *chiaoux*, "Give this cripple fifty blows." It was done; and Bou-Akas went to take his horse.

When the Cadi, after concluding the business of the day, was retiring to his house, he found Bou-Akas waiting for him. "Art thou dissatisfied with my award?" asked the judge. "No, quite the contrary," replied the Scheik. "But I want to ask by what inspiration thou hast rendered justice; for I doubt not that the other two cases were decided as equitably as mine.—I am not a merchant; I am Bou-Akas, Scheik of Ferdj Ouah, and I wanted to judge for myself of thy reputed wisdom."

The Cadi bowed to the ground and kissed his master's hand.

"I am anxious," said Bou-Akas, "to know the reason which determined your three decisions."

Nothing, my lord can be more simple.—Your highness saw that I detained for a night the three things in dispute?

"I did."

"Well, early in the morning I caused the woman to be called, and I said to her suddenly—'Put fresh ink in my inkstand.' Like a person who had done the same thing a hundred times before, she took the bottle, removed the cotton, washed them both, put in the cotton again, and poured in fresh ink, doing it all with a quickness and dexterity. So I said to myself, 'A peasant's wife would known nothing about inkstands—she must belong to the *talcb*.'

"Good," said Bou-Akas, nodding his head. "And the money?"

"Did your highness remark that the merchant had his clothes and hands covered with oil?"

"Certainly, I did."

"Well; I took the money, and placed it in a vessel filled with water. This morning I looked at it, and not a particle of oil was to be seen on the surface of the water. So I said to myself, 'If this money belonged to the oil-merchant it would be greasy from the touch of his hands; as it is not so, the butcher's story must be true.'

Bou-Akas nodded in token of approval.

"Good," said he. "And my horse?"

"Ah! that was a different business; and until this morning, I was greatly puzzled."

"The cripple, I suppose, did not recognize the animal?"

"On the contrary, he pointed him out immediately."

"How then did you discover that he was not the owner?"

"My object in bringing you separately to the stable, was not to see whether you would know the horse, but whether the horse would acknowledge you. Now, when you approached him, the creature turned towards you, laid back his ears, and neighed with delight; but when the cripple touched him, he kicked. Then I knew that you were truly his master."

Bou-Akas thought for a moment, and then said: "Allah has given thee great wisdom. Thou oughtest to be in my place, and I in thine. And yet, I know not; thou art certainly worthy to be Scheik, but I fear that I should but badly fill thy place as Cadi!"

Whittling Shingles.

SCENE.—*Mr. Plowhandle's dooryard—John and Editor, seated on logs on the sunny side of his great woodpile. John whittling a bitch chip; the Editor a bass wood splinter.*

The Editor.—Whittle from you, John; why don't you whittle from you?

John.—What's the difference? Whittling is whittling, any way, whether you whittle towards you or from you.

Editor.—A mistake, John; a palpable mistake. There is philosophy in whittling. There is a right way, and a wrong way to do every thing; and for the right way there is always a good reason.

John.—Pray what reason for whittling from you. It's a small matter at best—really too small to consider.

Editor.—Wrong again! It's the observance of these little things—the consideration of trifles—that constitutes what men call bad luck. There, now, you have cut your finger—not bad, I hope.

John.—Not very. Curse the knife. [*Throwing it down.*]

Editor.—Well, this is an apt illustration—proof positive—before I had commenced my argument.

John.—I like to know what cutting my finger had to do with luck, good, bad, or indifferent!

Editor.—Everything. If you had considered a moment you would have seen that whittling towards you was dangerous. Common prudence would have shown you that you might cut your fingers; while if you whittle from you, there was no danger. Herein then, is the key to that phantom which men call luck.

John.—Don't you believe in luck?

Editor.—Don't I believe the moon is a green cheese? No, sir. There is no such thing. It's all nonsense. Just now out your finger, and you say 'I am unlucky.' No such thing—you were stupid, careless. There's old Gripe, who began with no other capital than his wits, worth now his thousands; and you and every body else says, 'he was lucky to old Gripe,' and yet we all know that he has made his money by the operations of a clear intellect—a shrewd, close observance of little things—turning the stream at the foot of a mill, and now waiting until it gets to be a river.

John.—Training the sapling and not the tree.

Editor.—Exactly. A good idea. You always find him about his business. His work is never behind. He has always got caught out in the rain. His wheat is never set in the bundle or swathe. He looks at little things. If his grain is to stand out over night, it is all nicely put up in shocks and capped; if his hay can't be carried the same day, it's raked and cocked. He is a man of the element of luck. I am not quarter of the element of luck. I am not quarter of the element of luck. I am not quarter

The Poor Man to his Son.

By Elias Cook.

Work, work, my boy be not afraid,
Look labor bravely in the face,
Take up thy hammer on the spade,
And blush not for your humble place.

Hold up your brow in honest pride,
Though rough and sparthy our hands may be,
Such hands are ocp-reine that provide,
The life-blood of the nation's tree.

There's honor in the toiling part,
That finds us in the furrowed fields;
It stamps a crest upon the heart
Worth more than all your quartered shields.

Work, work, my boy, and murmur not,
The fustian garb bcrrays no shame;
The grime of forge soot leaves no blot,
And labor gilds the meanest name.

And man is never half so blest,
As when the day is busy spent,
So as to make his evening rest
A holiday of glad content.

God grant thee but a due reward,
A guardon portion fair and just,
And then ne'er think thy station hard,
But work, my boy, work, hope and trust!

"We would hereby acknowledge (tardy though they are, referring to Feb. 20,) the compliments of "Quis," in the Plainfield Union, and inform him that we would be obliged if he would give us the *reasons or arguments* wherein "Newton (Did he (Newton) infer from the fall of the apple—an illustration by which he proved the immutability of the laws of nature—that water would "Stand up as a wall on either side?") and thousands of far better judges" founded their belief; that possibly we also *may* be convinced; premising however, that they are not all—" Quis' (!)"—*Plainfield Gazette.*

The editor of the Gazette said that he *coincided with Christ* in a certain "*great moral truth*" which *he says* the latter taught. I simply asked him *how he found out* that Christ taught that same truth—since he rejects as *spurious* the *only* book from which the information could have been derived. Is the question intelligible, or not?

It is true, I remarked, casually and unnecessarily, that Newton, and *better* judges than he, have thought the book was *not* spurious; whereupon I am asked, strangely enough, *what Newton's reasons were for thinking so.* I don't know. Perhaps he had no reasons at all. *Possibly* I am mistaken in supposing that Newton *thought* the book genuine. But, be that as it may, does not my question still stare the editor directly in the face, *unanswered?*

We venture to say that the editor is at times a little suspicious that there is, at least, one chance out of ten thousand that the Bible is something more than a compilation of fables, notwithstanding his oft repeated assertion that it *cannot* be true. Infidelity occasionally exhibits some singular inconsistencies. The infidel soldier had been *absolutely certain* all his life that there was neither a God nor a future state; and yet, on the eve of an engagement, he could not refrain from breathing the prayer—"O God, if there is a God, save my soul, if I have a soul."

It is news to us that Newton "*proved the immutability of the laws of nature*" by an illustration drawn from the fall of an apple. In the simplicity of our heart, we have always thought that the fall of that apple merely suggested to the English philosopher the theory that all matter was possessed of a property by which every portion of it attracted, and was attracted by, every other portion of it. And in the simplicity of our ignorance, we have always supposed that the *immutability of a law of nature* was entirely incapable of *demonstration*—but that it was merely a deduction resting upon such cumulative evidence as is gradually gathered from the tardy teachings of human testimony and experience. Still, we don't pretend to know much about these matters; and if we are wrong, we trust the editor will treat us kindly, and set us right. Again we are asked,

"*Did Newton infer from the fall of the apple that water would "stand up as a wall on either side?*"

We don't know to how good advantage Newton used to cut when he "*chopped logic*;" but if he got as *good vital conclusions* out of *scanty premises* as the editor of the Gazette sometimes does, we shouldn't be a whit *surprised* if he *did*.

The opening remark of the editor leads us to suppose that he might have misunderstood the last sentence of our first paragraph. We merely meant to say that we thought it would be the admirers of the Gazette (if any body) who would feel that it was a compliment to Him "*who spake as never man spake*" to be "*coincided with*" by its editor.

May 7. QUIS.

A Most Odd Act.—In England an act of Parliament was passed requiring that every cart should have the owner's name and place of residence, with the words, 'A-taxed Cart,' painted on it. A market gardener was brought before a magistrate for non compliance with this act, when he asserted, in reply to the charge, that he had done all that the law required, as the magistrate might easily convince himself. On examining the cart, the following words were read:

A most odd act on a taxed cart;
which the learned explained to mean:
Anne Todd, Acton. A taxed cart.

Byron on Editors.—Lord Byron has said that, with "all his follies, he never was guilty of stopping his paper, or preventing the payment of an editor's bill, because the editor happened to displease him."

Extensive Paper Mill.—The *State Gazette* states that the new and extensive paper mill of Harding & Bloom, on the Assunpink, was put in motion on Tuesday last. The *Gazette* describes it as one of the finest mills in the country. It was put up at an expense of between $16,000 and $20,000, without the machinery. The main building is 120 by 36 feet, built in the most substantial manner of stone. The machine house is 60 by 60, and contains an elegant machine which cost $5,000. It cost $2,000 to deepen and extend the race way so as to get more fall. The water wheel is 18 feet across. On the floor above the wheel and principal gearing are eight engines in which the material is cut up in a pulpy state. There are 10 bleaching cisterns 6 by 5; and a raz boiler in an adjoining room 19 feet long and 3 feet in diameter.

The spring water necessary to give the paper a proper color is conveyed from a spring near Bottom & Tiffany's machine shop, by iron pipes to a tank in the basement. It is then forced up through a six inch pipe to a tank in the second story, which will hold about 30 hogsheads. This fills the tank in about three minutes. The third story contains the rags and the machinery for cleaning them. The consumption of paper is immense, and paper mills generally find ready sales for all the paper they can turn out.

The redoubtable editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, better known as Parson Brownlow, thus discourses:—

"The Temperance cause has ever had a close connection with religion—and is a cause in which the religious community has the deepest interest. All the other vices of the age put together have not robbed the church of so many talented and influential men as the evil of intemperance. It is then, the duty of the church, and every friend of religion and humanity, to unite to promote the temperance cause. The organization of the Sons, is now the Temperance movement of the day, and he who would favor the cause of Temperance at all, must favor its organization."

A Wonderful project.—We have it on the authority of Mr. McLaughlin, recently returned from abroad, that there is a project on foot at Naples to extinguish the fires of Vesuvius! It is understood that the bottom of the main or grand crater, is several thousand feet below the level of the sea. The plan, therefore, is to dig a large trench or canal from the sea to the crater, the expense of which will not exceed two millions of dollars, and thus extinguish the fires that have been burning for thousands of years! It is said that the fine lands thus to be reclaimed, will more than ten times pay the expense of executing the grand design.—*Lef. Cour.*

Another Public Benefactor.—The late Thomas D. Merrill, of Concord, N. H., in his will made the following bequests: $1000 to the First Congregational Church and Society, and $1000 to the South Congregational Church and Society of Concord; $1000 to the Free Church in Manchester; $1500 to the Congregational Church and Society in Salem, N. H., his native place; $1000 to Pittsfield, and $800 to $900 to the American Colonization Society; besides numerous smaller bequests to his family, relatives and friends. He provided amply for his widow, and made her also, his residuary legatee.

Light and Heavy Locomotives.—Mr. England, of Hatchem, England, forwarded a light locomotive on the 3d of August, 1850, to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, Scotland, under the guarantee that it was to work the express trains between Edinburgh and Glasgow, consisting of *seven carriages*, to keep good time, per time bill, and not consume more than 10 lbs of coke per mile, and if it did that to the satisfaction of the company's engineer, Mr. Adie, £1200 ($5820) should be paid for it. If the work was not done satisfactorily, the engine was to be taken back entirely at Mr. England's expense. Mr. Adie has made a report on the working of this locomotive, and it is one of great interest. One of the company was appointed to run from the opposite end of the track at the same hours, and with a similar train. These two engines worked a week in this manner, the "little England," starting on the morning trip from Glasgow, and the late engine, the "Sirious," from Edinburgh; the result was, the late engine kept better time than the large one, and consumed only 8 lbs. 3 oz. of coke per mile, while the large engine consumed 20 lbs. 1 oz. The little engine frequently ran a mile in sixty seconds. She started with less slipping, and could be brought to stand at a much less distance than the large one. The little engine ran up an incline of 1 in 72 feet, for three miles, at the rate of 30 miles per hour, with eight heavy carriages.—*She is now running the express trains between Glasgow and Liverpool, with five carriages, and consuming only 6¼ lbs. of coke per mile.* This engine is 16 to 18, and it does better work than the engines of 32 and 36 tons. There can be no doubt but the English have run to extremes in building heavy engines, and that against reason and common sense. The reform in light engines has commenced, and it is to be hoped that extremes will be avoided in this.

"But falling a single tree is a small matter compared to a process called here "*driving trees*." Don't imagine a whole "Birman" on the moon for Dunsmane," like a flock of sheep going to market, sit down with me here on the side hill, and look at that opposite mountain slope. Just above that black fallow, or as they call it here "foller," there, in that deep grove, five as good choppers as ever swung an axe, have made the woods ring for the last three hours with their steady strokes, and yet not a tree has fallen. But, look! now one begins to bend—and hark, crack! crack! crash! crash! a whole forest seems falling, and a gap is made like the path of a whirlwind. Those choppers worked both down and up the hill, cutting each tree half in two, until they got twenty or more thus partially severed. They did not cut at random, but chose each tree with reference to another. At length a sufficient number being prepared, they felled one that was certain to strike a second that was half severed, and this a third, and so on, till fifteen or twenty came at once with that tremendous crash to the ground. Here is labor-saving without machinary. The process is called "*driving trees*," and it is driving them with a vengeance."—*Headley*

The celebrated comedian, John Reeve, was once accosted by an elderly female with a bottle of gin in her hand: 'Pray, sir, I beg your pardon, is this the way to the workhouse?'—John gave her a look of clerical dignity, and, pointing to the bottle, gravely said, 'No, madam, but that is.'

The New York Board of Aldermen last night, a resolution directing the Mayor to notify Railroad Companies to remove their depots some point in the immediate vicinity of Canal street, in conformity with the conditions of their lease.

Burglars have been at work in Elizabethtown where the office of A. & J. Thompson was entered, and the store of Job Williams attempted, but no damage of consequence resulted.

Identity of Ideas.—A French caricature represents Louis Napoleon trying on a crown, which has slipped over his face, upon which he *remarks—truly my uncle had a greater head than I!* At a recent public meeting somewhere in New England, a sentiment was given something like this:—The honorable Mr. A.; the mantle of his father has fallen upon him and *smothered him!*

Among the Patents recently granted, we notice one to Thos. J. Sloss of New York, "For *apparatus for setting up ten pins!*"

A letter is advertised in Buffalo directed to Dr. Vanderkenburgendunderironp. The New York *Star* pities the parson who had the christening of that child!

The police of Boston lately arrested 95 women and 60 men in one day, as lewd vagabonds.

Twenty five thousand pounds of terrapin arrived in San Francisco in one day.

It is said by those who should know that there are 20,000 Frenchmen in California.

Boston has proved to be wonderfully healthy. Less than 60 deaths last week.

The Trenton True American states that the commissioners are progressing with the work on the House of Refuge, and will probably go as far as six thousand dollars will carry them, towards the completion of one wing and the centre building.

The Legislature of Delaware, at its last session, passed a law making the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath, an offence subjecting the offender to a fine of $20 for the first offence, and $50 for the second.

The Albany Journal, Boston Atlas, Philadelphia North American, Ohio State Journal, Cincinnati Gazette and Louisville Journal—all very influential newspapers—are advocating the nomination of General Scott.

The salary of the President of France is $666 per day. He complains that it is not enough, and they are about to raise it to $1,666 per day. A modest republican!

Chilly McIntosh, head war chief in the Creek nation, has been ordained to the gospel ministry, and is now employed by the Baptist board as one of the native preachers.

Elder Brigham Young pledges his honor that he has only *twenty six wives!* He is the saint upon whom fell the mantle of Joe Smith.

A lot of land in New York, 100 feet square, was sold at auction the other day for $90,000. Think of that.

Man has 60 bones in his head, 60 in his thighs and legs, 62 in his arm and hands, and 67 in his trunk. He has 434 muscles.

The three following banks all refuse to pay their old circulation, on the ground of having been robbed; yet such bills are constantly appearing and are rejected by the brokers. The only safe way is for individuals to refuse all their bills, whether of old or new date of issue.—There can be no mistake that way.

Dorchester and Milton Bank, Dorchester, Mass.

Phœnix Bank, Westerly, R. I.

Chester County Bank, Pa.

The "British Banner" says: "It is agreed on all hands that the United States is the most enlightened portion of the globe; and no marvel, for public papers are cheap beyond all cheapness, and every house has its one or more weekly, and a large portion of them, daily papers."

It is estimated that when the railroads now in process of construction, or about to be undertaken, and which will be completed in a few years, shall be all in operation, that the trip may be made between St. Louis and Boston in forty six hours!—between St. Louis and Washington City in forty four hours!—and between St. Louis, Philadelphia and Baltimore in forty-two hours!

An article in the Westminster Review states that the average cost of railways in the United States has been about $10,300 a mile, while that of the English railroads has been nearly $200,000 per mile, including the sums squandered during the mania of 1845-6. In fact, the annual expense of a railroad in England is more than the original cost of one in the United States.

The Cherokees.—By the recent census, the numbers of this tribe amount to about 16,000. This, it will be remembered, is the most civilized of our aboriginal tribes. There are, in addition, about 4000 whites and negroes incorporated in the nation. These "whites," most probably, are rather half whites.

A theatrical manager is said to have written to one of the New York editors as follows:—"Sir: I send you free admis to my theatre to prase my actors, you no praise my actors, you shall not have free admis any more."

Destruction of the Cathedral at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 7th.

The Roman Catholic Church, the oldest and largest in this city, which was erected at a cost of $30,000, was discovered to be on fire at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and was totally consumed. It contained a splendid organ valued at $6000, which was also consumed. There was but $5000 insurance on the building.—While the church was burning a man was arrested in the act of setting fire to the Bishop's residence adjoining.

Oyster Trade.—Henry A. Wise, in a late speech in the Virginia Convention, stated that one firm in Baltimore had, in ten years, amassed a fortune of $250,000 by simply transporting oysters to the Western States, and that they had paid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in one year $35,000 for carrying oysters alone.

Mr. Barnum has purchased Nicholas Biddle's country seat in Pennsylvania as a residence.

Visitors to New York.—This Metropolis affords daily evidences of growth in business and affairs of general interest. One steamer on Wednesday morning brought down the Sound 1200 passengers. Notwithstanding all the spacious hotels, strangers can sometimes scarcely find lodgings.

It is said that Jenny Lind received $1,000 for every song she sung in Louisville. The proceeds of her three concerts were $23,000.

"Space" has been granted in the Great Exhibition for a cooking stove made out of a farthing, with pots and kettles to match made from a silver two pence.

It costs as more to be miserable than would make us perfectly happy.

THE UNION

Plainfield, May 13, 1852.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

The New Tax Law.—This appears to be the most interesting topic now before the public, and no wonder, for it touches the pecuniary interests of all. The rich of course are opposed to it,—but we believe the large body of voters and tax-payers are decidedly in favor of it. Many of the whig papers, we regret to see, are constantly casting objections against the law, giving the impression that the whig party are opposed to it, while all the democratic papers are largely boasting of the law as a great step made in progress and reform; endeavoring to make political capital out of it. We do not regard it as a party measure at all. Before the election not a whig opposed the principle of equalization of taxes—which have been notoriously unequal in times past—and a majority of the whigs in the Legislature voted for the law. It is as much a whig as a democratic law, and we are confident if the whigs as a party oppose it, they will be defeated. The law is correct in principle, as all acknowledge, and it cannot be far wrong in detail, as it is copied almost verbatim from the New York law, a State famed for its legal talent and sound lawyers.

It is objected to the law that it will drive rich men away. Where will they go? In New York the same law would meet them—in New England more stringent laws still—in Pennsylvania the taxes are double what they are here—and in the debt-ridden States of the West, ditto. As respects taxes they could not better themselves under any government between the two poles.

A writer in the Newark Advertiser of Friday evening brings to public notice the following sections of our tax laws, which are at this time worthy of attention:

Sec. 1. And every inhabitant shall, on application of the Assessor, forthwith render a full and true account of his name and his taxable lands, chattles, effects, and estates.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any inhabitant shall neglect or refuse to render such account, or shall render a false or fraudulent account, he shall be taxed in a sum double to what the said Assessor may suppose his taxable estate would be taxed; which shall not be reduced or altered by the Commissioners of Appeal, unless the offender can make it appear by the testimony of creditable witnesses, that he was not guilty of such neglect or refusal, or did not render a false or fraudulent account as aforesaid.

Our neighbor of the Gazette has got the *itch of infidelity*, and has been calling lustily for the last two months upon some one to *scratch* him. Why don't some one come to his relief? Perhaps the humane excuse themselves as the boy did for not scratching his toe—"he was afraid it wouldn't *stay scratched*."

To be sure we don't consider our neighbor very heavy cannon on the battlements of infidelity; or that the bark of Christianity which has rode the storms of eighteen centuries has much to fear from the present blow; still as some one (we don't now recollect who) once said, "there are times when the *insignificance of the accuser* is lost in the *magnitude of the accusation.*"

☞ They had a snow storm at Washington, on Monday of last week, the 5th inst.

At Hazleton, Pa. the same day, snow fell to the depth of 18 inches, and the next morning there was fine sleighing.

Ocean Steamers.—There have been but six passages from Liverpool to New York made in less than 11 days, viz. the two shortest by the Pacific, in 9 days and 20 hours, and in 10 days and 4 hours: the next by the Atlantic in ten days and 15 hours; the other three by the Asia in 10 days and 18 hours, and 10 days and 22 hours. The passages from New York to Liverpool we believe show more favorably than the above for the British ships, but we have not the figures at hand. It would seem that the Pacific is as yet the best boat in the world, and the Asia the best on the other side of the Atlantic.

Incendiarism and burglary have of late become alarmingly frequent in Newark and vicinity. The Daily Advertiser of Thursday evening gives an account of four attempts at incendiarism, but all were extinguished with but little loss. The same paper details the following burglaries:—The house of John O. Sterns, in Elizabethtown, was broken into last Wednesday night, and a large quantity of silver ware, wearing apparel, &c. stolen. He offers a reward of $100. The same night the office of the N. J. Oil Cloth Co. was entered, the safe broken open, and papers scattered, but nothing of value taken.

The tailor shop of J. Munn Baldwin was entered and $140 worth of goods stolen.

The dwelling of David A. Crowell, at Morristown was entered on the week previous and robbed of a quantity of table furniture. James Vanderveer's store in Chester was broken into on Thursday night and a considerable amount of the goods stolen. The thieves were taken the next day, in a wagon, with the property of Mr. Vanderveer and Mr. Crowell. On Tuesday night a bag of horse feed was stolen from the barn of Hon. G. H. Ford, of Morristown.

$250 Reward is offered by the Mayor of Newark and individuals for the incendiaries who set out that city.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Georgia arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, 5 days from Havana, and 10 from Chagres, with $1,500,000 in gold dust, and the California mails. The news is no later than received by the Alabama at New Orleans, which was given in our last paper.

The steamship North America arrived on Wednesday evening, 6 days and 4 hours from Chagres, with $500,000 in specie and dust, and 230 passengers.

A gold tunnel at Nevada is found to be the richest yet discovered. One piece taken out almost pure gold weighs 77½ ounces. $50,000 have already been taken from this mine.

At Scott's River, new discoveries have been made, and large hauls. The miners generally were doing well, the March rains very much assisting them.

Five horse thieves had been tried and hung by lynch-law on the Tuolumne.

The news from Havana is interesting. Great excitement existed for fear of an expected invasion. Many had been imprisoned on suspicion, and among them three priests for preaching mutinous sermons. A man sent over by Lopez to obtain pilots for the invasion, had been hung—after full proof of his guilt. This created ill feeling against the Governor, as the man did not seem to know he was committing a crime, and it was the first execution for a political offence. Matters were becoming so serious and alarming in Havana, that many were preparing to leave.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The Cunard steamer Europa arrived at New York last Thursday morning, 11½ days from Liverpool.

Cotton has fallen 3-8d on all descriptions, and flour and corn were also lower. American stocks were firm and money abundant as usual.

From England there is nothing new of importance. The World's Fair was to open on the 1st. inst. with imposing ceremonies, by the Queen, Prince Albert, the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.

Gen. Haynau is again in Vienna, but not very well received; nobody likes to be seen with him.

The new American steamship Humboldt for the Havre line, sailed last Tuesday, with 88 passengers, and about $800,000 in specie.

The Europa sailed on Wednesday, for Liverpool, taking less than $400,000 in specie.

The Collins steamer Pacific sailed from New York for Liverpool Saturday noon, with over 230 passengers, and half a million in specie.

Jenny Lind's Concerts in New York last week were as largely attended and as enthusiastically received as at the first. The large hall of Castle Garden was filled, the audience numbering seven or eight thousand.

Dreadful Accident at Paterson.—As some men were testing a locomotive boiler on Wednesday morning, it exploded, killing 4 men, and wounding more than 20 others, all of whom it is supposed will recover except one. An apprentice who was sitting astride of the locomotive, escaped, having died at the first premonitory symptom. The locomotive was thrown to the top of the three-story building and lodged on the middle floor bottom up. Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor were the proprietors, and their loss is estimated at $12,000.

The South Carolina Secession Convention met at Charleston on Monday last, and was in session all the week. Some 3 or 400 delegates were in attendance. The majority appear to be in favor of immediate secession, but the body is merely an advisory and consulting one, and though they may recommend much, they have no power to do any thing. That rests with the Legislature and the people—and we have much more fear of the former than the latter.

A large whig meeting in Yorktown, Va. has nominated Daniel Webster for the Presidency, and call upon all the friends of the Union to rally round him.

Curious Facts.—In England the average poor rates for ten years past has amounted to $30,000,000.

In Ireland $7,500,000 a year are expended to feed a starving population.

In 1835 there were 27,182 jail commitments in England, Scotland and Ireland; in 1850 there were 74,762.

13 per cent. of the population of Scotland are paupers.

In Ireland, it appears from a report to government, made in July, 1847 that 3,020,712 persons subsisted on public alms, about 40 per cent of the population. The nominal rental in Ireland is $65,000,000. The sum expended for the relief of the poor, $6,370,595, one-ninth of the rental. There were 250,000 persons in poor houses, and 45,000 in jail.

In Glasgow, one fourth of the burials are at the public expense.

In London there are 20,000 journeyman tailors, of whom 14,000 earn a miserable existence by working 14 hours a day, including Sunday. There are also in the same city 20,000 sewing women, who, on the average, make *only* 4½d. or 9 cents a day, by working 15 hours—not quite ½ of a cent per hour.

In no way in the world could I be induced to give up the happiness of believing in a future continuance of existence. Yes, I might say with Lorenzo de Medici that, "all those who hope for no other life, are dead even for this."—*Goethe.*

A wise man will never run out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will be doing something for himself, his neighbor, or for posterity.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer of the Arctic.—The American mail steamer Arctic, Capt. Luce, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to Wednesday, the 30th inst.

The passage was made in 10 days 19 hours.

Bridge Burnt.—The Big Conestoga Bridge near Lancaster, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 4th inst., has been re-built so as to pass over with the cars. In the course of ten days a bridge *fourteen hundred and fifty* feet in length, containing eleven piers—some of which are *seventy* feet high, has been constructed, and a superstructure that is more permanent than the one destroyed.

Pacha Mehemet Ali's magnificent winter palace in Constantinople has been burnt. Loss $750,000.

John Hancock.—It is well remembered that a reward of $500 was offered for the head of John Hancock. When he signed the Declaration of Independence, he did it with a bold hand in a conspicuous manner, and rising from his seat, and pointing to it exclaimed, "There! John Bull can read my name without *spectacles!* he may now double his reward and I put him to defiance."

The Duke and the Bishop.—It is related when a duke of Saxony and a good bishop in Germany were at variance, the duke sent messengers to see what preparations the bishop was making; who, on their return, told him, he was making no preparation at all. The duke asked, "What says he then?" They replied, "He says he will preach the gospel, visit the sick, and be found in his duty; and as for the war, he is resolved to commit the whole of it to God." "O then," said the duke, "if he be of that mind, let the devil wage war with him if he will, for I will not."

Moral.—Who is he that shall harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good? When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.

Scene in a Blacksmith's Shop.—[Farmer's boy enters, and blacksmith gives him the ox chain, which has been repaired.]

Farmer's Boy.—Mr. Blacksmith, did I tell you how that the tired man John and I were plowing and we broke the chain, and John slipped one broken link through the other and put his finger in for a "toggle" while I went to get a stick for him, and the oxen started ahead and cut his finger off, and that John felt badder at making a fool of himself than he did about the loss of the finger?

Blacksmith.—No, you didn't tell of that.

Farmer's Boy.—No, nor I won't a goin' to, for I promised John I would'nt!

Work Hard.—I remember in that dear, old burnt-up chapel, when meeting my humble class one Sunday morning, that Rowland Hill, who was going to preach the sermon, marched into the school, and coming up to my class with a most benignant and manly smile, said, 'Pray, youngster, would you like to live long?' From my childhood I always gave a prompt answer in the fewest words I could find. "Yes, sir." 'I thank he liked it, you know. "Do you know how?" "No, sir." Would you wish me to tell you?" "Please sir." Stooping down to my chair, the answer he gave me was in two words, which I would beg to impress upon your minds and with which I shall close this lecture—"Work hard!"

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column

New York Prices Current, May 10. 1851.

Wheat Flour	$4,25 to 4,75
Corn Meal	3,44 to 3,45
Rye Flour	3,00 to 3,06
Grain—Wheat,	1,01 to 1,16
Rye,	,75 to ,76
Corn,	,58 to ,63
Oats, Jersey,	,45 to ,46

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Aaron H. Bean, New York, $10,00; Jacob Manning, 5,75; James M. Taylor & Co. New York, 5,00; Mrs DeFerriere, 3,13; Randolph Runyon, 2,00; M. D. Cook, New Brooklyn, 2,00; James Leonard, 2,00; Nehemiah Randolph, 2,00; James Fackrill, 1,13; Rev. S. Hall, 1,00; John Stine, 1,00; Ths. Wallace, 91; Silas Cole, ,88; Wm. M. Jennings, ,75

MARRIED.

May 1st, Wm. H. DeCamp to Caroline Rowney, both of Rahway.

May 1st, in the Presbyterian church, Woodbridge, Joseph Madison Melick, to Anna, daughter of Rev. Wm. M. Barton, all of Woodbridge.

On the 16th ult. Ths. B. Stead and Ann Lewis, both of Elizabethtown.

On the 3d inst. at Elizabeth-port, John R. Sedgwick to Henrietta Jorstemon.

DIED.

In New Brunswick, on the 1st inst. Amanda, wife of James Van Nuise, aged 29 years.

How Natural!

WHEN anyone buys some of French & Runyon's good sugars at 5 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some spices and at the same time it is very natural to buy some molasses, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy some goods at a very low price, say good tea for 2s. per lb., how very natural! and the naturally low prices of the Ginghams, Calicoes, Vestings, Cloths and Cassimers, Lawns and Delaines, Shoes and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy, just as naturally. Natural—how natural.

FRENCH & RUNYON.

May 12, 1850.

CEMENT, 13 shillings a barrel,
PLASTER OF PARIS LIME, 10c. a barrel, by
Sept. 5, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

New Goods.

E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly E. B. & E. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Plant Duck's and opposite Dea. C. E. Billings's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and as many new customers as may see proper to give him a call, being assured those favors will be accommodated as well or better than ever before.

April 5, 1850. E. B. TITSWORTH.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

NO. 123 FULTON STREET.

Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological,
School,
Miscellaneous and
Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Inks &c. &c. all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

my13.

MECHANICS

Inventors and Manufacturers.

The best Mechanical Paper in the World!

Sixth Volume of the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN respectfully give notice that the Sixth Volume of this valuable periodical commenced on the 1st of September last. The character of the Scientific American is too well known throughout the country to require a detailed account of the various subjects discussed through its columns.

It enjoys a more extensive and influential circulation than any other journal of its class in America

It is published weekly, as heretofore, in Quarto Form, in fine clear type, at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Or $1 in advance, and the end of the year, an ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA, of over FOUR HUNDRED PAGES, with an Index, and from Five to Six Hundred Original Engravings, described by letters of reference, is rendered a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of Scientific and Mechanical Improvements, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Manufacturing, in all its branches, Architecture, Masonry, Botany—in short, it embraces the entire range of the Arts and Sciences.

It also possesses an original feature not found in any other weekly journal, in the publication, viz., an official list of PATENT CLAIMS, prepared expressly for its columns at the Patent Office,—thus constituting it the "American Repertory of Inventions."

TERMS—$2 a year; $1 for six months.

All Letters must be Post Paid and directed to

MUNN & CO.,

Publishers of the Scientific American,

128 Fulton street, New York.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

Any person who will send us four subscribers for six months, at our regular rates shall be entitled to one copy for the same length of time; or we will furnish

10 copies for 6 mos , $8 | 15 copies for 12 mos , $22
10 " 12 " $15 | 20 " 12 " $28

Southern and Western money taken at par for subscriptions; or Post Office Stamps taken at their full value.

PREMIUM.

Any person sending us three subscribers will be entitled to a copy of the "History of Propellers and Steam Navigation," re-published in book form—having first appeared in a series of articles published in the fifth Volume of the Scientific American. It is one of the most complete works upon the subject ever issued, and contains about ninety engravings—price 75 cents.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in the brick store lately occupied by Messrs. Bullman and I. Prusion, opposite the main-rail road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5 1851.

A Chemical Liquid Solder,

FOR WELDING CHINA, GLASS, Porcelain Ornaments, &c. a very useful article to cement *broken wares, in a substantial manner, with but little trouble or expense.* For sale by

May 5th 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

At the Old Stand of

D. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Barege DeLaines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS plain black, Gro de Rhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans. Woolen yarns. Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass matting 1yd to 2 1-2 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortme t, Window Shades &c. &c. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. A complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 28, 1851.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF,

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the public generally, on Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.

April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects——Emanuel Lyons, inventor and possessor of the invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLEAS, and insects on plants. Emanuel Lyons' PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON.

Price, Flash or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substances which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been extensively used in the Medical faculties of Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 624 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. ap29.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,
June 16 '50 P. M. FRENCH.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

NOW in full operation in the BRICK BUILDING in Front st., nearly opposite the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally, will find a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple, suitable for the season, consisting in part of every variety, such as Berages, Berage de Laines Silk Tissues, Crape DeLaines, Plain and changeable Silks, Ginghams, Prints, Gloves, Parasols, &c. &c. We can't begin to name half of them. It is unnecessary for us to mention the Prices, for such as we have them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting, together with every article necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, as we trust by quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.

Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

Carpets.

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Rich Carpet, very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture.

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs. Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteads, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in this place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Livery Stable, where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Foy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co

134 *WILLIAM STREET,*

NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c.

Girandoles, Candelabras, Gas Fix*tures,* &c.

April 14, 1851,—6mi

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER:

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N.Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES

a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Bareges,
Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Towelings and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Table Lace and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving their attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

serves to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloved, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there, than at Gents' furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY,

will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so that ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment until it stands as far unsurpassing, in point of sale, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to commence and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust, to the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that their interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York Nov. 16th, 1850. 52 1y

To the People of Plainfield.

Mr. D. Archer wishes to express his sincere and deep felt gratitude for the sympathy shown to him, and especially the kind friends who assisted him in his distress, and hop's to merit a continuance of their favor. N. B.—Anything in the way of sign or picture painting will be thankfully received. Orders may be left at the Union Office.

March 31, 1851.—3w.

Just Received,

A NEW Bales Live Geese Feathers of the best quality, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Looking Glasses—A Large number

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, cash.
D. BULLMAN.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 29 Bowery, New York,

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS,

Wholesale and Retail!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 5 & 5s.	
Imperial do do	4 & 4s.
Brussels do	3 & 3s.
Tapestry do	2 & 2s.
Venetian do	1, 1 & 1s.
Dress Mats,	2, 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap.	
Common Carpets, 2 to 4s.	
English Druggets, 5s. 6d. to 6s.	
Floor Oil cloths, 5 to 8s.	
Floor do do 4 yards wide,	
English oil cloth, 3 to 4s.	
Tufted beaneh rugs, 20s.	
Astrakhan do 40s.	
Window shades, 3 to 40s.	
Check matting, 4-4 to 6-4	
Stair Rods 6, 8 & 10s.	
Table Oil Cloth,	1, 1 & 1s.

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 29 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Chestnut Rails.

THE Subscriber has on hand 1000 Chestnut Rails of the first quality, which will be sold at the market price. Also 1000 thrifty Ailanthus trees, which will be delivered in any part of Plainfield at 25 cents each. Apply at the farm of C. Townsend.

GEORGE M. ANGLEMAN.

Plainfield, April 1, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co,,

NO. 215 *GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK,*

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to select his entire stock without the usual delay of running all over town to make his purchases.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their *Staple Goods*, they are prepared to offer the great inducements to buyers as any house in the city, and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to make us a call before purchasing.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—of having the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to their customers the full value for their time and money, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins,

Plaid Silks, DeLaines, Organdies,

Lawns, &c. &c.

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS,

White Canton Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drap Ete, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices.

Housekeeping Articles.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4 4 to 12-4 wide.

Linen Diapers, 3 4 to 10-4.

" Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.

Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities, embracing the very best fabric for family use.

Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs,

Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

The goods are finely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be sustained, and every attention paid to the interest of their employer, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 215 Greenwich St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (25 miles) to Whitehouse, N. J., reducing the staging between the terminus and Easton to 25 miles, an. *Schooley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail Road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st., as per schedule.

Leave New York Leave Elizabethtown

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. | By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M.
(freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M. | (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3½ A. M.	5 40 A.M.	1.40 P. M.
North Branch,	3.40	6.50	2.50
Somerville,	4.30	7.05	3.05
Bound Brook,	4 50	6.15	2.15
Plainfield,	5.20	6 35	2.35
Westfield,	5.50	6.50	2.50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3 15
Elizabethport,	7.50	10.45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York, to convey passengers to Flemington, Lambertville, and Mount Chalk, Pennington, Lawrence, Hopewell, and Much Chunk, Penns. and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Bucktown, Jacksonville, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above cost prices.

JONES & ROCHFORD,
Sept. 19, 1850. 128 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

MANNING VERMEULE,

"HAT MANUFACTURER

Main, Street, Plainfield, N. J.

is prepared to furnish country to sell at the most reasonable prices, and in any quantity and quality.

He receives the latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued and by prompt attention to order he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and see the assortment they can be provided with as handsome and service able a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and that's a fact—don't disagree.

N. B. Nebraska or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 13, 1850.—1y.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

If Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest an ounce of Coagulated Fibrin, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours* out of the stomach of a dog.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a healthy state, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *great Solvent of the food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be an indigestible mass of undigested food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, stupid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or corrupted stomach produces an equal degree of weakness and ruin to the whole system, and the consequence is, disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digestive principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the coats of the stomach of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by Dairymen in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion; Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "One part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and milk as well as healthy stomachs do the same; so good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid is obtained in the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed, and digested, in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 326, states that the most genuine Pepsin is the following of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," says: "The dissolving power of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with that complaint, found that when all else failed, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water—impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of *originating a kind of digestion of them in no way different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work the "*Chemistry of Man*," (Low & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 331-3) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. He says: "The digestion is also supposed to be perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervousness, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated cases will be given in slips of pamphlet form, containing Hundreds Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were as nearly miraculous as could, but possibly be.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine. Nursery, and school children are greatly benefited after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COM PLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief. A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make these good cures perfect and permanent. It is a great *Vigor of Health-giver at once.* It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, low state of Spirits, Despondency, Emigration, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS.

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain all the same matter as in bottles, and are as efficacious in the same cases, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for one Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Single packages and bottle hears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind.

THE Fall Stock of French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that have been in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon as you'll be too late.

D. BUNN & CO.

Sept. 17, 1850.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more solicit you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods—the best for quality, consisting of Mens's Fancy and Every day Boots, Ladies' &c., Boys &c. full assortment.

Sept 12 1850. D. BUNN & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE stocks and premises of Stone Vail are placed in the hands of the undersigned for settlement, all those indebted are requested to make immediate payments of the same. ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 18, 1851.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for hunters, &c.—for sale at Cushing's Store, Harrison, the best article for the purpose. M. F. CUSHING.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by the C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines; such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients, and

And are pleasant to taste and smell, and will not in their operation, and will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had for many years obtaining the genuine recipes of the celebrated Medical Compilers, Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland, and their invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store Vine between Third and Fourth Streets. Hufeland's Bitters is the result of many years' study and experience by the great inventor, not known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia*, and all diseases of a debilitated nature. This medicine has flowed the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and unsolicited testimonies of thousands of the most respectable citizens of the United States is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effects and the same happy results, which it is intended they should be intended, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Cases in great virtue in the recreation of diseases of the liver and the digestive organs. Their powerful searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint* in the worst form. He had been every remedy effected for three years. We can but note the case here. Call and see him; you will experience how cure a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Mens, merchant, 217 Market street cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhea*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of most throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.*"

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can confidently testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from it than from any one of several previous trials from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Those Many Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850

Respected friend: I had for many years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I occasionally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," in the first case upon a daughter, who having a severe "*spell*" of sickness. They "Hoofland's German Bitters" had such a effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and found it exceedingly to strengthen me, and relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system. I not all I had a very severe spell of the Dyspepsia, which continued for about three days, in which time, was despaired of. The Bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and bowels, and soon relieved me from that painful complaint, and gave me general health to the system. I consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

Sold by S. Hamilton's Hotel, Chestnut above Third, by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch above Sixth.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases, no one can doubt, they use it as directed; it will act specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, before counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. ☞ *Purchase none without these marks of genuineness; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 528 Race Street,) Philadelphia. Pa. and by respectable Druggists generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power

Single Bottles, 75 cts., —Three Bottles, $2,00.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

April 15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall and ringbone, thoroughpin, saddle galls, or wire cuts, poll evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG in Somerville by Culver Bro. & Co. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, now selling off at L. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a great part of the labour of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 8 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in shade for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

Sugar, Sugar, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact anything that we can set or do anything with taken in exchange for goods by L. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17, 1849.

64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE—Any Testimonials of a Cure Taken from a copy Once Satisfactorily Established, Will Insure Ten Times Over Their Value.

BRANDRETH'S
PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now set up to QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same medicinal strength as the Pills and Extract.

The great superiority of THIS PURIFIER over SARSAPARILLA and all other Blood Purifiers, is, that it is a pure vegetable extract, and contains all the following Roots, Herbs and Barks, in their most concentrated and highly Essential State.

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

Dandelion, Burdock, Juniper Berries, Wild Cherry, Prickly Ash, Poke, Mandrake, Stillingia, Yellow Parilla, Queen's Delight, Wormwood, Bitter Root, Liquorice, Coriander Seed, Fennel Seed, Caraway Seed, Anise Seed, Coriander Seed, Juniper Berries, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmeg, Ginger, Allspice, Cardamom Seed, Cubebs, Gum Guaiacum, Gum Myrrh, Gum Arabic, Gum Camphor, Gum Benzoin, Gum Aloes, Gum Opium, Gum Cardamom, Gum

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 20. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1851. Whole number 748.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Easton at 5 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. B. HOPE, 41 Courtland St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to know former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective ones, which are often in a state of decay, and are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth, for the last seven years, warranted.

Artificial Teeth, perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and even the entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Laing's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near *Broad* on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 224 Broad St., on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

N. J. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for Dr. Lewis Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plainfield, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, and recommend not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented, or they will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is to call and see those who have used them previous to them much. Try one—you can't both

Just as I finished writing the above and reached over, I saw lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant ribbons and figured DELAINES. Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully solicited.

Plainfield, Sept. 25, 1850. DANIEL BLAIN.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by new arrivals, is determined to sell the present Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

and solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Handbills and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and a

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction. The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited. M. F. CUSHING.

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conquiror,

FOR CASH ONLY.

AT 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds a Plaster as to its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy. It Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cents will restore the Sick and Dying Poor, that want is for their interest and pleasure to use this great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels. Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Ailings, and Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints covered and conquered so to speak, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause,

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each Bottle. The Certificates of about 40 persons will prove the facts stronger still. Only mind that it is DE CIPLET'S Remedy—remember the name)—and no other, and he his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be safe.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send for my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for Cash, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me so much for that. To be sold in all villages.

M. DE CIPLET,

Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

From the *Flag* of our Union.

The Night Sounding;

Or, the Chesapeake Duck-Trapper.

BY F. CLINTON BARRINGTON.

A garden gate opened to the water side. A fine old oak tree grew by the gate and cast it into deep shadow. A maiden, beautiful as an hours, or an Arabian Odaleesque, stood within, gazing off upon the blue bay that spread before her. Her eyes were black and large, and at one and the same time burned and softened — She was leaning forward in an eager and earnest expectant attitude, as if she looked for some boat to appear on the bosom of the water.

An island, a small island, verdant as an emerald, reposed about half a mile distant from the garden. Beyond the island, the farther shore of the bay. with its green meadows and pleasant hills and dark blue woods, was plainly in view.

A small boat, with a single white sail hanging lazily on its mast, was on the beach of the island; and this boat drew the wistful gaze of the young girl.

"How tedious delays! If he does not come soon, I shall not see him to speak to him before father or some one will come in the garden to walk, and so interrupt me!" and as she spoke, she glanced up the long avenue behind her, to the front of a handsome house to which the garden appertained. She then gazed long and earnestly down the bay, as if she was certain some object should approach for which she looked.— She then would glance impatiently towards the small boat on the island; and now she would wave her hand and then her handkerchief at it. All at once a faint report of a gun reached her ears, and she saw a blue smoke rise from the long grass with which the lower end of the island was bordered.

"He is still shooting! I am afraid he may stay till night! He will not come till he finds his boat! I will walk down to his father's and see if he is expected!"

Obeying this impulse, the young girl left the gate, and hastened along the shore about a quarter of a mile when she came to a high stone wall, built strongly, for it had been once a battery. Within the wall was a small stone building that had been an ordnance and ammunition house. She approached it by a well-trod path, that led from it to the water. It was now inhabited by an old man who sat in the door mending a wild duck net; for he was one of those dwellers on the shore of the Chesapeake, who, at the time of our tale, got their livelihood by snaring and shooting the canvass back ducks, that in myriads at a certain season frequent that part of the bay. It was now the last year of the war of 1812-15, and as the defences farther below were good, the old battery was dismantled; notwithstanding there was an important town where government stores were kept, four miles above, totally without defence.

Maurice, when do you think Carrol will be here?" she said, without preface.

The old man, whose head was as white as wool, raised his weather browned and fine countenance, on which honest manliness was written.

"Ah, Miss Kate! Why, this is an honor! Sit down! 'Let me get you a chair!"

"No, Maurice, no! I can't remain! I have something to say to Carroll of great importance, and wish he would return early; but he is still out in the water firing!"

"Yes, he'll never be idle while there's a duck's head to be seen within range! He likes to shoot them, and it is as much as I can do, to make him use the lead and shure; but powder and shot cost quarter the cost of the birds! But he'll be home by sun down!"

"Not sooner! It is now two hours high!"

"I'll go out after him and hurry him home, if you wish to see him particular, Miss Kate!"

"Indeed I wish you would! If—"

"No if's child! I'll go at once! There's my canoe at the landing, and I'll soon have him here! I can take his place till dark!"

"You are so good, Maurice!"

"I will do anything for you, Miss Kate! you are so kind to us; and when my poor dear wife was sick and died, you were so angel to her. Her last prayer was for you! I sometimes marvel how such a father happens to have—"

"Hush, Maurice! you will offend and grieve me!"

"Pardon, Miss Kate! But one can't help making comparisons. Don't think I have any thing against the Colonel; he has always treated me well; but it is strange that a man who is an American born as you can be so strongly attached to the English, as they say he does in this war! I guess if he had a son pressed into their ships as a common sailor, he'd be in favor of this war too! But you are patriotic enough to make up for it!"

Here the old duck-snarer, with his oars in his hand and a straw-hat on his head, took his way to the water side, the maiden following him.

"Tell him to pull his boat in at the foot of the garden, Maurice! I shall be there!"

The old man who was ever ready to oblige the young girl promised it; and getting into his skiff he shoved off, and pulled towards the island on the shore of which the little white sail was still stationary. Kate Powell walked back to the garden gate, and stood there till she saw the skiff reach the island. She then saw the duck boat move away from it, and with its white sail flang to the breeze, dance towards the spot where she stood.

In ten minutes, a young man of two-and twenty came near enough to be seen. He was of good height, had a handsome, bold brown face, and a hazel eye bright and fearless; his person was clad in the coarse garments of his occupation; stout velveteen shooting jacket and trousers, with fishermen's boots reaching above his knees. Across his shoulders was a belt, to which was a long powder horn, shot pouch, and hunter's knife. A double barrelled gun was in his hand. His whole appearance was striking and picturesque.

Leaping to the shore, ere his boat touched it, he hastened to the gate.

"O, Carroll, I have such news for you!" exclaimed the maiden, without further salutation.

He regarded her with tender reverence, like a modest lover who felt honored in his heart of hearts, to be beloved by one so young and lovely like her.

"What news, dear Miss Kate! Father merely told me I must go to you, and I have obeyed. You look troubled. I fear it is ill news!"

"You know my father is friendly to the English!"

"It is said so, Kate! But everybody knows you are a patriot."

"Father has always had an attachment to Great Britain, I suppose, because his father was a baronet, and his elder brother, my uncle Charles, is a baronet. But you must keep secret—at least, you must not betray my father, in case I am so communicate!"

"I betray *your* father, Miss Kate!"

"Hear then what I have to tell, and act as you think best: Two hours ago, a stranger came to the house and had a private interview with father. I was in my room, and the window was up. The window in my father's library was also up; and as the windows adjoin, and both open on the same gallery, the voices in the library passing out of the window, were reflected against the column of the balcony, and thrown into my room and were heard by me distinctly. I cannot repeat here all they said; but I learned that a corvette of twenty guns, and one hundred and fifty men, besides a detachment of sixty soldiers on board, would be up the bay to morrow night, for the purpose of landing above at the windmill quay, to surprise and carry off the valuable stores there."

"This news! But what may be done? If we could get this old battery in a condition to beat them off—but that is impossible!"

"You have not heard all! The stranger, who seemed to be a naval officer, is now in the house; and it is his intention to take one of our boats, and to night sound all the way from the Rock head, up to Windmill Point, and anchor buoys. These buoys are to mark out the channel for the corvette! So, you see, the vessel will certainly reach the place; and as there are no mounted cannon in the town, she can go up in the day time, and protecting a landing party with her guns accomplish her purpose. Now I have sent for you, to advise with you, what ought to be done. My thought is for you at once to sail, and try and reach Baltimore, where there must be some American vessel of war, and send it up in time to prevent this mischief!"

"There is a better plan Kate! a better plan than that, dear Miss Kate,' answered the young man, his eyes lighting up with animation, and his tip compressed with a resolute purpose. "It is likely there is any vessel in Baltimore larger than a schooner; and I could hardly get down there, and a vessel of war come back with me, before the English ship would have effected her object."

"What then is your plan, Carroll?" and she fixed her dark eyes with earnest inquiry upon his.

"To let the English officer, if such he be, complete his soundings, and set his buoys to mark out the channel for the corvette to sail in.'

"And this would be to aid her to reach the town Carroll'

"No! I will follow him as he sets the buoys, in my boat, secretly and silently; and unseen by him, I will remove every buoy in shore farther, to where the water is not five feet deep. The result will be, that the corvette, when she comes up to morrow, will be deceived by the buoys, and strike the bottom. She will then be in our power; for before she can get off, the navy will be up, and cannon could be brought here to plant a battery against her; and without doubt she will have to surrender to us."

This plan seemed to promise the most successful result in the eyes of the young girl; and she at once approved of it; and had it been less admirable she would have been likely to have approved of it; for a woman generally yields her opinion to the judgment of him whom she loves; and Kate Powell and Carroll Maurice were lovers, though one was of an humble station. But love knows no scruples, from that of a heart for the afield, and Don Cupid for the crest. The pride and poverty of Carroll alone withheld him from asking the day when he should claim her as his bride, though she would rather have dwelt with him in a bay side cottage than in the proudest villa of marble, with one she did not love. Carrol, like a young man of honor, and delicacy of sentiment, shrunk from asking her to unite his fate with his lowly one; for such an idea as that they should not continue to love each other forever, never entered into his thoughts.

The same night, the British officer, in disguise, as he was, stole from the villa, accompanied by Colonel Powell. They both bore in their arms a large number of small wooden blocks, to each of which was attached a little white pennon five or six inches long; the neat work of the two gentlemen in the privacy of the library. They got into a row boat at the landing, and proceeded together, to sound the channel. Colonel Powell was well acquainted with the depth of water, and the task was thereby lightened. The officer would sound with the lead, and then anchor his buoy with a small cord and a bar of lead. In this way they pulled along the winding shore three miles, marking out the channel.

Behind them, unsuspected and unseen, rowed Carrol and his old father. They followed them to the end of their line, and then hiding under the shore, while they rowed back past them, they pulled out to the upper buoy, and removed it fifty yards nearer the shore, to where they could touch the bottom with their oars.— Following down the line of coast, they thus displaced every one of them but the six last, which being near Colonel Powell's landing, their removal might be noticed by him in the morning.

Towards two o'clock the next afternoon the corvette hove in sight, and came gallantly on. She passed the villa, and stood steadily up the bay, keeping the channel, which was plainly marked in its first part by the buoys. Carrol's eye was upon her! The maiden was watching the vessel with a throbbing heart, from the garden gate. The old man followed the ship of war's movements with an earnest and excited manner. She presented a stately sight, with her tall masts clothed with canvass, her brilliant guns, her decks crowded with men in blue coats and red coats, her gaily flaunting red-cross flag, and her graceful and majestic motion.

Suddenly the ship strikes! the tallest topmast bends and breaks with the sudden re-action! The sails are all thrown aback with a loud flapping noise! The starboard side heels slowly over, and the next moment the tall ship of war lies down upon her beam, with half her guns under water, and the larboard guns pointing into the sky, at an angle of forty five degrees.

Unable to get her off, or to save her, the English set her on fire at midnight, and deserted her in their boats, just escaping capture themselves, from a thousand militia men, who collected in a short space were ready to embark in barges to attack them.

For his agency in this brilliant defeat of a well-planned expedition, Carrol Maurice was appointed by government second in command of a small armed schooner, from which he was soon transfered to a larger vessel, in three years he was third lieutenant of a frigate, which emboldened him to ask the hand of the fair Kate in marriage, a request to which there was no refusal. With her hand she also gave him a fortune, to which the death of her father soon after the war made her heiress. Thus will courage, true love and patriotism always meet with their due reward.

The Pet Pony.—Some years since I owned a colt of a small breed of horses, which, by kindness, good food, and warm stabling, I reared to such a size that the person of whom I purchased him did not know him or believe it could be the same, and which was at length valued at five hundred dollars, having cost just thirty.— Such is the force of self interest. This pet of the family was broken at two years old, and from that time was free of the house, walking into the parlor or kitchen, and eating of our bread and drinking of our cup, playful as the kitten, and faithful as a dog. All the family rode him in turn, but it was truly remarkable to see the way in which he carried himself when either of my daughters mounted. So careful was he to learn their desires as to the pace he was to assume—whether the trot, or the canter, or even the gallop—that he never would move a step until they were seated and all right, and then receiving the clue from the mode in which the bridle was taken in hand, as to how he was to conduct his movements, the bridle lying on his neck, being a signal for walking with the head low, and this he did at the rate of five miles an hour. If taken sharply, and lifted high, then it was the canter, which was struck into at the first step, and a slight rear before progressing; and this canter was to be continued so long as the bridle was so held; even for miles, but when dropped he dropped so quietly into a walk, as to slide from one into another. Then the light, low grasp of the bridle produced a gallop, as easy as would astonish one. In the roughest roads, and in the darkest nights, it was only to give the bridle so as to carry his head low, even near the ground, and no fear need be felt, either for ourselves or him. In a storm of thunder or rain, it was only to lie on his neck, and wish yourself at home, and you will soon be there in safety. When my daughters visited him in the stable, his first object was the sugar, or apple, or potato, and the apron strings, which it was his custom to untie. It was great to ride with a whip, and he was delighted to canter with it in his mouth. I remember once to have struck him, when he immediately stopped, not knowing what I meant—no more did I, and therefore could not tell him. There was nothing he loved so much as to be talked to and fondled, while he would be continually placing his nose to one's mouth, and draw in his breath, expecting you to pay him the same compliment in return.

Did our young friends ever try the effect of breathing into the nostrils of an animal? Let them do so. It is said that this is the secret practised by the horse tamers; and this "law of love," is applicable to all animals, in all situations, and under all circumstances; it being quite as easy to obtain a proper command over them by kind as by cruel treatment—and who would not incomparably rather be served through love than fear!—*Boston Cultivator.*

Success in Life.—The Newark Advertiser has some pregnant hints on this subject, which are urgently needed in this hurry-scurry age. "Bide your time," "Learn to labor and to wait," are maxims which are not sufficiently pondered by us Americans. It is not the race horse which champs the bit most impatiently at the barriers, or which gets the start and opens the largest "gap" on its rivals at the first heat, that wins the race always. Nor does the locomotive make the most headway, when it thunders the loudest along the rails, and belches forth the most sparks and smoke. Don't conclude, because a man opens the game of life with "honors," that his hand is all trumps.— There is many a "Sleepy David" in life's race, who comes in victorious at the goal, only because he knew how to husband his energies at the beginning. As the Advertiser says:

The attainment of this success does not depend upon forwardness and hurry in entering upon the great race. Some have the faculty and disposition to push precociously into the arena. If one looks at them at the start, he will be ready to predict, that he who leaps first will be foremost at the goal. On the contrary, he may only be the first to have a fall. Success in life is the result of something else besides bold elbowing and pushing at its outset.

Well and simply said.—Shelton, in one of his sermons, says: "An upright is always easier than a stooping posture, because it is more natural, and one part is better supported by another; so it is easier to be an honest man than a knave. It is also more graceful.

"Well, Pat, Jim didn't quite kill you with the brickbat, did he?"

"No, but I wish he had."

"What for?"

"So I could have seen him hung, the villain."

The Irishman's Salute.—Two Irishmen were left in charge of a ship while its officers went ashore, and strictly enjoined not to make or permit any noise on board; but a jug of "ould Irish" one of them had, and the opportunity for a 'bit of a spree' was too great a temptation for them to resist.

They indulged freely, as many of our public men have been known to, soon drank themselves into a patriotic spirit. When one says to the other—

"Be jabers, and let's fire a salute,'

"Agreed,' says the other, 'but that 'ud make the divil's own noise.'

"Tut, tush,' replied the first, we'll stop that.' 'Jist you hould a log over the mouth of the gun, me darlint, and we'll have a roarin' salute without any noise at all, at all.'

Put acquiesced in the arrangement and held the bag as directed, while the other (unclean) off the cannon. The officers hearing the report hastened on board, where they found only one of the Irishmen, and everything in a great state of bewilderment. He was asked what had become of his comrade. 'Sure,' said he, 'Patrick was houldin' a bag over the mouth of the cannon, to stop the noise, while I touched it off, and the last I seed'd of him or the bag, they were goin' in a great hurry towards shore, and that's the last account I can give ye.'

A Contrast.—Among the works now in progress in Germany, is one on America, by Dr. Andree. It consists of three volumes of some 650 octavo pages each, devoted respectively to North, Central, and South America. The following brief extract, which we find in The International, exhibits the spirit of the author:

"A comparison of the history of Europe and of North America, during the time since the first French Revolution, is in every respect to the advantage of the United States. The old world has been convulsed by war, a military emperor has had the sway of Europe, and broken Kingdoms into registers; blood has flowed in torrents, and thousands of millions have been wasted in unnecessary purposes and on royal vanity. Since the fall of the Great Soldier, the nations have incessantly risen against their rulers, and more than a million of men now stand in arms to restrain the people and serve the passions of monarchs and their cabinets. Only sixty years ago, the entire valley of the Mississippi was still a desert, a wild wilderness, with hardly here and there a settlement. Now, all that this empire in subjection—conquered, not by soldiers, with waving banners and sounding trumpets, but by the toil of the farmer, the skill of the artisan, and the enterprising spirit of the merchant. They have drained morasses, cleared up forests, opened roads, dug canals, built ships, and founded flourishing States. Within the period of two generations they have peopled that wilderness with ten millions of industrious inhabitants, and opened a new home to the arts of peace, to civil and religious liberty, to culture and progress. In these sixty years, not so much blood has been shed in wars against Indians in the Mississippi valley as in one of the hundreds of battles fought by the soldiers of European States, most of them for useless or even pernicious ends. No blessing has followed the wars and conquests in Europe, but in the Great West, conquered by labor and enterprise, all is progress and unexampled prosperity."

Freedom in a Republic.—Rather an astonishing instance of freedom in a Republic, occurred the other day in France. A Monsieur Sellier, who had been a professor of rhetoric by calling, and is now a landholder, a Mayor of a considerable commune, and a person of very excellent character, was fined fifty francs by the Tribunal de Correctional Police, for teaching, reading, writing, and arithmetic, gratuitously to his own servants and two or three neighbors, amounting in all to a class of six! The French law does not allow of such teaching without authorization, and Mr. Sellier had a gentle hint that a second *offence* of the same nature would subject him to imprisonment!!

When a man has his mind once enlightened and purified; when his moral and intellectual faculties have fairly gained dominion over the animal and sinful propensities of his nature, he finds in the precepts of the Gospel, precisely what his own reason would dictate.

"Ma'am," said Old Roger to his boarding housekeeper, "in primitive countries, beef is often the legal tender; but, madam," said he, emphatically, thrusting his fork into the steak, "all the law in Christendom couldn't make this beef tender."

A little boy on coming home from a certain church where he had seen a person performing on an organ, said to his mother—"O mammy! I wish you had been at church to day to see the fun!—A man pumping music out of an old cupboard!"

Philanthropy.—"How melancholy to think," said a modern philanthropist of the sentimental school, "that so many of our fellow creatures should, under the arbitrary laws of men, be immured in prisons!"

"Yes," replied a philanthropist of another class, "yes, truly; but not half so melancholy as that so many should be at large who deserve to be there"

In the Canary Islands there are to be found trees which yield an abundance of pure fresh water in the driest seasons. In China, tallow is produced by a certain species of plants; and in Ceylon there are trees which daily supply the people with milk.

In the reign of Henry I, about the year 1130, a sheep could be bought in England for fourpence and wheat enough for feeding one hundred men a whole day; but but a single shilling.

The ancient cooks carried their art to the most whimsical perfection. They were able to serve up a whole pig boiled on one side and roasted on the other.

In Hindoostan, unmarried females, more than sixteen years of age, are regarded as infamous.

The best mode of revenge is not to imitate the injury.

Lines from the Old Scrap Book.

A Bachelor.

Yes I did love the creature. Long I strove
To gain her sympathies, and make her love;
She seemed to listen to my earnest prayer,
I was happy, I could scan her fair
And beauteous oval lips and azure eyes,
And worship Heaven for the lovely prize.

* * * * * *

My suit I urged again; I pleaded strong,
That I myself might be enrolled among
The jewels of her gentle heart, she vowed
She surely wished me well; but, looking proud
Whispered she was free, and would enjoy,
Awhile her liberty, without alloy.

* * * * * *

Since—thrice five years are gone, and I am free
And So is She!

"In answer to his query we would say: The "great moral truths" we spoke of are independent of any words of Christ; therefore it is immaterial to us, as it is to their truth, whether he taught them or not; that being independent of any particular book, person or place; they do not therefore belong exclusively to the Bible or to Christ."—*Plainfield Gazette.*

The above we suppose is a fair specimen of what any one is to expect who gets into a controversy with the editor of the Gazette. He quoted from the New Testament; and, in order to ascertain in what light he regarded that book, (which it was our right to know, and his duty to tell us,) we asked him a question which could not be answered in a straight forward way without giving us the information. We asked him how he knew that Christ ever taught the "moral truth" which he had himself said that Christ did teach? Now, in half one of two things to do: either to say he *didn't know it at all*, and thus retreat—or to say he knew it *because the New Testament said so*, and thus to acknowledge its genuineness, at least so far. But instead of saying the one thing or the other, he gives us an evasion in six lines which would have been just as well expressed in the three syllables—"*no matter.*" He tells us, among other things, that "it is immaterial as to its truth whether Christ taught it or not." He that as it may, it is *not* "immaterial" whether the editor treats the New Testament as *genuine* when it suits him, and *spurious* when it suits him. Let him be content to fight the *battles* of infidelity with the *weapons* of infidelity. Let him ransack the quiver of the blasphemer as much as he pleases, but let the armory of the christian alone.

"Quis" has not been cautioned against entering into an argument with the editor. Suppose the editor should just stop mourning over the ignorance, and crowing over the cowardice, of those who are not his inferiors either in *intelligence or moral courage!* Perhaps some of the *"creefty and designing, idle and corrupt priests"* of our village may, and that before very long, give him an opportunity of removing from our midst, if he can, the *"igous fatus"* of religion which has had existence but in the imagination of fools." Infidelity has had its fighting cocks in times gone by; and if the editor is familiar with their history, he knows that they have been sorry looking birds at the close of battles which they were eager to wage.

We have read the essay entitled "The fundamental principles of justice and truth considered," and have found in it the following passages:

"Many contend, that in the Bible man will find all that is necessary to guide him through this life, and to prepare him for it, *if perchance there is another.*"

"Being thus proven" (the Bible) "by such a mass of disinterested evidence, by evidence which is interested in the very *converse of the proposition* to be untrue or insufficient," &c.

"Therefore, reader, if you believe *that religion consists in what Christ made it to consist,*" &c.

Now we ask a plain answer, in as few words as he can give it, to these questions:

(1.) Whether he believes in the *immortality of the soul?*

(2.) What proposition he refers to, and what the *converse* of that proposition is?

(3.) Where the *religion of Christ is taught?*

We would also ask of him the favor to tell us what *"fundamental principles of truth and justice"* are rejected by the *religion of the Bible?*

We propose in our next to say something of the editor's proposition that *"Nature ever acts by* IMMUTABLE LAWS," and the syllogism by which he establishes it. This is the cornerstone of the editor's system of "ABSOLUTE TRUTH"—and his entire disregard of all suggestions made about the fallacy of his reasoning as well as his frequent repetition of his favorite *"dogma"* leads us to fear that he is *"intolerant,"* *"bigoted,"* and *"superstitious."* In his belief in it.

Still, if *"thinking men will not be deterred"* from following us, we promise to show that the editor's *premises are* false—and then *granting* his premises, that his *conclusion* is false.

We feel, however, in the humour just now of *saying that if the immutability of laws is settled by experience*, we pronounce it an immutable law that *"the pleasure and profit of traveling in hot weather through a fog of words two columns in length, in search of fair material for articles of justice and truth, are fading nothing but low abuse against our civil and religious institutions is inversely as the square of the distance travelled."*

QUIS.

*By the way, we are afraid the editor is a little sceptical in his *classical* as well as his theological notions.

A New Park.—The Mayor proposes to the Corporation to purchase ground somewhere to the north of the streets now built on, for the purpose of having a splendid park, similar to Hyde Park, in London, or the Champs des Elysees, in Paris. There is a piece of ground, covered with old forest trees, containing three hundred acres, between the Third avenue and the East river, and north of Forth-th street, that would furnish a most admirable site for such a purpose; and we earnestly hope that the Corporation will make no objection to so important a work. It is intended for future generations, but what is done should be done quickly, or it can not be done at all.—*N. Y. Observer.*

By the late census in New Mexico, it appears that among the population over twenty years of age only one in 103 can read! Thus it may be seen what catholicism does for a people, though for centuries under its immediate and entire sway.

Two Statements Exactly.—A little more than 50 years ago, says the *Richmond (Va) Republican*, the imports of Virginia amounted to $4-085,472, and those of New York to $907,200. In 1849, the imports of Virginia amounted to $241,935, and the exports in domestic produce $3,363,422; the imports of New York to $92,-507,309, and her exports $36,738,215. Such facts as these cannot be too frequently repeated. They are burningly disgraceful, but if a red hot coal on the back of a terrapin will start him on his travels, it cannot be applied too soon or too often."—A Virginia paper says that.

Strange Application.—The British Government have requested the Mayor of New York to send over two police officers to detect genteel thieves at London during the great Fair. The application comes through Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New York, and the expense is to be borne by the British Government. Why they wish for our police officers has not been stated,—perhaps because they are presumed to be acquainted with "genteel" American rogues. What will John Bull send for next?

Patent Revolving Cannon.—Er. Z. M. Lewry, of Portville, Cattaraugus Co., has invented a cannon which will load and discharge itself fifty times a minute. It is stated in the Cattaraugus Whig that the War Department has passed a resolution in favor of adopting this ingenious destructive power, for our government.

Three negroes were arrested in Baltimore, lately, on Sunday, and found in their They were each fined nine dollars with costs.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Illinois exempting homesteads to the value of $150 from execution.

The Canal lands in Pennsylvania have been opened from which anthracite will soon be delivered at Philadelphia at $2.37 per ton.

There are no less than 12,000 emigrant paupers upon Ward's Island, below New York.

In the boat race at Brunswick, Georgia, the Kate Kenan, rowed by blacks, beat the John Dufour, rowed by whites, and won the stakes, $2000, and many bets, amounting perhaps to $10,000. Each boat had six oars, and the K. K. came out fifty yards ahead in a mile race.

The Swedish navy is very efficient, and comprises 49 large class steamers.

We understand, says the Jersey City Telegraph, that our townsman, Horace H. Day, has commenced proceedings at law against the Daily for libel. The causes of action are certain articles upon the credit and mercantile character of Mr. Day, which have recently appeared in that paper. Mr. Day lays his damages at $20,000.

According to the statement of the Receiver of Taxes in New York city, there are but two millionaires in the city, William B. Astor, who owns $2,600,300, and whose taxes amount to $29,579 26; and Peter Lorrilard, whose property is set down at $1,169,900. Boston boasts of eight or ten millionaires, some of whom are worth six millions and more.

News for the Children.—10,500 bushels of Peanuts have just arrived in New York from the river Gambia in Africa.

Wm. B. Astor's tax last year in the city of New York was $23,891.

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New Goods.

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Formerly E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Pratt Brook's, and opposite Doct. C. H. Stillman's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and as many new customers as may see proper to give him a call, being assured there who call can be accommodated as well or better than elsewhere.

April 8, 1850. E. B. TSITWORTH.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

CEMENT. 13 shillings a barrel.
PLASTER OF PARIS LIME, 10s. a barrel, by
Sept. 9, 1850 F. M. FRENCH.

THE UNION

PLAINFIELD, May 20, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

The celebration of the opening of the Erie Railroad, and the passage of the first train of cars from Piermont to Lake Erie, was the most prominent item of news which occurred last week. The President of the United States, with nearly all of his Cabinet, and many other distinguished personages, with a large crowd of less noted people attended it. The President and suite arrived at Amboy on the Camden and Amboy road, on Tuesday to which place the Piermont New York city officials and invited guests, were dispatched by them. A sumptuous dinner was served on board. The passage outside Staten Island, through the Narrows was chosen, and all the forts, and several steamships gave long and loud salutes. They were received at the Battery by the Mayor, and 9000 citizen soldiers under Maj Gen. Sanford, with tens of thousands of people. After speeches from the President, Mr. Webster, Attorney General Crittenden, and others, the procession moved to the City Hall, where the military were reviewed. The city's guests then went to the Irving House, where a grand dinner had been provided.

Wednesday morning the party was taken by the Erie to Piermont, where they were taken up by two trains of cars to Elmira, where they passed the night. They were met everywhere with banners, cheers, and the roar of cannon, and the President and Mr. Webster were called upon at almost every station to address the people. On Thursday they arrived at Dunkirk on Lake Erie, the termination of the road, every where received with much enthusiasm, and many demonstrations of delight.

The N. J. Medical Society held its annual meeting at New Brunswick last Tuesday. Dr. J. H. Phillips, of Mercer, was chosen President for the ensuing year. Dr. J. Paul, of Mercer; Dr. J. W. Craig, of Somerset; and Dr. S. Coles, of Essex; were elected the Standing Committee

The Morris Turnpike Co. were last winter authorized to increase their capital, and build a plank road from Morristown to Elizabethtown Books of subscription for this increased capital are now open.

The recent attempt to invade Cuba, it seems, was far better organized, more extensive, and more powerful, than the former one—but it is supposed that the prompt and energetic measures of the Administration at Washington have completely broken it up, and the parties concerned have dispersed to their homes.

Burglaries are still alarmingly frequent in Newark. The Advertiser of Thursday mentions four or five.

Charles Sumner, the recently elected Senator from Massachusetts, has written a letter avowing himself in favor of the Union, decidedly. It causes not a little surprise, as he was supposed to be an abolitionist. It is greatly admired at Washington.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$4,600,000 on the way.

The steamship El Dorado arrived at N. York from Chagres on Saturday morning, with news from San Francisco to April 15. The news, with $1,000,000 in gold and 250 passengers, was brought from San Francisco by the steamer Panama, which arrived at Panama May 2d. The steamer Isthmus left San Francisco at the same time with a million and about 250 passengers. The Columbus had arrived at Panama with a million, and the Tennessee with $1,600,-000. The El Dorado left Chagres May 7th

The prospects of the miners and agriculturists are reported to be better than before. The markets were dull, being overstocked with goods

The French threaten to blockade Honolulu for laying duties on wines and brandies. If so, the King will raise the stars and stripes, and throw himself on the protection of the U. S.—There are 2000 Americans in the town to about a dozen French. The French cannot fire a shot into any of the Hawaiian towns without destroying the property of American citizens, which would make trouble between the two.

Great distress is said to exist among the miners at the Gold Bluff, owing to scarcity of provisions and the deep snow. On the route to the mines, the snow was at least 30 feet deep, and numbers have perished in the mountains from the inclemency of the weather.

Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut elected Seymour, the democratic candidate, Governor, on the first ballot, by 3 majority.—The Legislature has been claimed to be whig, but three members supposed to be whigs voted for him on free soil grounds. The Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, next elected by the Legislature, are whigs, 1 majority, temperance men turning the scale. The democrats elected their Secretary and Controller by 2 majority.

The New Brunswick Charter Election last week resulted in the choice of a majority of the whig candidates; but it is the first time in ten years in which they failed to elect all. The democrats now have one of the three aldermen, and three of the six Common Councilmen. Peter N. Wycoff, whig, is Mayor.

From Abroad.—During the past fiscal year $18,476,763 worth of shawls, silks, laces, bonnets, laces, jewels and gems, were imported into this country for the use of ladies! What *dear* creatures they are.

The foundation of the moral and religious system of the editor of the Gazette, is the *immutability of the laws of nature*,—and the evidence he adduces is man's experience. Man's experience extends back but a very little way into eternity—and forward not an hour, and as regards all eternity past and future, all the evidence his witnesses can produce is the *general belief of mankind*. Does that prove that water always has and always will run down hill? By no means. The general belief of mankind now and during the whole period of man's existence, will freely and confidently testify that there was a time when her hills or water ex. isted, and that there will be a time when the earth with all that it contains will be destroyed. *His own witnesses instead of proving his position* prove directly the contrary. The large body of mankind, from the first man to the present time, whether Mahommedan or Pagan, Christian or Jew, have believed and still believe, so far as they believe at all on the subject, that the laws of nature are mutable—that is are subject to the control of their creator, who can suspend or reverse them as He sees fit. The said editor relies strongly on the assertion that men *know* that the laws of nature are immutable, and constantly *act* from that knowledge. Now we assert that there is scarcely an individual in Plainfield, to go no farther, whose conduct is not daily modified and influenced by a belief that there is a Power above those laws—and that He can, and has, and will, when occasion requires, alter or suspend them. The whole foundation of his system is completely knocked away by all the evidence he can himself produce—and his *"position"* is *"insignificant"* enough.

The Gazette most obstinately persists in making infidelity a prominent subject, and we fear will make people abroad think it interesting to the Plainfield people, thus giving us a bad name. Last week it contained not a line of news, the greater part of the reading matter inside being devoted to infidelity—the leading editorial occupying over two columns, endeavoring to persuade men to *reject the Bible* and *obey Christ*—two things *perfectly contradictory*. But the inconsistency, the wickedness, and the dislike or indifference of its readers to this almost exclusive attention to such absurdities, are its own affair, not ours.

As the editor of the Gazette has apparently with reason, and not uncourteously, repeatedly asked to have his arguments refuted, we will proceed to give to him and our other readers, some few reasons why we have not seen fit to enter upon a full discussion of the matter with *him*. 1st. *We are not aware, as stated before*, that we have any subscribers who doubt the truth of the Bible or christianity. 2nd. It is a well known fact that the more any one argues in favor of any thing, the more strongly does he believe it; therefore the result would likely be to make him hug his error the more closely.—3dly, A country newspaper is not the place to discuss such questions. 4thly. The argument is well nigh exhausted on both sides. For eighteen hundred years have infidels been making their attacks upon christianity, and in every case have these attacks been triumphantly repelled—not an argument or a statement presented by him, but has been presented hundreds of times before, and as often confuted, to the entire satisfaction of ninety-nine hundredths of the civilized world.

5thly. We cannot believe that the editor is sincere in his expressed desire for the truth, for if he was he would take very different means to obtain it. If he was perverted by reading Tom Paine, and was desirous of ascertaining the real truth, he would also read equally able authors on the other side—there are plenty of them and easily to be obtained. Certainly he knows there are none residing in this place more capable of convincing him than those who have already written in full on the subject. If he rejects them, he will certainly reject all that we can produce. If he cannot or will not see the sun when it shines, we see no necessity for lighting a candle to show it to him. 6thly. It is too late in the day to argue this question. Voltaire with the host of his associate French infidels, with Hume, Gibbon, Bolingbroke, Tom Paine, and many others, with all their effort, untiring zeal, and acknowledged talent, could make no impression injurious to the Bible or christianity,—and how can the infidels of the present day advance their cause by merely reiterating their arguments?

For these reasons, and others which we might adduce, we have not thought it advisable to meet our neighbor by regular argument—supposing his talk merited nothing but denunciation. Nevertheless we shall if we see fit occasionally poke an ugly argument at him, and will not reject any well-written communications on our side of moderate length.

A Beautiful Pictorial Sheet.

Wilson & Co., New York, have just issued their mammoth double Brother Jonathan for the National Jubilee, July 4th. It has a valuable and interesting collection of original pictures and historical documents relative to America and American Independence, which we have not room to enumerate. For young readers two mammoth pages of the paper are devoted to fun and adventure. This Brother Jonathan is really and truly a grand affair, and the editors promise for themselves at least one hundred thousand circulation. We have no reason to doubt their expectations will be realized considering the wonderful cheapness of the sheet which is but 12 cents a copy, or ten for one dollar.

A person in Italy has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for omitting to pray for the Emperor of Austria. We had no idea that royalty placed such an estimate on prayer.

The old Board of Chosen Freeholders of this county met at the Court House Monday of last week, Zachariah Webster, Director in the chair.

The committee charged with alterations of the Jail reported thereon. The work has been done in a substantial manner. They can now class the prisoners, and secure subordination, health, and improvement in morals. A portion of the prisoners have been set at work at shoe fitting on coarse shoes from the eastward, and do the work well. By the alteration they suppose $2000 will be saved to the county.

Other committees reported.

In the afternoon, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Cory, and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That upon this board visiting the Jail this day, and inspecting it under its present arrangement, that one and all of us are highly delighted with the reformation, and feel that we cannot too warmly recommend our sister Counties to visit and arrange their criminal institutions accordingly.

—That in the opinion of this board we are firm in the belief that the citizens of our County will justify us in the outlay we have been to, —1st, because it is a great reformation in morals; 2d because it is economical to the County under its present working, saving at least $2000 yearly, as compared with its present plan of operations.

—That this board tender their thanks to the gentlemanly jailor Mr. Abraham Beach and his deputy, Mr Ritchie, the Matron, Miss Anna Beach, and also to the Committee on Building and Prison Reform, for their attention and zeal on this great work of moral reform.

By Mr. Garthwaite,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered to Zachariah Webster, Esq., for the faithful discharge of the duties of Director of the Board of the past year, and he will please to accept the same.

To which Mr. Webster made a suitable reply, and the Board adjourned sine die.

The new Board met on Wednesday morning. Zachariah Webster, Esq. of Plainfield, was unanimously elected Director for the ensuing year, and Cyrus Baldwin, Clerk.

The reports of School Superintendents were read and referred to the School Committee.—Plainfield it seems has 665 children between 5 and 18 years, schooled.

Bills of Briant & French, of Plainfield, for expenses incurred in apprehending the robbers of their store, were referred to the Auditing Committee to report to the board at with power.

The County Tax was fixed at $25,000.

The binding of the census returns of the county was ordered.

In the afternoon, the Standing Committees were announced, and the Board adjourned to May, 1-52.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders for Somerset County stands 10 whigs to 6 democrats. Warren sends two new members, Reuben Coddington, whig, and John W. Adams, democrat.

The new Board met on Wednesday, and elected John G. Garretson, of Bridgewater, Director, Charles C. Hoagland, Clerk, Ezekiel Schenck, County Collector, and Rev. R. R. Rogers, and H. M. Gaston, School Examiners for the county. The county tax was fixed at $11,000. The erection of a county workhouse was not thought expedient.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax last Tuesday evening, with three days' later news from Europe. She brings 30 passengers and £500 in specie. The World's Fair was opened on the 1st inst by the Queen in great pomp and splendor, in the presence of 30,000 persons without disorder or accident.

Emigration from England and Ireland continues unabated, and portions of the latter are likely to be depopulated.

Austria and Russia have demanded of the Sultan that he retain Kossuth and his fellow patriots for two years longer. The Sultan is inclined to refuse, and throw himself on the protection of France and England.

Cotton was said on the decline. Trade at Manchester was dull.

She arrived at Boston on Thursday morning —11 days and 20 hours from Liverpool.

The Niagara sailed from Boston for Liverpool last Wednesday noon, with 82 passengers for Liverpool and 10 for Halifax—and but $990 in English gold as specie.

The steamship City of Glasgow sailed from Philadelphia on Thursday, with 134 passengers and $115,600 in specie.

Godey's Lady's Book for June has been received, which concludes the 42d half-yearly volume, and 21 years since it was commenced by the same proprietor and publisher as now conducts it—a very long time for a publication to be under the control of one man. The Lady's Book in its varied excellence gives ample evidence of much experience, talent and wealth.

Sartain's Magazine for June has also been received. It is in many respects different from the above, but not inferior—some preferring one and some the other. It has already attained a circulation of 37,000 copies monthly—a valuable proof its merits.

The Quickest Passage.—The steamer Reindeer on Wednesday morning left New York at 7 o'clock and reached Albany 10 minutes before 3—time 7 hours and 40 minutes—the shortest trip ever performed. She stopped at all landings and encountered strong head winds all the way.

Large Shad.—The largest shad known to have been caught in the Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, the present season, was caught this morning, and forwarded as a present to a gentleman of Newark. It measures 2 feet 2 inches in length, 1 foot 8 inches girth, and weighs 8 pounds.

A fashionable tailor in the city of Mexico advertises handkerchiefs stamped with lively representations of the American Eagle taking Cordova.

☞ There will be a Lecture delivered before the Sons of Temperence on Saturday evening next, at the Second Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Wm. Whittaker, at which time there will be a Bible presented by the Ladies of Plainfield to the Order. The Bible will be presented on the part of the donors by a lady, and received on the part of the Order by one of its members. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ A full attendance of the members is requested at the Division Room at 7 o'clock.

A Convention in Western Virginia has nominated Mr. Webster for the Presidency.

The Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, late Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Oregon, died on the morning of the 9th of April, while on his way from Panama to San Francisco, on board the steamer California.

A dinner bell has been manufactured for the Boston jail, out of six hundred and ninety counterfeit quarter eagles that were found in the pocket of two young men who were convicted of making and passing such coin.

The Rahway Register says that a regular steam communication between that place and New York is about to be established.

Virginia and Free Negroes.

Richmond, May 17th.

The Virginia Colonization Society agent has received 300 applications from free negroes to go to Liberia.

A portion will be sent by the next Expedition.

A clothing firm in London has offered £850 for the outside and cover of the Exhibition Catalogue, as an advertisement page. The offer was refused, the charge, it is said, being £1,000.

Gov. Brown, of Florida, has recently examined carefully the everglades of that State, and thinks they can never be adapted to agriculture.

For want of a block he will stumble at a straw.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—*Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges*, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

M. F. CUSHING.

For Sale by

New York Prices Current, May 17, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,12 to 4.75
Rye Flour,	3,38 to 3,44
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,00 to 3.00
Grain—Wheat,	,95 to 1,00
Rye,	,72 to ,74
Corn,	,58 to ,61
Oats, Jersey,	45 to 46

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Laing & Webster, $4,63; Henry A. Cory, 3,00; Ellis Ayers, 1,50; Lewis Ackin, 1,50; Berry & Runyon, 1,00; Rev. G. Sheldon, ,75; Isaac Manning, ,75; Webster & Marsh, ,69; James F. Roche, ,50.

MARRIED.

April 29th, by Rev. J. T. English, Mr. Dennis Van Liew, to Miss Caroline E. Goltra, all of Liberty Corner.

April 30th, by the same, Mr. Lewis Runyon, of Rahway, to Miss Margaretta S. Case, of Liberty Corner.

On the 8th inst. Joseph Neff, of New York, to Adaline Smith, of Rahway.

DIED.

In Warren township, on the 11th inst. Caroline, daughter of John Q. A. Drake, aged four years and a half.

In Elizabethtown, on the 4th inst. Samuel Oliver, in the 58th year of his age.

At Rahway, April 25th, Crowell Alston, aged 27 years.

Ture Satins.

JUST received, 5 pieces of Ture Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by

D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and see us a call.

April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF.

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

A Chemical Liquid Solder,

FOR WELDING CHINA, GLASS, Porcelain Ornaments, &c. a very useful article to cement broken wares, in a substantial manner, with but little trouble or expense. For sale by

May 5th 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoe.

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices.

JONES & ROCHFORD.

Sep. 13, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

Hudson River

Hosiery and Glove Store,

273 (old No. 255½) Greenwich Street,

Two Doors above Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment *of all kinds and sizes* of English, German, and domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's under garments, suited to every season, knitting and tidy cotton, merino yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of GLOVES.

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, Figured Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for suits, Lace Capes, Veils, Children's Worked Waists, Crenol, muslin work Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Laces of widths, black silk Lace for trimming, GLOVES of every description, dress makers' Trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices and strictly adhered to.

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN.

April 28, 1851 273 Greenwich-st New York.

my30 2 m.

Professor A. C. Barry's

TRICOPHEROUS,

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, tumors and lumps, ulcers, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation there is no such word as fail." This first journal in America, medical men of the highest scientific, professional standing, and numerous ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf, dandruff, and all disorders of scalp, curing contusions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised to the public, prints, or manuscripts, either to cheapness as well as efficacy. Barry's Tricopher ous is unrivalled. The immense cash sales of the article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent. less than the price of any other preparation for the hair now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and the skin, (embracing valuable directions for the cultivation and preservation of the human ornament,) in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

How Natural!

WHEN any one buys some of French & Runyon's good molasses for 2 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more; and at the same time it is very natural to buy some muscovado sugar in price from 6d to 8d per yard, and to buy some good sugar at a very low price, say good teas for 2s. per lb., how very natural; and the naturally low price of the Ginghams, Calicoes, Prints, Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings and Dress Goods, Shoes and Stockings furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. *Natural*—how natural!

FRENCH & RUNYON.

May 12, 1850.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Plainfield, have opened the store stand between D. Bullman and L. Crozier, on Front street, near the road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5, 1851.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David T. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce will always be taken in exchange for Groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Foy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

At the Old Stand of

D. BURMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers and the public in general, that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would particular y call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my present assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Berege DeLaines,

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS, plain black, Gros de Rhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Diapers.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, from 3 cts. to 8c. per yd.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wood Bedsteads, and all chair Carpetings, from one ply to 3 ply to 1.12 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortme t, Window Shades &c. &c. Cedar, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 22, 1851.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended the present assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and styl. of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in so doing.

New York Nov. 18th, 1850. 43 1y

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Dyspepsia. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have weakness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholic in a few minutes. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for Dyspepsia that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield. M. F. CUSHING.

Nov. 19, 1850.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front st., only opposite the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally will find a sparkling and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple, suitable for the season, consisting at present, such as Berages DeLaines Silk Tissues, Crape DeLaines; plain figured and changeable Silks, Ginghams, Prints, Gloves, Parasols, &c. &c. We can't begin to name half of them it is unnecessary for us to mention that Fancy Articles as we have them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also in select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting, together with every article necessary for a gentlemen's complete outfit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, as we are used to quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.

Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

Carpets.

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet, very suitable for Halls. Joining Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Bootjackers, Office and Children's Chairs, Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteads, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in this place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co

134 *WILLIAM STREET,*

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabras, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851—6m

ONE PRICE STORE.

James H. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing busine s for the last eight years—of having the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to purchasers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins,

Tuil le, DeLaines, Organdies,

Lawns, &c., &c.

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Canton, Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drap Ete, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 44 to 92 4 wide.

Linen Diapers, 2 4 to 10 4 wide.

Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c

Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities, embracing the very best fabric for family use.

Ticking, Alpacas in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs. Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be n sullied, and any deviation from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.

No. 215 Greenwich-st, New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS

every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES

a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,

Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality

French Printed Muslins and Lawns,

Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Bareges,

Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,

Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,

Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,

New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Towelings and Towels, &c.

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies,

Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts,

Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,

Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings,

English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving their attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while strict adherence is the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, underclothing, hosiery, &c., at much lower rates there, than at Gents' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

Just Received,

A NEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 8 & 9s.	
Imperial do do	10 & 11s.
Brussels carpets,	3,6 5,6 &c.
Tapestry do	2 & 2½.
Venetian do	2,3 & 4s.
Hemp Matting,	8,9 & 10s.
Table and piano covers cheap	
Common Carpets,	2 to 4s.
English Druggets,	3s. 6d. to 6s.
Floor Oil Cloths,	3 to 4 yards wide.
Floor do.	5 yards wide.
English oil cloth,	8 to 9s.
Tufted hearth rugs,	20s.
Axminster do	40s.
Window shades,	8 to 40s.
Check matting,	4-4 to 6-4
Pale Canton do	6 & 8s.
Table Oil Cloth,	3s.

HIRAM ANDERSON.

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Chesnut Rails.

THE Subscriber has on hand 1000 Chesnut Rails of the first quality, which will be sold at the market price. Also 1000 thrifty Altanthus trees, which will be delivered in any part of Plainfield at 25 cents each. Apply at the farm of C. Townsend.

GEORGE M. ANGLEMAN.

Plainfield, April 1, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK,

(First door below Barclay-st.,)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to find his entire stock without the usual delay of running all over town to make up his assortment.

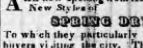
J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with importers and jobbers with which their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as any house in the city and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine the extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey



Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to Whitehouse, N. J., reducing the staging between the terminus and *Easton* to 35 miles, an. *Schooley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket, Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with the N. J. Rail Road, which runs from New York from the foot of Courtland-st., at per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M., 1 (fare eight) and 5 P. M. (fare six.)

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3½ A. M.	8 40 A.M.	1.40 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	5.50	1.50
Somerville,	4.30	6.05	2.05
Bound Brook,	4 50	6.15	2.15
Plainfield,	5.20	6 35	2.35
Westfield,	5 50	6.50	2.50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3 15
Elizabethport,	7.50	10.45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk, Penn.; and to Flemington, Lambertville, Clinton, Bucktown, Jugtown and Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, in N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects——Emanuel Lyon, inventor and possessor of the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, RED BUGS, ANTS, FLIES, FLEAS, and insects on plants also PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, relief in five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON.

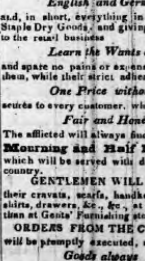
Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has testimonies of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 420 Broadway, New York.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. ap29.

Purify the Blood.



The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been compiled that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced by their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and label, and every pill assumed according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New-York.

For sale by

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Looking Glasses—A Large number

JUST RECEIVED—from 86 cents to $7, cash. D. BULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and many variety and quantity.

He received the latest fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and service able a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin and Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water will digest or dissolve *Five Pounds of Rhin Beef in about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which is freely secreted from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food*, the *Purifier*, the *Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion—no conversion of food into blood and consequently no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, morbid, and destructive fermentation of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill'd and/or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curds of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "one part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To whom this fact is of value that may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which the process of digestion is going on, and eggs will be *softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Lowles & Wells, New York, page 35, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Coathe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that the distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous work on "Vegetable Diet," says: "it is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that a solution of the coats of animals, macerated in water" imparts to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work on "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila., 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chimical history of Digestion. The present experiments serve to know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Prof. Caspar Deughlison of the *Jefferson College*, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. He experimented with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the human stomach, and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestive fluid."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Distress, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the thousands of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and cured were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the use of wine or ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how long standing it is, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose removes all the symptoms*, though daily needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow as a matter of course. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Sorrelness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Fluid of Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (post paid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eight Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sole stock agent for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 16, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THESE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on the ladies in search of new Fall Goods that we have just received, consisting of Mous. Delaine, Lustre De'aines, Lustre De., Bayadere, fall assortment.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE, That the books and accounts of Jesse Veil are placed in the hands of the subscriber for collection, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payments of the same.

Plainfield, March 18, 1851. ELISHA RUNYON.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber.

June 18 1851 P. M. FRENCH.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Imagining of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant to taste and smell, and mild in their operation, and will remove disease from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the honour of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great curative powers of Hufeland's Wistar's and Hoffman's Hufeland; and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the purest and most valuable tonic in existence, and a great inventor, and known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia*, &c. By the word 'tonic' is expressed a property of this remedy which obtained the admiration of the whole Western World. The testimonials and innumerable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases could be published, if deemed necessary, but the immortal invent indicated and intended, and consequently must be proportionably beneficial to the human race.

"These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possess ing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and digestive organs, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Elwell's Railroad House, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in their worst form. Heard b en very seriously afflicted for three years. We can but note his case here. Call and see him; he will personally state what a load one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W Muir, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhea*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of not only throughout the Union, with a permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bo tles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun, Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31 1849;

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived much more benefit from its operation than we ha tired previous v from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I find for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," in the city, and found relief upon a slight trial, also having a reverse spell of sickness. Thy "Hoofland's German Bitters" had such effect upon his general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system. Last fall I had a very severe spell of the Dysentery, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. Thy Bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and surely relieved me from that premature fate inflicted, and gave me general health to the system. I consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 5 Jennings's Alley, Carpenter, above Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases, no one can doubt, if they use it as directed; it will act specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is perfectly safe to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is impossible for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. ☞ *Purchase none without these marks of genuineness; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot,

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 578 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa; and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

For sale by all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power.

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2.00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

April 15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough-pin, needle galls, or wire galls, sweeny, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CHASE, in Somerville, by Culver Bureau-long. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N.B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, now selling off at I. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BILLMAN.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best of soap, besides saving a gr at part of the labour of washing, for sale by M F CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR Rebillings a gallon, and Charcoal in about 2 cents, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

FIGUS, Bitter, Rags, Coco, Oats, and is fast coming to the front as one of our leading wills, taking in exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17. 1850.

64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE.—One Tablespoonful at dose—THREE DOSES a day—One bottle containing 64 doses lasts Twenty-One Days.

Price 25 cts per bottle, or Six for $1.00.

BRANDRETH'S
PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, *and is of the same unit of strength as the Pills and Powders.*

The great superiority of THIS PURIFIER OVER SARSAPARILLA *and all other medicines now in use for the cure of Scrofula, Scurvy, and the following facts:* FIRST—*because it not only possesses, as portions of its composition, the* PURE ESSENCE OF

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock,
Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

and many powerful, more powerful, and larger quantities of each of them, than any such bottle of it than can be found in any bottle of medicine called Sarsaparilla.

But, SECONDLY—*because* THIS PURIFIER *also possesses the medical virtues and healing virtues of the other*

Roots, Herbs, and Vegetables,

the PURIFYING properties of which are *greatly increased* in Strength—Virtue, and power, when compounded with Sarsaparilla. Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras, they make the medicine the most certain and active PURIFIER in the world. So true is this, that *this bottle has been declared medical effect*, the Dose is

Only One Tablespoonful, *three times a Day.*

But it is not only the Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in compounding it its medicine *in large bottles*, owing so much weakened and rendered inert by the Dose of Sarsaparilla being so small—viz—ONE TEASPOONFUL—ONE—THREE, FIVE, or MORE times a day, differ from each other, that a medicine of such *different strength* cannot be relied upon, therefore, so many spoonfuls at a dose, and so many doses a day, will be used as is bottle of it is

Pure, Free, or Six Days,

which show that a bottle of BRANDRETH'S PURIFIER will last from TWELVE to SIXTEEN DAYS longer than a bottle of Sarsaparilla; and if its daily consumption is considered, it will be found to contain HALF MORE than a daily (*large dose*) of Sarsaparilla, then it FOLLOWS that One bottle of the PURIFIER is worth THREE bottles of *Any Fine Sarsaparilla* in the form of sarsaparilla. The above computation does not yet show the great *difference* in the strength of different bottles of Sarsaparilla, which is *immense*, and which renders it impossible to rely upon it.

THIS will appear by the certificates of cures in *Brandreth Pamphlets*, shortly issued.

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANDRETH'S PURIFIER

has more efficacy, and cures more impure blood disease, than

TEN Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

If, then, One Bottle of Purifier sells for One Dollar, *One Bottle of Sarsaparilla should sell for Ten Dollars.*

A CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

MR. J. R. HARRIS of *Rome*, Oneida Co., N. Y., who was *cured of Scrofula* in 1846, swore to the *facts* before Judge Edmonds, in the City of *New York*, on the 26th of *December*, 1849, under the following circumstances:

Brandreth's Pills of New York had manufactured and vended a spurious article in the City of New York, called Brandreth's Medicines, in imitation of the genuine article of Brandreth's Pills, and for which a verdict was procured to obtain damages, in the Supreme Court of the City of New York, in favor of Samuel B. Brewster, Esq., St Liberty street, as counsel for the said Samuel B. Brandreth, against Samuel Brandreth, Jr., as Receiver to the Estate of Samuel Brandreth, deceased, and the said Brandreth's Medicine had in some cases published FALSE STATEMENTS of cures, which the said Brandreth, Jr., as Receiver, was not entitled to damages. The said Mr. Harris was examined with Brandreth's Purifying Extract—have used it for *Scrofula*. About two bottles of it relieved me. I had been afflicted by it for about twenty years. I had a running sore on my neck. I had used many other medicines before I used this. When I commenced using the *Purifier* I had a running sore on my neck, and a large lump on my breast, and a sore on my leg. I took two bottles of the Purifier, and it relieved me from all. The sore on my neck is healed, and the lump on my breast is gone. I have not taken any medicine for about two years. I was afflicted with a cancerous humor on my leg, which had eaten through my skin, so that my bone was to be seen. I had been under the care of a physician for about two years, and he had given me up. I was advised to use Brandreth's Pills. I had used other medicines before I used the Pills. I had procured about eight boxes of Brandreth's Pills, and used them. I was cured. I only took two boxes of a spoonful at a dose. I have not used any medicine since. I was cured in 1846. I have not had any sore on my leg since. I have been in good health ever since. I took the full dose in spoonful, which is recommended, and was healed my sores, so that I have not had any sore since. I have not taken any Pills for the last two years. I have not taken more than two boxes of Brandreth's Pills. I have been in Canada, where I got the *Extract*; the bottle HEALED my sores, and I then worked seven years on the Erie Canal, and had no sores. I have not had any sores since I was cured. I used *Sarsaparilla* before I used Brandreth's Pills. I used about two bottles of Sarsaparilla. I used the Extract of Sarsaparilla. I used *Sarsaparilla* before I used the Extract

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 21. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1851. Whole number 749.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, at 2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtland St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month, at Bond street.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep fugitive specimens in a perfect state and to discover defective cases, which are often as painless as they are beneficial, if taken in hand in season, and before the teeth are quite unconscious of it, until it is too late to save the teeth.

If all persons in connection with gold as healthy teeth as I do, there would be no occasion for my services.

For the benefit of those who prefer a natural appearance from a

Artificial Tooth prepared by myself, inserted in the most approved manner, I will warrant satisfaction, or no charge preferred. All operations strictly Cash.

Rooms at Laing's.

Persons within the reach of the subscriber, may be found at their residence in Elizabethtown, Wednesday and Thursday. Where and when sold, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Wednesday next at his office in Broad on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 224 Broad St. Newark, on Mondays.

Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

A. F. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Dixon's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Washing Gold Lace for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, and a great deal of washing articles in washing, which the need not be mentioned, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to recommend the above named. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial: those who have used them approve them much. The price—very low, and reduced by

Justice. I finished writing the above and cannot, some over, are lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plaid and figured De Laines, and Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, and various shades Worsted and Silk and Cotton Alpacas, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. DANIEL GILLMAN.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly receiving by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA FREDON

NEW TYPE.

Having just purchased an assortment of

Large Job Type,

We are prepared to print Hands Bills and to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING in the best style, and on

Astonishingly Low Prices.

In both respects we warrant to give entire satisfaction. The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

For the 'Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes,

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY.

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its known and effective power, and as to its Saving of Time, Economy, Health and Money. Twenty-five cents worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use the Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are remedied by it—the proof is unimpeached—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels; Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, all Summer Affects, and Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Sorenes, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates almost of witnesses could not make the facts stronger than the mind that is in DE CIPLET'S Remedy—(remember the name)—and no other, and his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be as c.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for Cash, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but it is not given on consignation, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages.

J. M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N. Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Mother Margary.

BY GEORGE. S. BURLEIGH.

On a bleak ridge, from whose granite edges
Sleped the rough sand to the grizzly north,
And where hemlocks, clinging to the hedges,
Like a thinned banditti straggled forth,
In a crouching, worny-timbered hamlet,
Mother Margary shivered in the cold,
With a tattered robe of faded camlet
On her shoulders, crooked, weak and old.

Time on her had done his cruel pleasure,
For her face was very dry and thin,
And the records of his growing measure
Lined and cross-lined all her shrivelled skin.
Scanty goods to her had been allotted,
Yet her thanks rose oftener than desire,
While her bony fingers, bent and knotted,
Fed with withered twigs the dying fire.

Raw and dreary were the northern winters,
Winds howled pitilessly around her cot,
Or with rude sighs made the jarring splinters
Moan the misery she bemoaned not.
Drifting tempests rattled at her windows,
And long snow-wreaths round her naked bed
While the wind-flaws muttered on the cinders,
Till the last spark fluttered and was dead.

Life had fresher hopes when she was younger,
But their dying wrung out no complaints;
Cold and Penury, and Neglect and Hunger—
These to Margary, were guardian-saints.
Of the pearls which one time were the stamens
'Neath the pouting petals of her lips,
Only four stood yet, like swarthy Brahmins
Penance parted from all fellowship.

And their clutter told the dead roll dismal
Of her grim saints as she sat alone;
While the tomb-path opened down abysmal,
Yet the sunlight through its portal shone.
When she sat, her head was prayerlike bending,
When she rose, it rose not any more,
Faster seemed her true heart graveward tending
Than her tired feet weak and travel-sore.

She was mother of the dead and scattered—
Had been mother of the brave and fair—
But her branches hough by hough were scattered
Till her torn breast was left dry and bare.
Yet she knew—though sorely desolated—
When the children of the poor depart,
Their earth vestures are but sublimated,
So to gather closer in the heart.

With a courage which had never fitted
Words to speak it to the soul it blest,
She endured, in silence and unpitied,
Woes enough to mar a stouter breast.
Thus was born such holy trust within her,
That the graves of all who had been dear,
To a region clearer and serener
Raised her spirit from our chilly sphere

They were footsteps on her Jacob's Ladder;
Angels to her were the Loves and Hopes
Which had left her purified but sadder—
And they lured her to the emerald slopes
Of that heaven, where Anguish never flashes
Her red fire whip—happy land where flowers
Blossom over the volcanic ashes
Of this blighted, blighting world of ours.

All her power was a love of Goodness;
All her wisdom was a mystic faith,
That the rough world's jargoning and rudeness
Turns to music at the gate of death.
So she walked while feeble limbs allowed her,
Knowing well that any stubborn grief
She might meet with, would no more than crowd her
To the wall whose opening was Relief.

So she lived an anchoress of Sorrow,
Lone and peaceful on the rocky slope,
And when burning trials came, would borrow
New fire of them for the lamp of Hope.
When at last her palsied hand in groping
Rattled tremulous at the gated tomb,
Heaven flushed round her joys beyond her hoping,
And her young soul gladdened into bloom.

From Sartain's Magazine.

Old Maids:

OR

A Mistake about Marriage.

BY MRS. E. B. HALL.

When I was a little girl, I was a fat, merry, jolly dumpling, and happy as the day was long. Every body pinched my red cheeks, and I wedded about with my doll in my plump arms, finding fun in everything and fully believing that my doll was as sensible as myself; and perhaps she was, almost. But, although I had a natural antipathy to a spelling book, and no fondness for spending a long summer's afternoon in poking a needle in and out of a bit of calico; though I considered patch-work all foolishness, and gussets as utter superfluities; though I was called a simpleton for asking my mother why she cut cloth up and sewed it together again; still, I was fond of picking up ideas after my own fashion. When the wise people around me supposed that I was thinking of nothing but my play, my two little ears were open to every word spoken in my hearing. And many was the word impressed on my memory which the speaker forgot next moment. The talk around me was my real education, as it is of all children, spite them to what school-ma'ams may.

When I was ten years old, I had one sister aged fifteen, and another seventeen; and, as usual, with girls at that age, they had a set of cronies, some very like, and some quite unlike them in character. One afternoon, as I was tending my doll Ophelia, who was sick in bed, I heard a brisk discussion among these girls, which, I may almost say, decided my fate for life.

The first words that caught my attention came from an animated, romantic girl of sixteen, scolding because the heroine of a novel she had just read, was left unmarried at the end of the story. What surprise was expressed at this catastrophe!—what indignation!

One of my sisters did not seem to sympathize with this burst of disapprobation, and then came the pithy question, 'What! would you be willing to die an old maid?' Mary said very quietly, 'Yes;' and sister Ellen added, 'So would I!'

Then such looks of amazement and incredulity. 'You can't mean what you say,' cried one. 'If I did not know you too well to think you a hypocrite,—' said another. 'Why, it was *meant* that all women should be married!' exclaimed a third. 'Then, why are not all married?' asked Mary, with her usual simplicity.

Eager and hot grew the controversy, and I lost not a word, while Ophelia lay flat on her back, her stiff kid arms sticking out, and her croup quite forgotten. Then first did I take notice of that terrible combination of monosyllables—'Old Maid.' In how many different tones of contempt, dread, and deprecation, did I hear it uttered by those juvenile voices! What anecdotes came forth about cross old maids—Never did a bevy of regular fifty-year-old spinsters utter so much scandal in one afternoon as was poured forth by these blooming young creatures. Two or three friends of my mother's whom I had always cherished in my innocent affections, because they talked so pleasantly and were so kind to me, now appeared like new personages. 'Miss Z. was so ugly she never could have had an offer!' 'Miss Y. dressed so shabby, and wore green spectacles to look literary.' And 'Miss X. was forever talking about Sunday-school and society meetings, and so on.'

You may be sure that the next time these ladies came to our house I scanned very closely the face of Miss Z., a face I had always loved; but now I saw that it was exceedingly plain. I looked hard at Miss Y.'s drab colored bonnet and shawl, perceived that they were old fashioned and ordinary, and that her green spectacles looked pedantic. Then Miss X., beside whom I had always squeezed in upon the sofa, encouraged by her kindly smile, and delighted with her conversation—how uninteresting she had become! They were all *old maids!*

It must be observed that my sisters, right good, sensible, domestic girls they were—had not part in this bewilderment of my ideas.—They were in the minority, so I took it for granted they were wrong. Besides, what children are ever as much influenced by what is uttered in the familiar voices of their own family, as by the words of comparative strangers?—Take care of what you say at a friend's house, with the young folks catching up every random sentiment you drop. Many a judicious mother's morning exhortation has been blown to the moon by some light remark from a visitor, who did not mean to give his real opinion, or whose opinion was not worth having!

And now, I assure you, my education went on rapidly. It is perfectly marvellous, in how many ways, and by what different sorts of people, a young girl is taught that it is a terrible thing to be an old maid. Fools never show their folly more than in their hackneyed jests upon this topic; but what shall we say of the wise folks who aim almost as often in the same way? What shall we say of the refinement of him who is gentlemanly in thought and expression on all subjects but this?—of the humanity and chivalry of him who assails the defenceless?—of the justice of him who taxes a class with the faults of individuals, and wounds with the meanest of weapons—a sneer?—or the Christianity of him who indirectly censures and ridicules one of the arrangements of Providence?

I learned my lesson thoroughly, for it came to me in some shape every week. I read it in every novel and newspaper, and heard it from every lip. The very men who spoke truth and sense, on the subject, sometimes naturalised it by an idle jest in some moment of levity, and the jest drove out the truth from my young heart. At eighteen, I lived only for the ignoble purpose—I cannot bear to say—of getting married; but what could have been the ruling wish of one who had been taught by society to dread celibacy worse than death?—I dare say I betrayed it in the ball-room, in the street, everywhere. I dare say I was duly laughed at.

At last quaking on the verge of six-and-twenty, I had an offer;—a most absurd one. I was six years older than my lover, and had ten times as much sense, perhaps, except on one point. I knew that he was 'rather wild,' as the gentle phrase goes. In short, I neither loved nor respected him; but I was willing to marry him, because then I should be Mrs. Somebody, and should not be an old maid.

My parents said 'No,' positively. Of course I thought them unreasonable and cruel, and made myself very miserable. I did it with remembering to have had an offer of my kind, and my lips were not hermetically sealed. I had several confidantes, who took care that all my acquaintance should know the comfortable fact that I had refused Mr. S.

I went on with increasing uneasiness a few years longer, not seeking how to be useful, or trying to find out for what good purpose I was made. Neither was I looking for a companion who could sympathise with my better aspirations and elevate my whole character, for I had no right views of marriage. I was simply gazing about in anxious suspense upon every unmarried man of my acquaintance, for one who would lift me out of that dismal Valley of Humiliation into which I felt myself descending. Had I met Apollyon himself there with the question on his lips, I believe I should have said 'Yes.'

At thirty six I wore more pink ribands than ever, was seen everywhere that a respectable woman could go, wondered why girls went into company so young, found I was growing sharp-faced and sharp spoken, and was becoming old maidish in the worst sense of the word, because I was an old maid against my will. I forgot that voluntary celibacy never affects the temper.

My sisters, be it remembered, were older than I. They, too, were single. But they had lived more domestic lives than I, had read fewer works of fiction, had been cultivating their own natures, and seeking to make everybody around them happy. And everybody reverenced them, and loved to look upon their open, pleasant countenances,—I mean everybody worth pleasing,—and they were very happy.

At last our good parents died, and left each of us a little independence. Within a year I was married.

I was married for my money. That was ten years ago, and they have been ten years of purgatory.

I have had bad luck as a wife, for my husband and I have scarcely one taste in common. He wishes to live in the country, which I hate. I like the thermometer at 75°, which he hates. He likes to have the children brought up at home instead of school, which I hate. I like music and want to go to concerts, which he hates. He likes roast pork, which I hate, and I like minced veal, which he hates. There is but one thing which we both like, and that is what we both cannot have, though we are always trying for it,—the last word.

I have had bad luck as a mother, for two such huge, selfish, passionate, unmanageable boys never tormented a feeble woman since boys began. I wish I had called them both Cain. At this moment they have just quarrelled over their marbles. Mortimer has torn off Orville's collar, and Orville has applied his colt-like heel to Mortimer's ribs; while the baby Zenobia, in my lap, who never sleeps more than half an hour at a time, and cries all the time she is awake, has been roused by their din to scream in chorus.

I have had bad luck as a housekeeper, for I never kept even a chambermaid more than three weeks. And as to cooks, I look back bewildered on the long phantasmagoria of faces flitting stormily through my kitchen, as a mariner remembers a rapid succession of thunder gusts and hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico. My new chambermaid bounced out of the room yesterday, flirting her duster, and muttering, 'Real old maid, after all!' just because I showed her a table on which I could write 'slut,' with my finger in the dust.

I never see my plump, happy sisters, and then glance in the mirror at my own cadaverous, wan, doleful visage, without wishing myself an old maid. I do it every day of my life.

Yet half of my sex marry as I did;—not for love, but for fear!—for fear of dying old maids.

They have their reward. And they whose idle tongues create this mischievous fear, and make so much domestic misery, have their responsibility.

Theatrical Reminiscence.—Who does not recollect Billy Williams, the Comedian, familiarly known as Billy of the Wells, which latter cognomen he derived from having been connected for several years with the Sadlers Wells Theatre, London. Billy was one of the best natured men alive, and, without a very brilliant education, he was an actor; it is true that he sometimes gave Lindley Murray a wide berth when using his own language instead of that of an author. We shall never forget a conversation which we overheard between Billy and W. E. Burton, at Windsor, N. S. Billy sat in his usual seat, and was endeavoring to make himself agreeable to those around him. Burton, who delighted in quizzing Billy, made some enquiries of him relative to a horse belonging to Mr. Hamblin, which seemed to arouse Billy, and he thus commenced his reply:—

'Now, Burton, I'll tell you all about that 'orse; you see, when I first arrived I said to 'Amblin, 'Tom, I wants an 'orse; I've always been used to 'ave an 'orse, and I would like to 'ave one.'

'Billy,' says he, 'you know Mazeppa; he has earned me a great deal of money, and I will not permit him to be misused, but if you want to ride him you may, and my stage manager, Tom Flynn, will go with you to the stable.'

'So down I goes to the stable with Tom Flynn, and told the man to put the saddle on him.'

'On Tom Flynn?' says Burton.

'No, on the 'orse. So after talking with Tom Flynn awhile, I mounted him.'

'What, mounted Tom Flynn?'

'No, on the 'orse; and then I shook hands with him, and rode off.'

'Shook hands with the horse, Billy?'

'No, with Tom Flynn; and then I rode off up the Bowery, and who should I meet in front of the Bowery Theatre but Tom 'Amblin, so I got off and told the boy to hold him by the head.'

'What! hold Hamblin by the head?'

'No, the 'orse, and then we went in and 'ad a drink together.'

'What! you and the horse?'

'No, me and 'Amblin; and after that I mounted him again and went out of town.'

'What! mounted Hamblin again?'

'No, the 'orse; and when I got out to Burnham's, who should be there but Tom Flynn—he'd taken another 'orse and rode out ahead of me, so I told the 'ortler to tie him up—'

'Tie Tom Flynn up!'

'No, the 'orse, and we had a drink there.'

'What! you and the horse?'

'No, me and Tom Flynn. Now look here, Burton, every time I say *'orse* you say *'Amblin*, and every time I say *'Amblin* you say *'orse*.—Now I'll be 'anged if I tell you anything about it.'

Billy felt his dignity insulted, and no coaxing on the part of Burton could induce him to finish the recital.—*N. Y. Sunday Dispatch.*

Steam Mills in Liberia.—A steam saw mill has been taken out to Liberia in the barque Baltimore, which recently sailed with 126 passengers. The greater part of the cost, $2,000, was paid by an enterprising black man of Savannah, named Edward Hall, who, by industry and economy, had been able to purchase him self, his wife, and two grown brothers, all of whom accompanied him. Two companies, one in Virginia, and the other in South Carolina, are making arrangements to carry out mills in the spring.

Fire in the Coal.—In Wales a fire has been raging in a coal mine for 90 years, and has consumed, it is computed, $500,000 worth of coal. Within 5 years after its commencement it was greatly restrained by the construction of an enormous wall which cost $80,000. At present it is about passing this wall threatening very extensive destruction, and learned engineers have been employed to consult on some new measure to arrest its progress.

Putting teh Fust.—'Never you buy a fild pig at Brighton,' was the advice given us by one who had been there.

'And why not a fat pig?'

'Cause you see they 'en too fast for the Brighton market sometimes.'

'How so?'

'Why, you see, some of them 'ent coolitry dealers fetch a their pigs in pretty nigh skin and bone. Well, just afore fair day they gives 'em corn and salt—nothin' but jess corn and salt—no swill—no water. Next day pigs in sensible thirsty. Then the sarpints gin 'em jist as much water as they kin drink. The pig puts into it, and keeps a drinkin', and drinkin', and drinkin'. Spoken on an average they swallers about a bar'l apiece. That makes 'em look dreadful nice, I tell you—all filled out and sleek and heavy. But there aint no heart and substance in it. You can't 'one of these ere critters home and calculate you've got a blue-ribbin' pile of pork, but jest you look in your hog pen next morning, and you wont find nothin' but a hog frame, skin and bone, and dear at that—you can't tell me not to in about fat pigs; I've been there and I've seen 'em *manny-fact-ur'd!*'

The question of Free Schools in a Nut Shell—It is frequently objected to a system of free schools supported by taxation, that it compels persons who have no children of their own to educate, to pay for the education of other peoples. The objection may strike some as a very plausible one, but we submit that it has no foundation in equity or reason. It is pretty generally conceded, and seems to be self evident, that a man should be taxed in proportion to what he is worth. We take it to be equally clear that a man who has a family of children to support and educate, is by so much as this costs him, poorer than a man owning the same amount of property, who has nobody but himself to provide for. The education of a man's children is a debt which he is morally, and should be legally bound to pay to the extent of his ability. It follows then that the expense of it, like every other just debt, ought to be deducted in fixing the taxable value of his estate. It would be practically impossible to accomplish this object directly, but this, and no more than this, is effected by free schools supported by taxation.

Primitive.—Our German citizens have ideas of economy, that we who were upon this "main, or bora" know but little of. A building for instance, is about being erected on William-st., to be three stories in heighth, and the materials to be used in its construction is the earth excavated from the cellar, together with ordinary sand. This is placed in a heap, water is poured upon it, and a stout individual, with his trousers rolled up above his knees, is engaged in treading it, to form a sort of loam. This loam is taken by hand and placed in moulds such as are used for making bricks, and then emptied upon a level surface of ground, where two or three days exposure to the sun's rays renders it in a condition for use. This mode of building is said to be quite common in Germany. Five men by this method mould on an average 2500 bricks per day!—*Newark Mercury.*

Important Discovery—Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, has discovered mineral phosphate of lime in large quantities near the Morris Canal, N. J., and at Crown Point, N. Y. For agricultural purposes, this substance is of great value, being essentially the same as bone dust.—Dr. Jackson has also discovered a simple and easy process by which he can separate the lime and other ingredients from the phosphoric acid. This is the first time that phosphorus has ever been obtained from mineral substances; and as it is extensively used in the dyeing of calicoes, the discovery will prove important to manufacturers.

Father Mathew's Old Particular.—There is raised and manufactured in the Missouri, according to the New Orleans *True Delta*, a species of wine of so peculiar a nature, that "unpleasant effects are never experienced from the use of this wine, no matter how large a quantity may be imbibed, the stomach and the head giving on the succeeding morning, no signs of uneasiness, or exhausting any temptations whatever, are out of the extent of the festivities. This novel and remarkable kind of American drink must be somewhat analogous to the beverage commonly known in this country as 'ADAM'S ALE.'"—*Punch.*

Rail Road to the Pacific.—Forest Shepherd, Esq., of Sacramento City, says that it is now as certained almost beyond doubt, that a railroad can be constructed from the Mississippi to the Pacific, without crossing any mountains, or without meeting more impediment from snow, than would a road from Albany to Boston.

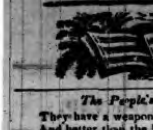
How much Good they might do.—In one Unitarian society in Boston there are ten members unitedly worth more than ten millions of dollars.

Young men are in general, but little aware how much their reputation is effected in the view of the public by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence they respect others. On the contrary, intimacy with persons of bad character always sinks a young man in the eye of the public.

Queries.—If twenty seven inches of snow gives three inches of water, how much milk will a cow give when fed on rutabaga turnips? *Answer.*—Multiply the flakes of snow by the units in the cow's tail; then divide the product by a turnip; add a pound of chalk, and the sum will be the answer.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* says, if the proper way to spell "potatoes" is *pewtaighteaus*, the phonographic method is better, put it on, or put 6000000.

These six—the peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and those who live upon others' means—are for ever unhappy.



The People's Weapon.

They have a weapon firmer set
And better than the bayonet;
A weapon that comes down as still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God!
Nor from its furze, nor bolts nor locks
Can shield them; 'Tis the *Ballot Box.*

"And as "Quis" has promised in the above *to finish the business completely, it would be a* supererogation in us to attempt to refute what they themselves thus acknowledge was a mere toot on a penny whistle to keep up their courage. Accordingly we patiently await the grand demonstration *which is to reverse* at least if it does not totally annihilate the 'immutable laws of Nature.' —*Plainfield Gazette.*

The editor of the Gazette is correct when he says that our article in the Union of last week was "*a mere toot on a penny whistle*;" but he has entirely mistaken the object of the music. He imputes it to a necessity which we felt of keeping up our *courage.*" This is not so. The fact is, we undertook, at the editor's request, the Herculean task (so we have found it) of teaching him to dance a little logic; and we are sorry to say that we have been compelled to resort to a *penny whistle* for tunes adapted to his capacity. Nor are we without serious apprehensions that even our last tune (which we must repeat this week a little simplified) is so difficult for him that he will trample himself under foot in attempting to dispose of it. Now we promise the editor that when he shall be able to go through it with any tolerable facility, he shall tread measures to more complicated music, and witness that "*grand demonstration*" desibes.

We now ask the editor again:

(1.) Whether he believes in the *immortality of the soul?*

(2.) What he means by the *converse* of a proposition?

(3.) Where the *religion of Christ is taught?*

(4.) What "*fundamental principles of truth and justice*" he recognizes which are not recognized by the Bible?

We hope the editor will face the "whistle" this time, and *answer with as much brevity and* perspicuity as may be practicable. Quis.

* We have before referred to the editor's comfortable notion that he is a very Warwick in the *field of polemic theology, and that he is very* much dreaded as an opponent. It would be cruel to disturb his happiness. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Steamboat Collision—Loss of Life.—The steamer Ohio, from Newcastle with about 100 passengers on board, was run into near Greenwich Point landing, below Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock last night by the steamer Commodore Stockton; the Ohio was sunk, and the upper deck covered in twenty minutes. Terrible consternation prevailed Many swam ashore A large number of ladies and children were aboard and many were taken off in small boats. The consternation was so great, *all the lights being* extinguished by the water, that it is impossible to tell the extent of the accident. Two or three are known to be drowned, and it is apprehended that many others found a watery grave.— *Nearly all the baggage floated off, and was lost.* The Ohio was completely stove in; the Commodore Stockton was also seriously damaged, but did not sink. The concussion was terrific.

Sorry to hear that Harriet Martineau is almost an avowed atheist. The Guardian, an English paper, has the following notice:—"With very sincere regret we do find Harriet Martineau now arrayed in open and daring defiance of Christianity itself! Her 'letters' have been published on her sole responsibility. In them we find the Bible openly classed with 'Jack, the Giant Killer,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Don Quixotte,' and 'Baron Munchausen,' in language too irreverent to quote. She asserts that the Christian religion is, in fact, and soon will be generally recognized as no better than an old wife's fable—that the whole frame of which is hardly disavowed; and practical disbelief in a personal first cause is openly proclaimed.' Miss Martineau is a devout believer in mesmerism and all the miserable newisms of modern times. So much for their converts

The yearly meeting of "Friends," in Philadelphia, adjourned on the 16th; about 100 male representatives were present and the women's meeting was larger. The meeting was occupied principally with a concern for the preservation of the ancient testimonies, order, doctrine, principles and discipline of the sect.— Mesmerism, pretened conversations with the "spirit world," "Rochester knockings," and similar ridiculous impositions, were deprecated as totally unworthy of a rational, intelligent being, and Friends were warned to regard such superstitions with abhorrence.

The society everywhere were requested to exert themselves in behalf of their schools, and they were desired faithfully and consistently to maintain their ancient testimony against slavery, &c.

A Dangerous Feat.—On Sunday the Conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad discovered, when they arrived at Harrisburg, two Irishmen a leap, seated one on each of the cross pieces of the brake, on the trucks, under the car, a distance of only eight inches from the ground.— They must have ridden in this position 145 miles, merely to elude the payment of $4 each. They were seated so close to the wheels that their backs rubbed the grease and dust from the axles of both the trucks, and were so covered with dust, that it was difficult to determine at a glance whether they were black or white individuals.

A gentleman looking at his watch after midnight, cried—"It's to-morrow morning! I must bid you good night."

"Is your note good?" asked a woodman, the other day, of a person who offered a note for a load of maple. "Well," replied the purchaser, "I should think it ought to be—*everybody's* gum now."

Liability of Railroads.—A suit commenced in 1850 by Henry Baldaf against the Camden & Amboy Railroad Co. for $2500 for the loss of his trunk, and for which he obtained judgment in the lower Courts, has just been affirmed in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Ireland.—Conversions from Popery.—The Dublin Warder states that in the diocese of Tuam, Ardfert, and Emley, there have been within the last three months, one thousand five hundred and sixty converts to the Protestant religion.

An iron house, for a hotel, is about to be erected in Philadelphia, in Third street, near Arch. It is five stories high Several iron warenouses are to be erected in that city this summer. The iron business in this country will be immense in a few years, from the erection of iron buildings alone.

It is said that the potatoe rot has never appeared west of the Rocky Mountains.

Married.—Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, ex-Chancellor of New York, was married on the 17th inst., at Harrodsburg Springs, Ky., to Sarah E. Smith, of Jacksonville, Ills., widow of the late Col. Hardin, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. Mr Walworth was a widower; his first wife having died about two years since.

The regular trains of the New York and Erie Railroad commenced running last week.— The first train from Dunkirk arrived at New York on Monday in 17 hours.

The Erie Railroad is the longest in the world —467 *miles. That between Moscow and St.* Petersburg, in Russia, is next in length, 420 miles. The Russian government is about beginning a road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, over 700 miles, of which Major T. S. Brown, late of the *Erie road will be Chief Engineer.* It is note worthy that the American great enterprise is by a private company; the Russian is built by government.

Troops in Cuba.—There are more regular troops in that small island, probably, than in *all* the Continent of North America; they number 25,000. Besides this great armament there are also several ships and war steamers around the coast—we know not how many. Such are the props of despotism and oppression.

Robbery in Somerville.—Judge Vanderveer, the Somerset Whig states, was recently robbed of $232. A colored man in his employ, suspected of being the perpetrator, has been arrested.

A Descriptive Name.—Manhattan, the name of the island on which the city of New York stands, is taken from the name given by the Indians to the original Dutch settlement, and means *the place where they all got drunk.*

Bread for the Celebration.—We learn from the Buffalo Republic, that a baker named Spencer of that city has been making bread for the Railroad celebration at Dunkirk, of the following dimensions:

"One loaf weighing two hundred and ninety three pounds, measuring nine feet long, twenty two inches wide, and ten inches deep, and containing one and a half barrels of flour!

Three loaves weighing two hundred and eighty pounds each, measuring nine feet long, twenty two inches wide and ten inches deep, and containing in each loafone whole barrel of flour."

There is a man in Ohio who, on account of *the hardness of the times, never kills but a half* a pig at a time!

Riches taking Wings.—A man in Decatur co., Indiana, who had sold his farm and received payment in bank bills, tied the bills up in a *corner of a quilt, which he threw in his wagon* among some straw. Having occasion to leave the wagon for a moment; he laid down his lighted pipe, and when he came back the straw, quilt and farm had disappeared in a blaze.

South Carolina.—The Journal of Commerce states that a sagacious and highly intelligent sea captain, who has been sailing out of that port for many years, chiefly in the Charleston trade, and who is now in command of a fine vessel chiefly owned in South Carolina, gives it as his opinion that if the present movement in that State should result in a separation from the general government, Charleston would be abandoned by the larger portion of its mercantile inhabitants. *He believed he spoke from an intimate* knowledge of the state of feeling in that city.

John Neal, Esq., of Portland, who has obtained notoriety by his peculiarities as a man and as author, has, it is said, published a violent article in one of the Portland (Me.) papers, denouncing theatres as unfit for moral and religious people to frequent, and expressing great compunction for ever having written in favor of the Drama.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

NO. 122 FULTON STREET,

Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological, School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. my13.

A Chemical Liquid Solder,

FOR WELDING CHINA, GLASS, Porcelain Ornaments, &c., which will enable to repair broken wares, in a substantial manner, with but little trouble or expense. For sale by

May 5th. 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above factory prices.

JONES & CHICHESTER,

Sept12, 1850. 138 Pearl Street. NEW YORK.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF,

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

CEMENT, 13 shillings a barrel,

THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel, by

Sept. 9, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

THE UNION

Plainfield, May 27, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and *elsewhere.*

Attention the Whole!!

All the voters and tax-payers of this village are invited to attend a meeting this (Monday) evening, at Laing's Hall, so talk about organizing a Fire Department. There is much need of some action in this respect, and in it all are *interested.*

Anti-Monopoly.—Is it not strange, passing strange, impudent even—for the democratic party of New Jersey to claim to be anti-monopoly, after having elected the Prince of the great Monopoly, U. S. Senator—conferring upon monopoly embodied, the best office within its gift? The party press, however, *talk* just as strongly anti-monopoly as before. This may be perfectly proper in the case of the Newark Eagle and similar journals, which have always opposed the Monopoly and felt it to be their duty to oppose the election of Commodore Stockton. But the anti-monopoly represented by the democratic members of the last Legislature, surely a fair representation of the democracy of the State; is a mere profession, contradicted by actions. The Anti-Monopoly party in this State is the Whig party, whose professions are better seconded by their conduct. These remarks are occasioned by a call in some of the papers for an anti monopoly convention, and the organization of an Anti-Monopoly party. It seems to us there has been already talk enough, conventions enough, and organization enough—it is time to act.— The first thing to be done is to elect real anti-monopoly men to the Legislature, who cannot be bought, in place of those who last winter so flagrantly betrayed their trust and acted in direct opposition to their professions before election.

Disunion.—We have read with much pleasure, and more than once, a letter published in the New York Tribune, of April 9th, occupying about two columns from Henry C. Flagg, Esq. to a South Carolina Planter. Mr. Flagg is a native of South Carolina, but now a resident of New Haven, Ct. and a property holder and often a resident in this vicinity. In argument, *wit, sentiment,* force of expression, and propriety of style and language, it is far superior to the usual contents of the daily journals, and equal to any. The letter was first offered to us for publication in the Union, but we advised the selection of a city paper of large circulation, as more commensurate with its merits. The letter fully exposes the absurdity, folly and wickedness *of the secession movement—and even if* it could be done peaceably (which it cannot) would prove utterly ruinous to themselves, and at the same time remove them farther than ever *from the main object they have in view,* viz. security for their slave property. Such an example of self-destruction without cause is unexampled. We would like to make a few extracts, *but the letter is so linked together in one argu*ment, that parts cannot be taken with anything like justice to the author—and the whole would occupy too much of our small paper—the subject being *of more immediate interest to the* South in general and South Carolina in particular.

☞ Speaker Cobb, of Georgia, we are glad to notice, is exerting a happy and powerful influence in favor of Union in his own State. The same may be said of Senator Foote, of Mississippi, who is the candidate of the Union Party of that State for Governor.

The Freeholders of Middlesex county have laid the county tax at only $8000.

The May term of the Somerset County Courts commenced last Tuesday, Judge Nevius presiding. Among the Grand Jury we notice David Coon and Squier Terrel.

As we anticipated, the editor of the Plainfield Gazette does not meet the "ugly argument we poked at him" last week. Good reason why. However, let him ponder over it another week. We have merely to add, that his assertion that men *know* that the laws of Nature are immutable, was met by our assertion that men *believed* that Nature's laws were mutable by Divine Power. As it is impossible for men to *know* a thing and at the same time believe the direct contrary—his assertion or ours is false—which *is false* and which *true*, we leave to our readers to determine. We unqualifiedly deny his assertion—can he deny ours?

As we suppose "Quis" will write in full on *this very subject*, it is not only unnecessary for us to enlarge, but would be officious for us to interfere. We desire only to call the attention of W. M. D. to the above, and ask for a reply *in his own time.*

Copper Boilers.—It is stated that copper boilers are henceforth to be used on board the steamers of the Royal Navy, as their greater *durability has been found to render them cheaper* in the end than iron boilers, of which the first cost is small.

'I recollect,' says Mr. Croker, in his *Researches in the South of Ireland,* 'once trying to convince a peasant that he might, with very little trouble, improve the state of his cabin by building a shed for his pig, and banish him from the chimney corner; but he coolly answered, 'Sure, then, who has a better right to be in it? *Isn't he the man of the house?*—and isn't it he that will pay the rint?'

Fire.—The story and a half house on Front st., between Messrs. John Boyles's and Alex. Dunham's, owned by Mr. Randolph Dunham, in th's place, was discovered to be on fire about noon on Sunday—but was extinguished in an hour, before it was half burnt up—the house however being about ruined. The houses on each side some two feet distant, were uninjured. It was occupied by Mr. Joel Tappan, as a dwelling house, confectionary and fancy store, &c. whose goods were all removed with but little damage. The house was old of no great value, and the insurance on it of $400 will fully cover the loss. A low kitchen roof joined the chimney near the place where the stove-pipe entered it, at which point the fire commenced.

Thoughwe are but seldom troubled with fires our citizens are quite successful in extinguishing them—generally before the building in which it commenced has been consumed. Among those most active and efficient on Sunday Messrs. Lewis Runyon; Gershom Frazee, and James M. C. Smith have been named to us as meriting notice.

The New Tax Law.—The justice and righteousness of taxing every man in the community according to what he is worth—laying this necessary burden equally on all the real and personal property of the inhabitants, is so manifest to all that none can be found to dispute it. This is the main principle of the new tax law—and so far as its provisions shall be fairly and justly carried out, will it give general satisfaction. It will in a greater or less degree remove the burden from the farmer, the miller, merchant, mechanic, and all the poorer class of community, and place it upon the retired and wealthy capitalist, who surely is much better able to bear it. As the former class comprises four-fifths of the tax payers, of course, a large majority of both parties must be in favor of it, and we are thereby assured that it cannot be repealed. We do not approve of the law mainly on account of this change from the poor to the wealthy, but principally because of its evident justice—the former will secure its popularity and permanence, and is an important collateral advantage.

☞ We were presented on Tuesday last, by Mr. William Dunn, with a basket of potatoes and squashes, of this year's growth, which were shipped to him from Savannah on the Saturday afternoon previous, arriving in New York on Tuesday, and received here the same day. We are glad thus publicly to acknowledge this gift, not so much on account of its intrinsic value, as a testimonial of regard from one of our most esteemed citizens.

The Presidential Tour.—On Thursday the 15th inst. the opening of the Erie Railroad was celebrated *in fine style at Dunkirk,* after the arrival of the Presidential party. Feasting, speeches, illuminations, &c. were in order. As a part of the first a yoke of oxen was roasted whole. *On Friday, the party went* to Buffalo, where great preparations had been made to receive them. Having visited Niagara Falls, and the President having visited his father, who resides *in that section,* the party had a magnificent reception at Rochester, on Tuesday—and spent the night at Syracuse.

On Wednesday, the President and suite arrived at Utica, passing the night there. Thursday afternoon reached Albany, and left the same night for New York in the steamboat Isaac Newton, thence on Friday morning to Jersey City, taking the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia. As at all places on the route, they were cordially welcomed at Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway and New Brunswick.

The President and Secretary Graham arrived at Washington, Saturday morning in fine health. Mr. Webster was detained on the way making speeches, and Mr. Crittenden returned by a somewhat different route.

The authorities of Brazil have at length declared the Slave Trade Piracy, thus uniting with the U. S. in the suppression of this nefarious traffic. Brazil has long been a chief participator in it—and when it shall be banished from *Cuba,* there will be no place left to receive the cargoes of human flesh. We rejoice at this evidence of progress and advancement in civilization and humanity.

The apportionment table of Representatives under the new census was published last Thursday. The ratio is one Representative for every 93,702—making 233 Representatives in all.

The total population is as follows:

Free States,		13,533,328
Slave States,—Free,		6,393,757
" Slaves,		3,175,783
Districts and Territories—Free,		169,824
" " Slaves,		3,807
Totsl,		23,276,499

New York will have 33 members—Virginia 13—New Jersey 5.

Barnum has sold Iranistan for $100,000.

Roman Catholic Sabbath.—A correspondent has sent us a copy of *La Minerve*, a paper published at Montreal, and calls attention to several notices of sales of lands which are to take place at the doors of different Roman Catholic Churches on the Lord's day, at the close of Divine service.

There is a straw bonnet manufactory at Sag Harbor, N. Y., which gives employment to one hundred females. The proprietors will send, during the season, about twenty four thousand bonnets to the New York market, and have received from the merchants there already over three thousand bonnets to be pressed over.

An Irishman in Albany, N. Y., is going to get the life insured, "so that when he dies he can have something to live on, and not be dependant on the cold charities of the world, as he once was."

Mlle. Jenny Lind's Farewell Concerts is another column, as being probably the last opportunity that will be afforded to our citizens of hearing this accomplished vocalist of world-wide celebrity. The Concert of Thursday afternoon, particularly, can be attended by the people of this place, with but little expenditure of time or money—leaving during the day time enough to attend to business, and return at 5 o'clock. To hear the most distinguished singer in the world, also an orchestra of one hundred musicians unsurpassed in their several parts, will be something to remember and talk of for a life time—besides the present enjoyment, in itself worth more than the cost. We shall try to be on hand, and will tell our readers next week what we think of it.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The Am. steamship Franklin arrived at New York on Monday morning of last week, from Havre and Southampton, with about 160 passengers, having made the passage in 11½ days. She brought four days' later news.

The Cunard steamship Africa arrived at New York Wednesday morning, 10 days 16 hours from Liverpool, the shortest western passage ever made by a British ship. She brings three days later news than that by the Franklin.

Cotton had declined somewhat.

The World's Fair continued to be crowded with visiters, and the receipts for tickets very large—up to £2000 a day.

Nothing of particular importance seems to have occurred either in England or on the continent.

The steamer Washington arrived at Cowes, on the 3d inst. 10½ *days from New York, and* the Africa at Liverpool on the 4th, in 10 days 4 hours.

From Jan. 1st to April 28th, 51 vessels left Bremen for the United States, with 7699 passengers; *more than half for New York*, the remainder for New Orleans, Baltimore, Galveston, and Philadelphia.

The Arctic, of the Collins line, sailed from New York for Liverpool, Saturday noon, with 160 passengers, and $425,300 in specie, mostly in American gold.

The Europa left New York last Wednesday, for Liverpool, with 117 passengers and $579,000 in specie.

The steamer Hermann left New York for Southampton and Bremen on the 17th inst with *70 or 80 passengers and $35,000* in specie.

The steamship Ohio arrived at N Y last night from New Orleans on the 18th, and has on the 17th. She brings the California is, and over a million dollars worth of gold on freight, and a large amount in the hands of the passengers.

A company of Mormon emigrants from England reached St. Louis from New Orleans, a few days since, *en route* for the Salt Lake.— The St. Louis *Republican* says:

We did not yet see the "beginning of the end" of the English Mormon emigration to this country. There are now in England and Wales from 80 000 to 100,000 persons of the Mormon persuasion who are patiently biding their time and chance for a voyage to the Mormon home in Salt Lake Valley. They are aided in the efforts by well organized societies and agencies. They are mostly persons of limited means, however, and twenty years hence, probably, they will not all have reached our country.— We are informed that the in-pouring during the coming fall will be unusually large.

Great Mineral Discovery.—The Dubuque Tri-weekly *Herald* gives a glowing account of a recent discovery of lead ore, about three miles from the town, by Mr. Thomas Lyons The editor has been down into the mines, one hundred and twenty feet below the surface of the earth; and he tells, with great minuteness, what he saw there. The extreme length of the subterranean vault is something like one hundred and sixty feet by sixty, and varying in height from ten to sixty or seventy feet. It was discovered about six months since, and since then one million pounds of ore have been taken from *their biding place, and scarce more has been* done than to remove what hung upon the encrusted wall, or laid exposed to the eye, or slightly buried beneath the floor of the cavern. *The Herald* says $28,000 is the reward of this *latest unmasking of the surface, while the testimo*ny of experienced miners is, that the vast reservoir of wealth is as yet entirely undisturbed.

To Keep Dogs from Sheep.—A Hartford paper gives the following mode of keeping dogs from killing sheep. If it succeeds it is certainly cheap enough;—Sheep will be protected from being killed or in any way molested by dogs by putting common sheep bells upon them —to every twenty five sheep put on two bells, which will make sufficient noise to frighten them as all sheep dogs are cowards and will run away at the first sound. This fact has been amply tested by many farmers around me. Some of them who had no bells on their sheep, had *many* of them killed in one night; others, myself among the number, who had bells on their flocks, were not in the least disturbed.

Sheboygan.—According to the *Cleveland* Plaindealer, the name of the above place originated as follows:

An Indian chief who once occupied the present site of that place, had several daughters, but no son; and his anxiety for such an event increased as his chances grew less. At last, circumstances again justified a renewal of his hopes, and with it sprung up a general curiosity among the settlers, to know the result. The settlement was on tiptoe—and a deputation was dispatched to the wigwam of the old Sagamore, to enquire, and report. He met them at the door, with a scowl that made their scalps start to the inquiry, "what is the papoose?" the old warrior contemptuously growled, "*Sheboy-again!*" and the came that now flourishing town by the name of Sheboygan.

At a late trial, somewhere in Vermont, the defendant, who was not familiar with the multitude of words which the law employs to make a very trifling charge, after listening a while to the indictment, jumped up and said: "Them 'ere allegations is false, and that 'ere alligator knows it!"

Four Days Later from Europe.

Continued Decline in Cotton.—The United States mail steamer Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived on Saturday evening, in 10 days and 7 hours from Liverpool. The dates are to the 14th inst. from Liverpool, the 13th from London, and the 12th from Paris.

The Turkish Government has yielded to Austral, and consented to keep Kossuth and his associates in confinement.

The cotton Market was still declining.

Some years ago a swarm of locusts was three days and nights passing over the city of Smyrna. It was nine hundred feet deep, forty miles wide, and fifty miles long. At the least calculation the number of this swarm must have exceeded one hundred and seventy million of millions. If gathered in a heap, its mass would have been a thousand times larger than the largest pyramid, or it would have encircled the earth with a belt one mile wide.

A Care for Slander.—The late Rowland Hill, on being told that it was expected he should take notice of some unhandsome things which had been publicly said of him, said that he did not consider it necessary to enter into any vindication of himself; and, he added, "I have now lived a great many years in the world, and have passed through much evil report and good report, and I have arrived at this conclusion, that no man can possibly do me any harm except myself."

To use all gently" was the advice of one who knew human nature well, and it is such advice as every man who knows the world will give.

Sagacity of a Cat.—A cat was observed one day attempting to defend herself against the assaults of a number of swallows. They kept flying round about, and occasionally darting at poor Puss, while she was endeavoring to retaliate by striking them with her claws.

Their onsets becoming more numerous and determined, the cat lay quietly down, as if she had been dead, and the swallows, deceived by her appearance, desisted from their warfare, and mounted into the air.

Puss no sooner perceived this than taking advantage of the opportunity, she bounded off to a place of refuge. Her assailants, having observed her movements made after her, but she had got a place of shelter before they could reach her. What was the cause of the quarrel was not known.

Church Extension.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 11th of April, presented an address to the Queen, signed by himself, the Archbishop of York, eight Bishops, and nearly a hundred Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Lords, and M. P.'s, praying for the erection of six hundred new churches, in England, Wales, and Ireland, with provision for the support of as many ministers; the estimated cost of the churches, 2,100,000; one million of which to be contributed by government, and the rest by private subscription; the government to provide an annual income of 150,000, for their support.—For this purpose they propose to divert some of the patronage in the gift of the Lord High Chancellor. They say parish schools will follow this creation of new parishes, and gather into them 200,000 children. They also propose to appoint, in the new parishes, 4,000 Scripture readers, with each a salary of 50 to 70 a year.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Pepsin, in the Laboratory of the Originator of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice! See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—*Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges*, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

New York Prices Current, May 24, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$4,12 to 4.75
Rye Flour	3,38 to 3,44
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,00 to 3 00
Grain—Wheat,	,96 to 1,15
Rye,	,72 to ,75
Corn,	,68 to ,61
Oats, Jersey,	43 to 46

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

John S. Mallette, Washington Valley, $3,00; Berry & Runyon, 2,00; Isaac Pangborn, 1,50; Wm. Randolph, 1,12; J. Annin, Esq. 1,00; J. Pound, 1,00; E. S. Conover, New Market, ,69; George Cornwall, do. ,50; Lewis Webster, ,50; Nathaniel Compton, ,63; Randolph Dunham, ,50

Turc Satins.

JUST received, 5 pieces of Turc Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851. ✓

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet, very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 15, 1851.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs. Wash Stands, Bedsteads, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in this place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Liver Complaint. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy to use for those who have weakness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholic most speedily. For children of tender age and delicate constitution, it is an invaluable medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the *Balm of Life*. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for Dyspepsia that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield,
Nov. 19, 1850. M. F. CUSHING.

Mlle. JENNY LIND.

HER FAREWELL VISIT TO NEW YORK

Previous to her visiting Niagara Falls, Western New York, the Lakes, Canada, Boston, and her final departure for Europe.

The Public are respectfully informed that these Concerts will be continued but a short time longer.

These Grand Farewell Concerts
Will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
AT *CASTLE GARDEN,*
OR AT
TRIPLER HALL,
As may be advertised.

MLLE. JENNY LIND,
SIGNOR SALVI,
and SIGNOR BELLETTI,
Will appear in them.

A GRAND ORCHESTRA!
COMPRISING THE
FIRST MUSICAL TALENT
In America, numbering nearly ONE HUNDRED PROFESSORS, has been engaged for these Concerts, which will be conducted by
MR. BENEDICT.

For the special accommodation of persons from the Country,
Who may desire to visit the city and return home on the same day,

A GRAND DAY CONCERT!!
Will be given on Thursday Afternoon, the 29th of May, commencing at half past 1 and concluding at half past 3 o'clock. The Programme will contain one or more Sacred Pieces, a choice selection of Jenny Lind's most popular Melodies.

Tickets are now ready.

Owing to the immense capacity of these Halls, the price of Tickets has been fixed at $3, $2 and $1 each, according to the location, and the ticket entitles the holder to a numbered check, securing his seat.

An Office for the sale of Tickets has been opened at LILLIE'S MUSIC STORE,
306 Broadway,
Every day, except the Sabbath, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., where programs may be seen and seats secured
May 24, 1850. P. T. BARNUM

Hudson River
Hosiery and Glove Store,
273 (old No. 255½) Greenwich Street,
Two Doors above Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of *all kinds and sizes* of English, German, and domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's under garments suitable to every season, knitting and indian cotton, wool, silk yarns, &c. Also a large assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, Figured Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for cuffs, Lace Capes, Veils, Chi dren's Worked Wais s, French needle work Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English and other Lace, Linen for all widths, black silk Lace for trimming, GLOVES of every description, dress makers' Trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices. Patronage respectfully solicited.

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN.
April 25, 1851 273 Greenwich st. New York.
my29,3m.

LEITZ, BROTHER & Co
131 *WILLIAM STREET,*
NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of every Variety of
Lamps, Chandeliers,
Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c
April 14, 1851.—6m

How Natural!

WHEN any one buys some of French & Runyon's Block goods and finds the shillings after 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more, and at the same time it is very natural to buy some muslin ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and be sure to get good sound quality for very low price, as good too as 2s. per lb., how very natural; and the usually low price of the Ginghams, Calicoes, Vestings, Linen and Cassimeres, Lawns and Delaines, Shoes and Gaiters, forming a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. *Natural*—how natural, FRENCH & RUNYON.
May 12, 1850.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Plainfield and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman and I. Pruden, opposite the mountain road, are now ready to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell reasonable for cash.

LAING & WEBSTER.
May 5, 1851.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At the Old Stand of
D. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and will the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. He would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Berege DeLaines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.
BLACK plain black, Gro de Rhyne wide and heavy
GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.
MUSLINS, bleached and brown.
TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.
GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.
Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards.
Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture warerooms a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass matting 1yd to 1.2 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Rocking Chairs, and a large assortment of Window Shades &c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 22, 1851.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Woodenware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.
April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.
April 7, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front st., nearly opposite the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally will find a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple, suitable for the season, consisting of a great variety, such as Barages, Berages De Laines Silk Tissues, Crape DeLaines, plain figured and changeable Silks, Ginghams, Prints, Cottonades, Muslins, &c. &c. We don't begin to enumerate them. It is unnecessary for us to mention the Fancy Articles as we have them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting, together with every article necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, as we trust by quick sales and small profits to merit a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.
Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,
(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)
NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,
One door below Barclay,
NEW YORK.

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all who visit the city. They will sell from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—of having the lowest price marked on every article—entitles them to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Greinadines, Poplins,
Tissue Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4 4 to 12-4 wide.
Linen Diapers, 3 4 to 10-4.
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c
Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities, embracing the very best fabric for family use.
Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety &c.
Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Edgings, Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our prices are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be maintained, and any dissatisfaction be shown by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 215 Greenwich-St. New York.
A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.
March 11, 1851.—4m.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.
HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.
No. 347 Broadway,
(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES
a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barèges,
Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Towelings and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies,
Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,
Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings,
English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving the attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, which affords a difference to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND
their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, sleeve-buttons, &c., at a much lower rates there, than at Gents' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY
will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

still money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day
TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY
in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

Professor A. C. Barry's
TRICOPHEROUS,
OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the skin, curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and integuments, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation there is no such word as fail. The first journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing consumptions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, this glands and muscles, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private or public to cheapness as well as efficacy. Barry's Tricopherous is sold at 50 cents per bottle. The immense sale of this article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than the price of any other preparation for the hair now in sale. The scientific remarks on the hair and the skin, embracing valuable directions for the cultivate and preservation of Nature's ornament, in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST
CARPET ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,
No. 90 Bowery, New York.
EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.
Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets,	5 & 5½.
Imperial do	do 10 & 11s.
Brussels carpets,	10 & 5s.
Tapestry do	9 & 12s
Venetian do	3, 4 & 5s.
Door Mats,	2, 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap	
Common carpets, 2 to 4s.	
English Drugget, 6-4, 6d. to 6s.	
Floor Oil cloths, 3 to 4s.	
Floor do, 3 yards wide,	
English oil cloth, 7 8 to 9s.	
Tufted hearth rugs, 30c.	
Axminster do 48c.	
Window shades, 8 to 40c.	
Check matting, 4-4 to 6-4	
Stair Rods, 6, 8 & 10c.	
Table Oil Cloths, 5c.	

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 90 Bowery New York.
Jan. 29, 1851.

Chesnut Rails.

THE Subscriber has on hand 1000 Chesnut Rails of the first quality, which will be sold at the market price. Also 1000 Shiffle Rails, which will be delivered in any part of Plainfield at 25 cents each. Apply at the farm of C. Townsend.

GEORGE M. ANGLEMAN.
Plainfield, April 1, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,
NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK,
(First door below Barclay-st.,)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

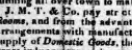
Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS
than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of all articles, thus enabling the purchaser to select his entire stock without the usual delay of running all over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements as any house in the city, and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.
March 11, 1851.—4m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey



Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to Whitehouse, N. J. forming the staging between the terminus and Easton 25 miles, and *Schooley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

The *Red Bird* leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethport with trains on the N. J. Rail Road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st., as per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

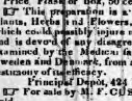
Trains for New York Leave

White House, at 3	Freight A. M.	Passenger A. M.	Passenger P. M.
North Branch,	3,40	5.50	1.50
Somerville,	4,30	6.05	2.05
Bound Brook,	4,50	6.15	2.15
Plainfield,	5,20	6 35	2.35
Westfield,	5,50	6.50	2.50
Elizabethtown	7,15	10.30	3 15
Elizabethport.	7,50	10.45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Clinton, Flemington, Rubsin's Mansion, Lebanon, Clinton, Bicktown, Jugtown, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Magnetic Powder,



For the destruction of all kinds of insects —— Emanuel Lyon, inventor and possessor of the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLEAS, and all kinds of insects; and also FILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON.—☜

Price *Five* or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. ✓20.

BOOTH & FOSTER,
27 Courtlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for its

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of ready Made Clothing, an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling, as assured that the interest and economy of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1850. 33 1y

Looking Glasses—A Large number
JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each.
D. BULLMAN

New Goods.
E. B. TITSWORTH,
Formerly E. D. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Pratt Drake's and opposite Dect. C. H. Stillman's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and as many new customers as may see proper to give him a call, being assured that those who call can be accommodated as well or better than elsewhere.

April 8, 1850. E. B. TITSWORTH.

Just Received,

A NEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality for sale by D. BULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,
HAT MANUFACTURER
Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line of the most reasonable prices, and in any style the readers may require.

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to business he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat for the money as can be had in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
PEPSIN!
The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Cure.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when it is state of health called the Gastric Juice. This is the *true Solvent of the food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion, no conversion of food into blood, and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, morbid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill'd deal, or injured stomach produces no good blood, no strength, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the identical agent by formed naturally in making cheese, and the effect of which in curding heat the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will digest nearly each thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "the part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce little or no Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "The artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice; may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened and dissolved, digested exactly in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states as a result of his experiments, the importance of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Carpenter, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observed that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "as distinguished physician in London, while he was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every other aid to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous work on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water and reduced to the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of affording a kind of *artificial digestion of them, in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simond's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that Pepsin is the principal agent in the animal digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. In all cases, he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

CURE A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's Generation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be in the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give a description of the list of the family of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone, in a very short space of time, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly suited for those troubled with bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the effects of Calomine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost resembles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. As matters have been before, it gives instant Relief. A *single dose removes all the distressing symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow as a matter of course. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramp, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low and old state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Constipation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,
☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Stomach is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These Powders contain the same matters as the bottles, but *less the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (post paid) to Dr. J. S. Hough ton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by responsible dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 14, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind
Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the ground to choose from than you'll be certain.

I. S. DUNHAM & CO.
Sept. 17, 1850.

THANKFUL for past favors, we ever more call on you to look at our stock of Dry Goods, which we have lately got in, consisting of Mens' Fancy and Wool Dress Pants $2.—Boys do. full assortment.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
TAKE NOTICE

THE notes and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payments at the store of

ELISHA RUNYON.
Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

Ceiling Lath;

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,
June 28 ✓ P. M. FRENCH.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flurrying in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh Constant imagining of evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious Ingredients;

And are pleasant in taste and smell, and mild in their operation, and will restore the system from the body and gives health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the means of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great quack nostrums, "Congress Water" and "Hoofland's Bitters," and these of invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the *most successful remedy ever discovered by the* great inventor, an unknown and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia*, &c. Dr. Jackson's preparations of this medicine has attained the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and innumerable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is sufficient proof of this. The medicines accompanied by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effect and the same happy results, which the immortal inventor indicated and intended, and consequently must be entitled to the utmost confidence.

"These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possess ing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in the formation and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq. at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint*. In the worst form. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years We can list note his case here. Call and see him; you will perceive the case is and one

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 517 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver and Chronic Dyspepsia* of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time and visited the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last persuaded and cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters—We are trying this remedy—the medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previous v from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia* and occasionally a *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," in the first place upon a daughter, she having a severe spell of fever. They "Hoofland's German Bitte s" had such effect upon her general debility, *that I was induced to try it myself. I then got* a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me sooner than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system Last all I had a very severe spell of the Diarrhœa, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. Thy Bitters again to be used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I suffered, and gave me general health to the system. I consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON,

No. 5 Jennings's Row, Catharine, above Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson. 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases, no one can doubt, if they use it as directed: it will act specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel, in all *Bilious Diseases*; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all invalidines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud, the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. *Purchase none without these marks of genuine; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depots

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 278 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa., and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power,

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2.00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

April 15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or warbles, poll evil, and all diseases of horses where an *embrocation* can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG in Somerville; by Cutter Bechtelor, in New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices now selling off at I. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs.

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—Or Stilling's

Pearl Ash, of which will make 12 quarts of the best of soap, besides saving a gr at part of the labour in washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR Sale Stillings & gallon, and *Charcoal* in abundance, for sale by P. H. FRENCH.

RAGS, Bones, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any other thing unknown or of no use, will be taken in exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17. 1850.

64 DOSES

IN EACH BOTTLE.—One Teaspoonful is a dose. Twice a day.—One bottle containing 64 doses lasts Twenty-One Days.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

DR. KENNEDY'S
PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same medicinal strength as when sold in small bottles.

The great superiority of THIS PURIFIER over SARSAPARILLA and all other blood purifiers in many complaints is universally known in the following facts; Fever—because a set remedy can be relied on for eradicating the Fever Poison.

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

are strongly, more powerfully concentrated, and larger quantities of each of these valuable articles are used in the manufacture of my bottle of medicine, called *Extract of Sarsaparilla*, than any other.

Kennedy's Extract of Sarsaparilla Purifier also possesses the medical efficacy and healing virtues of several other

Roots, Barks and Vegetables,

the restorative properties of which are proudly acknowledged in Sarsaparilla, and which are not found in any other Sarsaparilla. Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Mandrake, Dandelion, these make the medicine the most certain and active Purifier of the blood in the known world. To prove this, but to have very limited space to offer, the Doctor

Only One Tablespoonful, *three times a Day.*

But N. B. you are not limited to any quantity, for the more copiously of its application *for large bottles* being so much less wasted and rendered the Dose of Kennedy's Extract of Sarsaparilla Purifier is Two, Three, or Half a Teaspoonful—Three, Four, or More times a Day, to have any marked effect, and in many cases a small bottle will not last more than a day, will therefore, for such cases, be found more economical than a bottle that will last from a week to a month.

Four, Five, or Six Days,

which is more than a bottle of Kennedy's Purifier will last from Twelve to Sixteen Days longer than a bottle of Sarsaparilla; and if its daily dose is taken in Teaspoonful quantities, it will last from Twenty to Twenty-four days; of Sarsaparilla, that it Proves that One bottle of my Extract of Sarsaparilla Purifier, Three, or Five times more than a bottle of Sarsaparilla. The above comparisons does not give the great difference in the medicinal effects of the two medicines, as the following TESTIMONIALS will. This will appear by the certificates of cures in *Brandt's Pamphlet*, which is given away.

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANT'S PURIFIER

has more efficacy, and more sure hopes of a cure, than

TEN Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

15 Doses, One Bottle of Purifier, sells for One Dollar, One Bottle of Sarsaparilla should sell for Ten Cents.

CANCEROUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. B. Brandt of New Germantown Co. N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula in 1846, swore to the facts in related above, in an action in the Supreme Court of the City of New York, in the following words, under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Brandt, after he had manufactured and vended a spurious article of medicine, calling it BRANDT'S INDIAN MEDICINE, in order to avoid a prosecution for violating Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery, in the Supreme Court of the City of New York, and the case was referred to Hon. Samuel Jones, Hon. Charles O'Conor, and Hon. Daniel Lawrence, as Referee to take the testimony. The defendant pleaded in his answer, among other things, that the plaintiff's medicine contained some poisonous substance, and that the defendant had published FALSE STATEMENTS of cures, and thus had committed no wrong in the premises, and that the plaintiff was to blame. The case in Mr. Brandt was selected as being false, and therefore was the most favorable for the defendant. The following testimony MADE THE CASE AGAINST THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Brandt being sworn, testified with Booth Purifying Extract—how much it has sold—Answer. About three years since, I was very much afflicted with a humor in my face, which was very painful. I had it for about two years. I had it on my face, and it was very painful. I had it on my face, and it was very painful. I had it on my face, and it was very painful

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 22. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1851. Whole number 750.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P.M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield,
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtland St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Miles, where they have opened and now keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

purchased with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH,
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in soundness, should have them carefully examined at least 2 annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in perfect repair, and to detect the first advance of disease, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations performed gratuitously.

See the Specimens made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style and warranted to answer every purpose of use and comfort. Satisfaction or no charge.

Persons residing in the north of all. *Bowers of Liberty.*

When not in Plainfield, he can usually be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 224 Broad St. on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and will be at home on Mondays.

JAMES M. D. BOND.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Humbug—something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plainfield, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid. Both washing articles he can recommend not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose represented. All that is recommended by the makers of articles as a treat; those who have tested them approve them much. Try once—yes, try both.

Just as I finished writing the above and called my wife to read it, my boy brings home new and costly, some new and elegant plain and figured De Laines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which his attention of the ladies is most carefully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the county.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DR CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY.

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others in its power and efficacy, and as to its Saving and Curing Economy, Is Resources Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cts worth will convince the lliciously Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Preparation. The following Cases of Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhea, Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Ailings, and Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS,

from whatever cause.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of About of witnesses could not make the facts stronger Only mind that it is DR CIPLET'S Remedy—(remember the name)—and be sure to get it. Price to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be sure.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DR CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for CASH, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages.

J. M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N.Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

Carpets.

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet, very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 18, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture.

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs, Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteds, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in this place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 25, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

For the Plainfield Union.

At home in the Mountain, May, 1851.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir,—I see by a late number of your paper, now that "stern winter's past and gone," that "gentle Spring," with her balmy breezes and genial heat, has revived and warmed into life and action, my old opponent, the Plainfield Visitor. But like a bear, after his winter's snooze, he opens with loud portentious growl; savagery and defiant, that its echoes have penetrated the deep recesses of my mountain home, breaking in, like an unexpected thunder clap, or sweeping tornado, upon my calm repose and dreamy solitude; filling me with a vague and indefinable feeling of danger—a dread of some dire calamity impending over my devoted head, which no foresight or precaution of mine can avert, should I persist, in opposition to his will, in signing myself the Old Man of the Mountain, (really I am as tormenting and troublesome to him, as the old man of the sea was to Sinbad the sailor,)—and nothing but the desperate courage of despair could tempt me to say aught in any own defence, or nerve me to brave the overwhelming torrent of his (virtuous indignation,) had almost said,) abuse and vituperation. Time, which in its passage generally heals our griefs, and soothes our chafed and fretted spirits, has had no other effect on him, than to increase his irritability and ill temper. And during his long silence, from the bitter tone of his letter, he must have been "nursing his wrath to keep it warm," and been brooding in moody anger, over real or imaginary wrongs received at my hands.

You may remember how long ago I advised you, as a labor saving operation, to have the Visitor's charges against me stereotyped The advice was given in jest; but on reading his letter of 22d April, you must have come to the conclusion that it was a sound and judicious one; for in it, cuckoo like, without any variation, he repeats his old, often refuted charges. Strange that so original and inventive a writer as he claims to be, should harp so long on the same strain; and stranger still, that after six or eight months silence, he should without any provocation again attack me. The readers of the "Union" can bear me witness, that since our former controversy, I have never in any of my letters, openly or covertly alluded to or insinuated aught against him. But his determination to assail and write me down, even at the expense of truth and honor, has become a complete no common with me, else the experience of the past would have taught him, that my identity was too firmly established for him to disprove; and shown him that his bitter and vindictive attempts, specious and plausible though they seem, to prove me what his wounded vanity would fain make me appear—a forger and counterfeit—but subjects him to ridicule, and severs himself with the odium and disgrace he would heap upon me. But all his efforts to convince the intelligents of Plainfield and vicinity of the truth of his accusations have failed, he has still the consolation left him of knowing that not one of those whose favor and applause he is so anxious to propitiate and gain, doubt in the least the truth of his confession, that he is a "sentimental bankrupt;" for I am sure that I but pronounce their unanimous verdict when I say that a more discontented production, or such a villainous compound of abuse and twaddle, I never have been known to emanate from the brain of the Visitor, shallow and egotistical as he always is. In spite of his bold and confident tone, he must have had strong misgivings that his charges, unless substantiated by new proofs, would hardly be believed; for in the 1 ross strains, (for the double purpose of gaining credence and exciting sympathy,) he tells us of his toilsome and unsuccessful wanderings, (like Japhet in search of his father,) in quest of me. And because he fails to discover any traces of me, he rushes at once to the conclusion that I have either left for parts unknown, or I am really what he has so often declare I me to be, a fictitious personage; and triumphantly points to his want of success as fully corroborating his accusations.

Foolish youth! if his mind was not warped, and blinded by prejudice and spleen, it might have occurred to him that his failure was owing to his ungeneous conduct towards me. The truth is, although, like a well bred spaniel, or attendant genie, I did not obey his bidding, or make my appearance at his imperious call, I have been cognisant of his solitary rambles—have listened unmoved to his mournful plaints and sentimental ravings, in "rock glen and woody dell"—but tired and disgusted with his childish obstinacy and petulence, I purposely avoided him; for I have no wish to renew our former friendship, nor any intention of admitting him to share my confidence, as in the first days of our acquaintance—so long as he pursues his present course. But should he at any time wisely resolve to allow common sense to resume her throne, which self conceit has so long usurped, and engage in some useful pursuit worthy of his talents, he may count upon my lending him such assistance and advice as my age and experience can give; and may rest assured that he will then have no difficulty in discovering the retreat of his true friend,

The Old Man of the Mountain.

The Power of Patience.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

I have a very excellent friend who married some ten years ago, and now has her own cares and troubles in a domestic establishment, consisting of her husband and herself, five children, and two servants. Like a large majority of those similarly situated, Mrs. Martinet finds her natural stock of patience altogether inadequate to the demand therefore; and that there is an extensive demand will be at once inferred when I mention that four of her five children are boys.

I do not think Mrs. Martinet's family government by any means perfect, though she has certainly very much improved it, and gets on with far more comfort to herself and all around than she did. For the improvement at which I have hinted, I take some credit to myself, though I am by no means certain, that, were I situated as my friend is, I should govern here I am aware that a maiden lady, like myself, young or old, it matters not to tell the reader which, can look down from the quiet regions she lives, and see how easy it would be for the wife and mother to reduce all to order in her turbulent household. But I am at the same time conscious of the difficulties that beset the wife and mother, in the incessant, exhausting, and health-destroying nature of her duties, and how her mind, from these causes, must naturally lose its chooseseing qualities when most they are needed, and its calm and even temper when its exercise is of most consequence. Too little allowance, I am satisfied, is made for the mother, who, with a shattered nervous system, and suffering, too often, from physical prostration, is ever in the midst of her little family of restless spirits, and compelled to administer to their thousand wants, to guide, guard, protect, govern, and restrain their evil passions, when of all things, repose and quiet of body and mind for even a brief season, would be the greatest blessing she could ask.

I have seen a wife and mother, thus situated, betrayed into a hasty expression, or lose her self command so far as to speak with fretful impatience to a child, who rather needs to be soothed by a calmly spoken word; and I have seen her even-minded husband, who knew not what it was to feel a pain, or to suffer from nervous prostration, reprove that wife with a look that called the tears to her eyes. She was wrong, but he was wrong in a greater degree. The over-tried wife needed her husband's sustaining patience, and gently spoken counsel, not his cold reproof.

Husbands, as far as my observation gives me the ability to judge, have far less consideration for, and patience with the wives, than they are entitled to receive. If any should know what the wife's trials, sufferings, and incessant exhausting duties, it is the husband, and he, of all others, should be the last to censure, if from very prostration of body and mind, she be sometimes betrayed into hasty words, that generally do more harm among children and domestics than total silence in regard to what is wrong. But this is a digression.

One day I was called to see Mrs. Martinet, and found her in a very disturbed state of mind.

'I am almost worried to death,' Kate!' she added, soon after I came in.

'You look unhappy,' I returned. 'What has happened?'

'What is always happening,' she replied.—'Scarcely a day passes over my head that my patience is not tried to the utmost. I must let every body in the house do just as he or she likes, or else there is a disturbance. I am not allowed to speak out my own mind, without some one's being offended.'

'It is a trial of faith as well as responsibility to have the charge of a family,' I remarked.

'Indeed, and you may well say that. No one knows what it is but she who has the trial.—The greatest trouble is with your domestics. As a class, they are, with few exceptions, dirty, careless and impudent. I sometimes think it gives them pleasure to interfere with your household arrangements, and throw all into disorder. This seems especially to be the spirit of my present cook. My husband is particular about having his meals at the hour, and is never pleased when irregularities occur, although he does not often say anything; this I told Hannah when she first came, and have scolded her about being behind hand a dozen times since; and yet we do not have a meal at the hour oftener than two or three times a week.

'This morning Mr. Martinet asked me if I wouldn't be particular in seeing that dinner was on the table exactly at two o'clock. As soon as he was gone, I went down into the kitchen and said, for mercy's sake Hannah, have dinner ready at the hour to-day. Mr. Martinet particularly desires it.' Hannah made no answer. It is one of her disagreeable habits when you speak to her. 'Did you hear me?' I asked, quite out of patience with her. The creature looked up at me with an impudent face and said, perily, 'I'm not deaf.' 'Then why didn't you answer me when I spoke?' It's a very ugly habit that you have of not replying when any one addresses you. How is it to be known that you hear what is said?' The spirit in which Hannah met my request to have dinner ready in time, satisfied me that she would so manage as to throw it off beyond the regular hour. I left the kitchen feeling, as you may well suppose, exceedingly worried.'

Just then the door of the room in which we were sitting was thrown open with a bang, and in bounded Harry, Mrs. Martinet's eldest boy, a wild young scape-grace of a fellow—and stopped not some complaint against his sister. His mother, started and annoyed by the rude interruption, ordered him to leave the room instantly. But Harry stood his ground without moving an eyelash.

'Do you hear?' And Mrs. Martinet stamped with her foot to give stronger emphasis to her words

'Lizzy snatched my top-cord out of my hand and won't give it to me!'

'Go out of this room!'

'Shan't. Lizzie give me my top-cord!'

'Go out, I tell you!'

'I want my top-cord.'

'Go out!'

My poor friend's face was red, and her voice trembling with passion. With each renewed order for the child to leave the room, she stamped with her foot upon the floor. Harry, instead of going out as he was directed to do, kept advancing nearer and nearer, as he repeated his complaint, until he came close up to where we were sitting.

'Didn't I tell you to go out!' exclaimed his mother, losing all patience.

As she spoke, she arose hastily, and seizing him by the arm, dragged, rather than led him from the room.

'I never saw such a child!' she said, returning after closing the door upon Harry. 'Nothing does but force. You might talk to him all day without moving him an inch when he gets in one of these moods.'

Bang! went the door open, and, 'I want my top-cord!' followed in louder and more passionate tones than before.

'Isn't it beyond all endurance!' cried my friend, springing up and rushing across the room.

The passionate child, who had been spoiled by injudicious management, got a sound whipping and was shut up in a room by himself.—After performing this rather unpleasant task, Mrs. Martinet returned to the parlor, flushed, excited, and trembling in every nerve.

'I expect that boy will kill me yet,' she said, as she sank, panting into a chair. 'It is surprising how stubborn and self willed he grows. I don't know how to account for it. No never has his own way. I never yield an inch to him when he gets in these terrible humors. Oh, dear! I feel sometimes like giving up in despair.'

I did not make a reply, for I could not say any thing that would not have been a reproof of her impatient temper. After my friend had grown calmer, she renewed her narrative about the dinner.

'As I was saying, when that boy interrup ed us, I left the kitchen very much worried, and felt worried all the morning. Several times I went down to see how things were coming on, but it was plain that Hannah did not mean to have dinner at the hour. When it was time to put the meat on to roast, the fire was all down in the range. Half an hour was lost in renewing it. As I expected, when my husband came home for his dinner, at the regular time, the table was not even set.

'Bless me!' he said, isn't dinner ready? I told you that I wished it at the hour, particularly. I have a business engagement at half past two, that must be met. It is too bad! I am out of all patience with these irregularities. I can't wait of course.'

'And saying this, Mr. Martinet turned upon his heel and left the house. As you may suppose, I did not feel very comfortable, nor in a very good humor with Hannah When she made her appearance to set the table, which was not for a quarter of an hour, I gave her about as good a setting down I reckon, as she ever had in her life. Of course I was paid back in impudence which I could not stand, and therefore gave her notice to quit. If ever a woman was tried beyond endurance, I am. The worst part of it is, there is no prospect of a change for the better. Things instead of growing better, grow worse.'

'It is not so bad as that, I hope,' I could not help remarking. 'Have you never thought of a remedy for the evils of which you complain?'

'A remedy, Kate! What remedy is there?'

'If not a remedy, there is, I am sure, a palliative,' I returned, feeling doubtful of the effect of what I had it on my mind to express.

Mrs. Martinet looked at me curiously.

'What is the remedy or palliative of which you speak. Name it for goodness' sake! Like a drowning man I will clutch at it if it be but a straw.'

'The remedy is PATIENCE.' My voice slightly faltered as I spoke.

Instantly the color deepened on the face of Mrs. Martinet. But our close intimacy, and her knowledge of the fact that I was really a friend, prevented her from being offended.

'Patience!' she said, after she had a little recovered herself. 'Patience is no remedy.—To endure is not to cure.'

'In that, perhaps, you are mistaken,' I returned. 'The effect of patience is to cure domestic evils. A calm exterior, and a gentle, yet firm voice, will in nine cases in ten, effect more than the most passionate outbreak of indignant feeling. I have seen it tried over and over again, and I am sure of the effect.'

'I should like to have seen the effect of a gentle voice upon my Harry just now.'

'Forgive me for saying,' I answered to this, 'that in my opinion, if you had met his passionate outbreak at the wrong he had suffered in the loss of his top-cord, in a different manner from what you did, that the effect would have been of a like different character.'

My friend's face colored more deeply, and her lips trembled. But she had good sense, and this kept her from being offended at what I said. I went on—

'There is no virtue more necessary in the management of a household than patience. It accomplishes almost everything. Yet it is a hard virtue to practice, and I am by no means sure that if I were in your place I would practice it any better than you do. But it is of such vital importance to the order, comfort, and well being of a family to be able to quietly and calmly to meet every disturbing and disorderly circumstance, that it is worth a struggle to attain the state of mind requisite to do so. To meet passion with passion does no good, but harm. The mind, when disturbed from any cause, is disturbed more deeply when it meets an opposing mind in a similar state. This is as true of children as of grown persons, and perhaps more so, for their reason is not matured, and therefore, there is nothing to balance their minds. You are more true of those who have not learned, from reason, to control themselves, as is the case with too large a portion of our domestics; who need to be treated with almost as much forbearance and consideration as children.'

These remarks produced a visible effect upon Mrs. Martinet. She became silent and reflective, and continued so, to a great extent, during the half hour that I remained.

Nearly two weeks elapsed before I called upon my friend again. I found her, happily, in a calmer state of mind than upon my previous visit. We were in the midst of a pleasant conversation, half an hour after I had come in, when one of the children, a boy between seven and eight years old, came into the room and made some complaint against his brother. The little fellow was excited, and broke in upon our quiet chit chat with a rude jar that I felt quite sensibly. I expected, of course, to hear him ordered from the room instantly. That had been my friend's usual proceeding when these interruptions occurred; at least it had been so when I happened to be a visitor. But instead of this, she said in a low, mild, soothing voice,

'Well, never mind, Willy. You stay in the parlor with us, where Harry can't trouble you.'

This was just the proposition, above all others, to please the child. His face brightened, and Le came and nestled up closely to his mother, who was sitting on a corner of the sofa.—Drawing an arm around him, she went on with the remarks she thapsed before the parlor door flew open, and Harry entered, asking, as he did so, in a loud voice, for Willy.

'Willy is here. What do you want with him?' said the mother, in a quiet but firm tone.

'I want him to come and play.'

'You were not kind to Willy, and he don't wish to play with you.'

'Come Willy and play, and I will be kind,' said Harry.

'Will you let me be the master sometimes?' asked the little fellow, raising himself up from where he had remained seated beside his mother.

'Yes, you shall be master sometimes.'

'Then I'll play.' and Willy sprang from the sofa and bounded from the room, as happy as he could be.

The mother smiled, and looking into my face as soon as we were alone, said—

'You see, Kate, that I am trying your remedy, patience.'

'With most happy results, I am glad to see.'

'With better results than I could have believed, certainly. Gentleness, consideration, and firmness, I find do a great deal; and their exercise leaves my own mind in a good state.—There is a power in patience that I did not believe it possessed. I can do more by a mildly spoken word, than by the most emphatic command uttered in a passion. This, is the experience of a few weeks. But, alas! Kate, to be able to exercise patience—how hard a thing that is! It requires constant watchfulness and a constant effort. Every hour I find myself betrayed into the utterance of some hasty word, and feel its powerlessness compared to those that are most gently spoken.'

'Do you get on with your domestics any better than you did?'

'Oh, yes! Far better.'

'I suppose you sent Hannah away some time ago?'

'No, I have her yet.'

'Indeed!'

'Yes, and she does very well.'

'Does she get your meals ready in time?'

'She is punctual to the minute.'

'Really she must have changed for the better! And is this, too, the result of patience and forbearance on your part?'

'I suppose so. What you said in regard to having patience, at your last visit, struck me forcibly, and caused me to feel humbled and self condemned. The more I thought of it, the more satisfied was I that you were right. But it was one thing to see the use of patience, and another thing to exercise it. To be smiling amid the turbulence, ill-tempers, and disobedience of children, and the irregularities, carelessness and neglect of domestics, seemed a thing impossible. I was in this state of doubt as to my ability to exercise the virtue so much needed to my household, when Hannah came to the door of the room where I was sitting in no very happy mood, and notified me of some want in the kitchen in an exceedingly provoking way. I was about replying sharply and angrily; but suddenly checking myself, I said, in a quiet mild way,

'Very well, Hannah. I will see that it is supplied.'

'The girl stood for some moments looking at me with an expression of surprise on her face, and then walked away. This was a victory, over myself, and I felt, also, a victory over her. Not half an hour elapsed, before on passing near the kitchen, she said to me, in a very respectful manner,

'I forgot to tell you, this morning, that the tea was all out. But I can run round to the store and get some in a few minutes.'

'Do so, if you please, Hannah,' I returned, without evincing the slightest feeling of annoyance at her neglect; 'and try, if you can, to have tea ready precisely at six o'clock.'

'I will have it ready, ma'am,' she replied.—And she was ready.

'Had I not exercised patience and self-control, the interview would have been something after this fashion: About ten minutes before tea time Hannah would have come to me and said, with provoking coolness—

'The tea's all out.'

'To which I would have replied sharply—

'Why in the name of goodness, did not you say so in the morning? You know that you had used the last drawing! I declare you are the most provoking creature I ever knew. You'll have to go to the store and get some.'

'I'm not fit to be seen in the street,' she would in all probability have replied.

'And then I, losing all patience, would have soundly scolded her, and gained nothing but a sick headache, perhaps, for my pains. Tea in all probability would have been served at about eight o'clock. You see the difference.'

'And a very material one it is!'

'Isn't it? And as you will see, there is a power in patience undreamed of by those who seek not its exercise. Next morning, when I had any occasion to speak to Hannah, I did so with much mildness, and if I had occasion to find fault, requested a change rather than enunciated a reproof. The girl changed as if by magic. She became respectful in her manner toward me and evinced a constant anxiety to do every thing as I wished to have it done. Not once since have we had a meal as much as ten minutes later than the appointed time.'

'I could not but express the happiness I felt at the change, and urge my excellent friend to persevere. This she has done, and the whole aspect of things in her family has changed.

There are times, however, when, from ill health, or a return of old states, she recedes again into fretfulness; but the reaction upon her is so immediate and perceptible, that she is driven in self defence to patience and forbearance. The result of which is order and quiet in her family just in the degree that patience and forbearance are exercised.

Curiosity.—Looking over other people's affairs, and overlooking our own.

For the Plainfield Union

Christian, Don't Despair.

As you're in the path of life,
Midst the scenes of toil and strife,
Pressed by many a heavy care,
Then, O christian, don't despair.

Though the way is dark and dread,
You by Providence are led,
Therefore every trouble bear,
Do your best, and don't despair.

Though before you mountains rise,
Reaching to the very skies;
Be determined—even dare
Scale those mounts—and don't despair.

Though dread storms upon you burst,
And by wicked men you're curst,
Go to God in humble prayer,
Call on Him, and don't despair.

Tho' your friends should treach'rous prove,
And no more your sorrows soothe,—
Christ, a friend, for you doth care;
Trust in Him, and don't despair.

Though in much of earth you see
Naught but sin and vanity,
And your burden's hard to bear,
Trust in Him, and don't despair.

Courage, christian, forward move,
Christ, your Lord, will faithful prove,
Don't distrust him; He doth care
For the humble;—don't despair.

He'll your burdened soul relieve,
True as you repent, believe,
And at last accept you where,
You'll be safe, and ne'er despair.

Warrenville, May 31, 1851. J. S. M.

We confess that we are getting a little tired of the controversy with the editor of the Gazette, but as working when we are tired is no *new* thing to us, we shall not discontinue it unless, by hopping from bush to bush, he wearies us out in our chase after him, or clearly shows an utter incapacity to talk about the same thing *twice*, or to talk about any thing *once* in a manner that we can comprehend. When we attempt to argue with a man, we always try to listen to what he has to say, and then, when our turn comes, either to *admit* his positions, or to *deny* them and give our reasons for our dissent. Whenever we *advance* any thing, (*especially if we have asked our opponent's attention to it*,) we recognize his right to take it for granted that it is an essential part of the argument, and to call upon us to state with more clearness any point upon which we have failed to make ourselves *understood*. *We always wish our opponents to do so.* We profess, also, to have too much respect for our character as a controversialist, to introduce into a discussion *insinuations* that we believe *this* or do not believe *that*, and then *take to our heels* the moment we are asked to say what we do, in fact, believe or disbelieve about this or that. And we may just add, that we are not in the habit of originating phrases, and subsequently inclosing them in *marks of quotation* for the purpose of saddling their paternity upon our opponent.

Let us now see how far the above remarks might have been suggested by the course which the editor has pursued in this controversy.

To begin an old story again, the editor said in one of his articles that Christ taught a certain truth. We asked him how he knew: and not a word could we get out of him. We asked him *again*; and he replied that "*it was immaterial as to its truth, whether Christ taught it or not.*" This, in common with all mankind, we *knew before*—and he might *just as well have said nothing*. He however referred us to an article in another part of his paper *for an answer*. We read the article all through, and found *no attempt* to answer the question. It stands the matter in this moment. But in reading the article above referred to, (which it will be remembered the editor *invited* us to read,) we found this sentence:

"*Many contend that in the Bible man will* find all that is necessary to guide him through this life, and to prepare him for it, *if perchance there is another.*"

We immediately asked him whether *he believed in the immortality of the soul*. We supposed the editor *did* or *did not*, and was not ashamed to say *whether* he did or did not. But before the first week *he made no reply whatever*. We asked him again; and after saying that we did not *deserve* an answer, but that he had *nevertheless, concluded to give us one*, he thus "*gratified*" us:

"We answer the question *affirmatively* or negatively to suit his object, as it has nothing to do with the subject of discussion."

Now our "*object*," of course, was, to find out whether he believed in a future state of existence—and here we have the editor's "*courage*" in answering a question *which he suggested himself*, and which had as much "*to do with the subject of discussion*" when it was asked by us, *as it had the week before, when it was suggested* by him. What is the particular "*subject of discussion?*" It seems to us that the editor has been, for a couple of months, merely hustling together the heads and tails, the bits and scraps of infidelity, and throwing them out before a disgusted community through his paper, in articles varying from one to nine columns in length. We have simply read them over, and comment ed upon what we found in them.

In the same article, we found also the following:

"Being thus proven by evidence which is *interested in the very converse of the proposition* to be untrue," &c.

Supposing that the editor wouldn't object to our understanding what he had written, and having a "*desire*" to understand it, (which is always commendable in "*school-boys*,") we asked him to explain what he for life of us we couldn't make any sense of. We asked him with as much modesty as we could muster, *what the converse of the proposition was?* Whereupon the editor waxed testy and "grafies" us again as follows:

"If he would infer our ignorance, we can only say he proves his own."

We suppose that the editor "can only say" this much. We had hoped that he would be able to say enough to remove our ignorance. But we have before intimated that no sooner do we meet the editor face to face upon any point, than he turns his back upon us, and runs off in a perfect "*stew*" of excitement. Again, in the article which we were invited to read, we found an exhortation by the editor to his readers to make religion consist in what *Christ made it to consist*: and we asked him *where the religion of Christ was to be found?* Of course he betook himself out of reach again, remarking that *this question had been sufficiently explained and answered before*. We can't find the answer; and we will do as much for the editor when called upon, if he will just answer it over again.

Once more—the article to which our attention was asked professed to be a thorough and searching investigation into the fundamental principles of justice and truth. After a careful reading, we could remember nothing in the shape of a *principle of justice and truth* except "*whatsoever we would that men should do unto you*," &c. So we asked him what "principles of truth and justice" he recognised which the *Bible* did not? Whereupon he perpetrates the good joke of saying that he had already answered *that*.

The editor is exceedingly anxious for that grand demonstration. He has really no right to it until he has answered the questions which we have put to him. We merely said at the close of the article in which *we propounded the questions*, that in our next, we would examine *his favorite proposition*, &c. We supposed that the editor would promptly reply to the questions; and then in our next article, after commenting upon his answers, we intended to show him in what light we regarded him as a reasoner.—Now though we press the editor to answer our questions so that we can understand him, he need not plague himself very much more about our courage, as we shall fulfill our promise to the letter next week, whether *he answers* or not. In the mean time that we may not be charged with *misrepresenting* his premises, we invite him to state them himself on Wednesday as clearly as possible. We hope he will not *change* them, but merely *repeat* them in a connected and logical form.

Quis.

South Carolina and Secession.—The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot gives the names of quite a number of planters in various parts of that State, among the most extensive Slaveholders in South Carolina, and all of whom are opposed to the *secession of the State from the Union*.—Among the names we perceive some of the leading public men. The Patriot gives us to understand that the secessionists are mostly men who have little or no personal interest in slavery in that State. In speaking of the address of the Charleston Convention, it says:

"It expresses the sentiments of those from whom it immediately emanated—not of the people, who *really had nothing to do in calling* the recent Convention, and but little in appointing its constituent members. We do not believe, if the question of secession were fairly submitted to *the people* of the State, that *one fourth* of them would be found to approve it."

Longevity of the Horse.—Mr. Percival mentions one that died at 52. Mr. Mauran, of N. York, has a fine gig and saddle horse, now in his 45th year, sound, spirited, and playful as a kitten. He is of a dark brown, with tanned nose. We never yet saw a horse with a buff or *bear muzzle*, that had not great endurance.

American Eclipse was in good condition for work at the age of 32. We have frequently seen a large, compact, flea-bitten horse at work, dragging a heavy load in a single cart, which was formerly used as one of Governor Sullivant's coach horses, and though upwards of 30, he was apparently as sound and vigorous as an overtasked colt of seven or eight.—*Allen's Domestic Animals.*

The Salt Lake.—A traveller who has recently visited the Salt Lake gives the following facts:

"The Lake itself is one of the greatest curiosities I ever met with. The water is about one third salt, yielding that amount on boiling. I bathed in it, and found that I could lay on my back, roll over and over, and even sit up and wash my feet without sinking, such is the strength of the brine; and when I came out I was completely covered with salt, in fine crystals. But the most astonishing thing about it *is the fact (as I was informed by the gentleman* who was manufacturing salt there at the time) that *during* the summer season the Lake throws on a shore abundance of ash, while in the winter season it throws up glauber salt in immense quantities. The reason of this I leave the scientific to judge, and also what becomes of the enormous amount of fresh water poured into it by three or four large rivers—Jordan, Bear, and Weber—as there is *no visible outlet*."

An individual in Dublin, not long ago, made a large fortune by turning everything to account in the shape of cats. First of all, he used to go out at night fall and imitate the strain of these animals so well that two whiskered Don Giovanni on the tiles could listen without coming down for an amorous parley. He next enticed them to his side by some mysterious preparation for which cats have a weakness, and, when they approached his hand, seized them with wonderful dexterity, choked them and carried them off in his bag.

But this ingenious individual also boiled down the carcasses in a cauldron and sold the grease for the lubrication of railway axles, and the flesh he fattened pigs! Need we say that his daughters have all married well!

Revivals of Religion.—Extensive revivals of religion are reported to have taken place in the Baptist churches in Scotch Plains and Elizabethtown in this County. In the former place several persons were baptised on Sabbath last.

170 members of the late Senate and House of *Representatives of Massachusetts* have published an address to the people, exposing and denouncing the bargain of the Democrats and Free Soilers for the election of Governor, U. S. Senator, &c.

At the Baptist Southern Convention, at Nashville the question of a new English translation of the Bible was argued at some length, and disapproved; the Board recommending the circulation of the present authorized version, until a version which shall be recognized by Protestant christians as a better one, shall make its appearance.

What an Idea—The Fort Smith Herald says that a few pounds of fresh butter would create as much sensation in that town as the appearance of Jenny Lind.

The East India Company have preferred a claim of £400,000 from government, as compensation for loss by the war in China.

The Bangor Whig has seen a parsnip three *feet one inch in length*. It can't be *beat*.

Growing fungi, so soft that they can be crushed between the finger and thumb, have been known to lift out of the ground flag stones, which a strong man could not move without a lever.

The Mayor of Elizabethtown, F. B. Chetwood, Esq. offers $100 reward for evidence of the guilt of any one concerned in setting fire to buildings in that place recently.

A Great Deal of Whittling to be Done.—In the advertisement of the Clerk of the Federal House of Representatives of the next Congress, there is set down among the things needed, 250 dozen pen knives—about a dozen for each member—of which 100 dozen are required to be "four bladed, pearl handled, and of the highest finish and best quality, and 100 dozen of *two blades, pearl handles, and of the highest* finish and best quality."

Big Business.—A man in Licking county, Ohio, sued his wife's father for services rendered to her father before her marriage. The verdict of the jury was—*fifty cents* damages.

The Greenville, (S. S.) *Patriot* states that the people of South Carolina are grumbling at the heavy increase of taxes, 50 per cent, besides the tax on money at interest, levied by the last Legislature, for secession and war purposes.

Artesian Well.—The Newark India Rubber Company commenced boring for water at their establishment on High street, since last October, and have continued with an occasional intermission, to this time, having reached the depth of 420 feet. The whole distance, with the exception of an occasional vein of some other kind, has been through shale, mixed with clay. A few gushes of water have been presented, but not of sufficient quantities to answer the desired purpose. They still continue boring, having nine hands employed at it.

Since the first of January, ten millions of specie have been sent to Europe, to pay our debts for manufactures. When the present Anglo Tariff Free Trade System was adopted, its founders promised that these manufactures should be paid for in the produce of our farmers. Is the drain of specie, at the rate of *twenty nine millions per year*, shown how that promise has been fulfilled. But for the accidental discovery of gold in California, we should be now in the midst of a suspension of specie payments.

Hudson River
Hosiery and Glove Store,
273 (old No. 255½) Greenwich Street,
Two Doors above Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of *all kinds and sizes* of English, German, and domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's and ladies' garments suited to every season, knitting and tidy cotton, wool, en yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy *Swiss Muslin, Figured* Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for caps, Lace and Percale Collars, Children's Worked Waists, French needle work Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Lace all widths, black silk Lace for trimming, GLOVES of every description, dress makers' Trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices. *Patronage respectfully solicited.*

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN,
April 25, 1851. 273 Greenwich-st New York.
my10 3m.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
At the Old Stand of
D. BULMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable; I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Percale Delaines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.
SILKS, plain black, Grotte Rhyne wide and heavy
GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.
MUSLINS, bleached and brown.
TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.
GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.
Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards Sprigs and Bombazet Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass mat by yard to 1 1-2 yds wide. Sofas in good variety, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortment, Window Shades &c. &c., China, Crockery and Glass Ware, a good plain assortment all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.
April 24, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.
Van Nostrand & Terrett,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NO. 128 FULTON STREET,
Next door below Nassau st.,
Offers for sale the largest assortment of
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,
To be found in the City.
—ALSO—
Theological,
School,
Miscellaneous and
Blank Books,
Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Inks &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. my13.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above the first prices. JONES & CRAWFORD,
Sept. 12, 1850. 138 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

None the Worse for the Change.
Again we say
This every day
Brings something new.
Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Ranyan late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Ranyan, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.
April 26, 1851. FRENCH & RANYON.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Vail, opposite Pound & Pitney Bakery, where he will be prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, sees a continuance of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.
April 5, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

CEMENT, 12 shillings a barrel.
THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel, by
Sept. 9, 1850. F. M. FRENCH.

THE UNION

Plainfield, June 9, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

The *May* term of the Essex county courts opened last Tuesday morning, Judge Randolph presiding. The only member of the Grand Jury from this place is Mr. James Leonard.

A Tavern License was granted to Mr. Randolph Frazee, of the Buena Vista Hotel.

The Special Election to fill the vacancies in the New York Senate occasioned by the resignation of twelve who were opposed to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, occurred last week and resulted in favor of said enlargement. Of the 12, 3 whigs and 3 democrats in favor of the enlargement were chosen, leaving only 6 opposed to it, which secures that important measure. The seceders have been most signally rebuked by the people for their revolutionary attempts, and have entirely failed of their object.

The friends of the canal in Buffalo celebrated their victory on Friday evening by firing 100 guns, meeting in the Park to congratulate the people, and illuminating their houses.

Massachusetts Election.—The 4 vacancies in the Massachusetts delegation in Congress were filled last week by the choice of 2 whigs and 2 Free sollers. This is the first election under the plurality law, and all are elected by pluralities only.

The Connecticut Legislature have made several attempts to elect a U. S. Senator, but as yet without success. The Hon. B. Seymour, dem. receives 105—Baldwin, whig, 103, and 13 scattering.

In Brazil there are 3,000,000 slaves, 1,000,000 whites, and some 2,500,000 Indians and mixed population.

Dreadful Riot at Hoboken.—On Monday of last week several thousand Germans of New York, with their wives and children, had a field on the out skirts of Hoboken, and went there with loads of provisions and beer, to celebrate the festival of the Pentecost, and enjoy themselves in their own way. Some rowdies of New York went on to the ground, insulted their females and refused to pay for what they bought. A riot thence arose, which lasted until midnight, resulting in the loss of one life and the wounding of a large number of people, and the destruction of much property. The Police of Hoboken were too few to effect much in restoring order, and the New York Police could not act, being in another State.

Another Fire occurred in this place, on Thursday evening, in the house in the rear of Mr. Henry A. Cory's store and dwelling, owned by him, and occupied for several years by Mr. Dikeman Clothing bedding, &c. of the value of about $100, belonging to Mr. Dikeman, was destroyed.

Jenny Lind.—We with thousands of others —many from the country—attended the Concert of Jenny Lind on Thursday afternoon, and were amply rewarded. We no longer wonder at her boundless and long continued popularity which crowds her concerts night after night, with undiminished audiences. Three Concerts this week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, closes her stay in New York. Next week she sings in Philadelphia, the week after in Boston.

Seven Days later from Europe.

The Cunard steamship Canada touched at Halifax on Monday evening, and arrived at Boston Wednesday morning, with 3 days' later news. She brought 10 passengers to Halifax, and 53 to Boston.

Cotton had advanced from 1-4 to 3-8d. Indian corn was in good demand. Flour had declined 6d a barrel.

The receipts at the Crystal Palace were still very large—from £2000 to £3000 daily.

Large quantities of chestnuts are being imported into London from New York.

The population of Limerick numbers only 16,000 males to no less than 28,000 females! There has been a decrease in the population of 4,000 since 1841.

It is said that the census, nearly completed, shows a diminution of two millions of inhabitants in Ireland, since 1841.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says that Russia, Austria and Prussia, will act as one man as the Frankfort Diet, and that this triad of the great Northern powers, headed by Russia, will deliberate really on one subject only, viz:—the most effective means of extinguishing civil liberty all over the world.

The Steamer Atlantic.—A large portion of the machinery for the steamship Atlantic has arrived at the Huskisson Dock. She will be completely ready for sea about the end of June. The A. has undergone several alterations and improvements since her disaster,—a handsome *dining room having been erected* on deck and that below fitted up with berths.

The Kaffir War.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 4th April received. Intelligence most unsatisfactory. Sir Henry Smith had been compelled to fall back upon King William's town, his force being inadequate to undertake anything like a comprehensive military scheme. The defeat of the Kaffirs by Col. Somerset only incited the various tribes to fresh hostilities.

Professor Espy has gone to the West Indies to inquire into the habits of *hurricanes* in that portion of the world.

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity will be held on Monday evening next, June 9th, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is requested. The Report of the committee for the organization of a Fire Department will be presented, and other Business of importance claiming individual attention.

By request of the Committee:

June 2d, 1851.

Fire Department.

Pursuant to notice given the citizens of Plainfield met at Laing's Hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a more efficient Fire Department. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Zachariah Webster Esq. as chairman. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, from the increase of wooden buildings, and other property, subject to loss by fire, and with our growth of population, and well knowing our abilities to have a well organized fire department which at this time is very inefficient, and knowing further that we possess very important advantages in procuring water, from its very convenient location, thus being able to control so destructive an element, having considered these and other things, we have come to the conclusion that humanity demands and interest prompts us to make an effort to be in readiness at a moment's warning. Whenever it should be required

Therefore be it Resolved, that a committee of eight be appointed with full power to investigate the matter by enquiring into and collecting such information as they may think best to enable them to make a specific report to a future meeting, embracing the plan, the probable expense, and all other such information to enable them to make a thorough view of organization for a fire department in this village, having special reference to economy of building and durability of apparatus.

Resolved, that when this meeting adjourns it will be to meet at the call of the Chairman of said committee.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to consult with the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual and the American Mutual Insurance Companies in this place, and all other companies having an interest to properly here, asking and from them—and take such further action as *they may think advisable.*

Resolved, That the committee hereinafter named report as soon as the necessary information can be obtained.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:

Manning Vermeule, Jacob Manning, Wm. Ayres, Jacob Thorn, Cornelius Bauce, Joel Dunn, John W. Craig, Zachariah Webster.

Mr. John Ayers has taken down his sign of "Rail Road House," and we understand has relinquished the business of keeping tavern.

Several new banks under the general law have gone into operation in different parts of this State. The "Atlantic Bank," at Cape May, with a capital of $50,000, is the fifth of this kind already organized.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* describes the following locomotive trick on the Central Rail Road:

The eastern passenger train, going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, when near Blair Furnace, passed through a large charcoal wagon, which was crossing the track at the time, leaving the forward and front wheels on one side, and the hind wheels and half the body on the other side. The feat was performed so quick and quietly, that the passengers did not notice it, and the speed of the locomotive was *scarcely checked*. We can imagine the driver's surprise on seeing a train of cars passthrough his wagon without so much as saying by your leave, or even stopping to make an apology.

Passengers from New York now arrive at Cincinnati by way of the Erie road, in one day and three quarters.

The Rev. Wm. E. Locke was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Springfield, in this county, on Tuesday last, by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown. Rev. E. B. Edgar, of Westfield, *preached the sermon*; Rev. H. N. Brumagin, D. D. of Newark, proposed the constitutional questions, and gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Edward E. Rankin, of New York, the former pastor of the church, gave the charge to the congregation.

In front of the Union Hotel, San Francisco, are located a number of French boot blacks.—One of them flourishes a diamond ring worth $3000, on his first finger! Where else but in Cal fornia could this be seen!

Melancholy Accident.—On Thursday morning last a pair of mules, attached to a lumber wagon became frightened by the Locomotive, while passing under the bridge, and started off at full speed, running over a child of Thomas Landen. The child lived but a few moments. —*New Brunswick Times.*

The Quickest Passage—The steamer New World reached her dock at Albany yesterday at *a quarter before three*, making the time 7½ hours and beating the late passage of the Reindeer five minutes.

Chamberlain Gross escaped from the jail at Bangor, on Monday, by "pushing up a loose plank." That Bangor jail must be a great place.

The weaving of thick iron wires of rods, by the aid of powerful machinery, is now carried to great perfection. The work is done with great facility, and the designs are varied with as much ease as those of a carpet.

Joseph M. West committed suicide at his boarding house in New York, because he had been discharged from the employ of W. Rose, 17 Wall street, for not properly ruling a quantity of bill heads. He leaves a wife.

Court.—The amount of business has been limited and the attendance not very large. The Grand Jury broke up on Tuesday, presenting but *one* indictment. Only two cases of any general interest were tried by the Oyer and Terminer. The first being a case of manslaughter, the purchaser of a horse—John Laing, of Plainfield, plaintiff. Robert Boyle, near Martinville, defendant. Verdict, $65—for plaintiff.—*Somerset Messenger.*

Madame Preble, widow of Com. Edward Preble, died in this city last evening, aged 81—few women have done so much in unostentatious benevolence as she did, and her memory will long be held in respect by those who knew her best. She has left a large amount of property.—*Newark Daily.*

The U. S. Mail steamer *Franklin*, Captain Weston, sailed on Saturday afternoon for Havre. She had 113 passengers and 6008,650 in specie. Thomas T. Kinney, Esq., editor of the *Home Daily Advertiser*, bearer of Dispatches to Paris and Turin, and George P. Putnam Esq. Publisher, were among the passengers.

An old Polish soldier, who died a few days since in the Hospital of Invalides, in Paris, had reached his 137th year.

Horace Greely is one of the Chairmen of Jurors who are to make the awards at the grand London exposition.

The newspapers tell us that the British Parliament at a recent session, voted $355,000 for the Queen's stables, and at the same session refused $150,000 for national education.

As they do.—A cotemporary thinks that the Western steamboats answer very well as a substitute for "war, pestilence and famine," to prevent too rapid an increase of the population.

Liberia.—It is quite refreshing to dwell on such an acknowledgement as the following from a London Oracle: "Liberia of a few years growth, is alone at this moment, worth more than all that has been effected by the European race in Africa in 22 centuries."

Owing to the extremely low cost of materials and labor in China, a Bible in the Chinese language, it is said, can be sold for about six cents.

"Shall we see men benighted, the lamp of life decay," when one can be bought for six cents, dear?

Master Tommy Curtin, a boy of fourteen residing in Kildare, has eloped with Miss Eliza ——, a girl aged thirteen, the servant girl, who managed the affair as *confidante*, being between fifteen and sixteen years old. The juvenile fugitive took with her £14 belonging to her mother, and the boy and girl have proceeded to *America* together.

The General Assembly of the Church for the State of Dessilet have transferred all their power to the Territorial Government, and adjourned sine die.

Simms, the fugitive slave who was returned by the Confederacy of Boston, has been sold by that "gild Christian man" Pedlar, his owner, to a planter of Cuba, and is now on a sugar estate near Havana.—*Eve. Post.*

The poultry of the United States is valued in the statistics at $230,000,000—the State of New York having either two millions invested in it. In the city alone the city of New York expends nearly a million and a half of dollars annually.

The sun-flower not infrequently measures fifty inches in circumference.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—*Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges*, Worm Lozenges, and Plaster Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

New York Prices Current, May 31, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$3,75 to 4.50
Rye Flour,	3,38 to 3,44
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,00 to 3.00
Grain—Wheat,	,91 to 1,—
Rye,	,75 to ,76
Corn,	,58 to ,61
Oats, Jersey,	44 to 45

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

P. T. Barnum, $6.00; Miss Mary Edgar, 3,00; Elijah Shotwell, 2,00; Dayton Melick, 2,00; E. C. Marsh, 2,00; J. W. Adams, Mt Bethel, 1,88; Vincent Frazee, Scotch Plains, 1,50; James S. Lang, 1,00; Wm. Jennings, Esq. Warrenville, 1,10; John Randolph, Chestnut Hill, 1,00; James Oliver, ,50.

MARRIED.

May 22, by the Rev. Mr Hyers, Nathaniel Boice, to Harriet L. Brokaw, all of New Market, N. J.

At San Jose, California, John Cook, of San Diego, to Miss Jane B. Fulkenson, of New Brunswick, N. J.

At Elizabethtown, on the 29th ult, by Rev. R. C. Moore, James C. Wetmore of New York and Catharine, daughter of Maj. Wm. Chetwood, of the former place.

DIED.

In this place, on Tuesday, May 27th, Isaac Covert, aged about 30 years.

At his residence near New Brunswick on the 13th inst. Thomas Leeson, in the 88th year of his age, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants.

In New Brunswick, on the 18th inst Mrs. E wife of John Terhune, Esq in the 57th year of her age.

In Philadelphia, on the 17th inst. Rev. Daniel Dodge, for many years pastor of the Baptist Church in Piscataway, and subsequently of the 1st Baptist Church in Newark. He was 75 years of age, and had been in the ministry more than half a century.

At Westfield, on the 21st inst., of Varioloid, Hannah, wife of Ephraim Clark, aged 51 years.

At Westfield, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Prudence Wynants, aged 90 years.

At Connecticut Farms, on the 15th inst. John D. Roll, aged 29 years.

At Manchester, England, on the 12th ult., Sarah, wife of Samuel C. Royce late of Newark.

DR. E. DAYTON,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on Main st. 2d house below Webster & Marsh's Store.

June 24, 1851.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF,

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

VENDUE.

Will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday, June 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house recently occupied by the subscriber, directly opposite J. S. Dunham & Co.'s Store, HOUSEHOLD GOODS belonging to the subscriber, consisting of 1 good Bedstead, 1 Feather Beds, 1 Set of Carpet, 1 Parlor Stove, 1 Kitchen do. with cooking utensils, Dining Tables. 1 Wash Stand, 1 Dish Stand, Chairs of different styles, 1 Cradle, Stone Pots, also 1 set white China, Ware, &c. &c.

JOEL TAPPAN.

Plainfield, May 30 1851.

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having opened a shop in Plainfield is prepared to furnish those who may apply to him with any description of

Carriages, or Heavy Wagons,

of the best materials and latest styles, warranting the same to give satisfaction.

REPAIRING

done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber has also on hand a machinery for

Sawing Blinds,

Window Sash, and carpenter's work in general: also Felloy and Scroll sawing, &c. &c. Please give him a call.

ISRAEL WEBSTER.

N. B. Shop in Cherry-st., near the Railroad.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 3-4ths of an acre of Land. The House is a comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms. None but those of steady habits need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day is wanted. Also an apprentice to a family who would take in exchange. Apply to JOHN RANDOLPH.

Chesnut Hill, June 3d, 1851.—tf

The Subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of Anna Shotwell, dec'd., offers for sale

THE FARM,

Late of Jedah Shotwell, dec'd. containing 40 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, situated in the Township of Plainfield, about half way between Plainfield and Scotch Plains, lying on the northerly side of the road, and extending back to Green Brook. On this Farm is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a large Barn, built within three years, and other necessary out buildings.

The fences are in good repair, and is a desirable residence for any wishing a small farm convenient to market, Churches and Schools, and within about a mile of the Depot of the Central Rail Road.

The Farm will be offered at public vendue on the first of October next; if not disposed of by that time it will be offered at public sale, of which due notice will be given.

Any person wishing to obtain information as to conditions and price for the property, will please call on the subscriber at Plainfield, N. J.

May 29 1851.—3w. C. BOICE, Executor.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new tax law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where they now find at all times ready made clothing of every style and descrip tion, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere; thereby saving all unnecessary expense. We also have on hand a large assorted stock and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which may be made up to order at short notice. A good fit is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor's trimmings at a low price—also constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. in fact everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Friends, will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere and satisfy yourself of the fact.

Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.,

Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

How Natural!

WHEN any one buys some of French & Rinyon's Extracts for the Handkerchief 3 ounces to the gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more; and at the same time it is very natural to buy some muslin, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy enough sugar to make a very low price, ranged from 1s. 2s. per lb., how very natural; and the naturally low price of the Ginghams, Calicoes, Vestings, Cloths and Cassimers, Laces and Delaines, Shoes and Bonnets, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. *Natural*—how natural.

FRENCH & RUNYON.

May 12, 1850.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Plainfield and fitted up the store stand between D. Sullivan and I. Prutzo, opposite the mansion house, are now ready to exhibit to their friends and all others may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable terms.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5 1851.

Tape Satins,

JUST received, 5 pieces of Tape Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (5 miles) to White House, N. J. resting the staging between the terminus and Easton to 25 miles, and *Schooley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat from Jackson Pier No. 1, North River, and runs to Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail Road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtlandt-st., at per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave			
Stations.	Night Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3½ A. M.	5.40 A.M.	1.40 P. M.
North Branch,	3.40	5.50	1.50
Somerville,	4.30	6.05	2.05
Bound Brook,	4.50	6.15	2.15
Plainfield,	5.20	6.35	2.35
Westfield,	5.50	6.50	2.50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3.15
Elizabethtown,	7.50	10.45	3.30

Time Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Whitehaven, and Mauch Chunk, Penna; and Hackettstown, Belvidere, Clinton, Bucktown, Jugtown, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

New Goods.

E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Platt Drake's and opposite Dect. C. H. Stillman's office, where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favor him with a call, as they see proper to give him a call, being assured those who call can be accommodated as well or better than elsewhere.

E. B. TSITWORTH.

April 8, 1850.

A Chemical Liquid Solder,

FOR WELDING CHINA, GLASS, Porcelain Ornaments, &c., a very useful article to cement broken wares, in a splendid manner, with but little trouble or expense. For sale by

May 5th, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front-st., nearly opposite the Post Office, with a new stock and the choicest goods to be had, a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple, suitable for the season, consisting of a great variety, such as Barages, Barage in Lawns Silk Tissues, Crepe De Laines, plain Spotted and changeable Alpacas, Ginghams, Prints, Muslin de laines, &c. &c. We can't begin to name half of them. It is unnecessary for us to mention the Fancy Articles as we have them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and Vesting, together with every article necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, as we trust by quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.

Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent, less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—of having the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to them entire satisfaction, and they will have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins,

Plaid Silks, De Laines, Organdies,

Lawns, &c., &c.,

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Cannon, Crepe, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Jeans, Drilles, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices.

Housekeeping Articles

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4-4 to 12-4 wide.

Linen Diapers, 10-4.

Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.

Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities embracing the very best fabric for family use.

Ticking, Jeans, Denims in endless variety.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs, Fmbroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be sustained, and any deviation from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

215 Greenwich-St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES,

a new article of great beauty and elegant texture.

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barages,
Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Cotton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS.

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towels, Crash Towellings and Toilet Quilts.

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies,
Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,
Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings,
English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving their attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or ex-pense to be able to supply them, which they intend adhering to as a system at

One Price without Variation

sacred to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honst Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of Mourning and Half Mourning Goods, which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates than at Goods' furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortments, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for its

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentleman's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will always be consulted to the best of their ability.

New York Nov. 20th, 1850. 43 1y

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Andersen's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets,	6 & 7s.
Imperial do do	10 & 11s.
Brussels carpets, 10 & 11-4,	
Three ply do	9 & 10s.
Venetian do	2, 3 & 4s.
Door Mats,	2, 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap	
Common Carpets,	3 to 4s.
English Druggets, 3-4, 6d. to	6s.
Floor Oil cloths, 3 to 4-4,	9 to 11s.
Floor do. 8 yards wide,	
English oil cloth, 4 to 8-4,	
Tufted hearth rugs,	20c.
Axminster do	40s.
Window shades, 3 to 4-4,	
Check matting, 4-4 to 6-4	
Stair Rods, 6, 8 & 10-.	
Thick Oil Cloth,	3-4.

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK.

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to a less his entire stock without the usual delay of running all over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the Auction Rooms, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of Domestic Goods, they are prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as any house in the city, and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co

131 *WILLIAM STREET,*

NEW YORK,

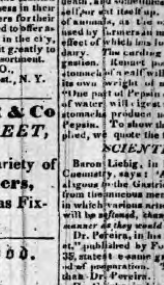
Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851.—6m

Purify the Blood.



The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New-York.

For sale by

Agents for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.

Nov 12, 1850.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT.

For the cure of

Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quinsy Sore Throat, Ague, Headache, &c

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects——Emanuel Lyon, inventor and possessor of the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLIES, FLEAS, and insects on plants. PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON.—☜

Price Fifty cents Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is of a very pleasing agreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Looking Glasses—A Large number JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7 each. D. BULLMAN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity.

His receivers are the latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and at a softer rate cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in Water, with sugar or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beefin about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which flows into it from a more coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food, the Agent of Digestion, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion.—no conversion of food into blood and consequent nourishment of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive decomposition of the digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensues.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which is to bring about the special wonders of the dairy. The curdled milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "One part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Ga tric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show what this agent may be perfectly applied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: 'An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane or inner coat of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states it some great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the Physiology of Digestion, observes that "diminution of the Gastric Juice is the essential and characteristic cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "Pepsin is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them in no wise *different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Stilson's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1849, pp. 321-3) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms one of the most beautiful history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric juice itself."

Pro easor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes seven thirty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing *forever Debility, Indigestion, Nervousness, Jaundice, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but enthusiastical certificates have been given of cures that have followed Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and is especially useful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine. Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excessive investing, and the injurious use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint in which it does not seem to reach and cure, more or less. No matter how long they may be, it gives instant Relief. A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purify your Blood and Vigour of Body follow at once. It is particularly prevalent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Downness and Spirits, Dyspepsy, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to loss of Appetite, &c. &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the purchaser. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, *but lessen the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, free of Postage, for One Dollar per box (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Six packages for five dollars. For large case and bottle learn the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. on the wrapper.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late. L. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 12, 1850.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call attention to our stock of new Fall Goods, that we have just received from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, consisting of Men's Fancy and Common Wear, Ladies' Dr., Dress do. full assortment.

Sept. 12, 1850. L. S. DUNHAM & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FAIR NOTICE.

THOSE wishing accounts of Jesse Fall are please to call and settle the same of the subscriber *for settlement*, as those indebted are requested to call & liquidate my payments at the same.

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

Ceiling Lath.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, June 13 1851 E. M. FRENCH.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all Injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant to taste and smell, the mild in their operation, and will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. F. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the sense and liberality in securing the receipt of the great German consultor, Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland, and the invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The Hoofland's German Bitters is the result of many years' study and experience by the great inventor; and unknown and prizes in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Liver.* The proprietor of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and innumerable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effects and the same happy results, which the immediate direct influence of Hufeland, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

"These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtue in the entire control of all diseases of the liver and long standing, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Elwell's Railroad House, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in the worst form. Health is now seriously affected for three years. We can but notice a few of the cases from us; you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhœa*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and had taken the mineral springs of note throughout the Union without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

These Bitters Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine, called German Bitters, the first glass upon a daughter, she having a severe spell of sickness. Thy "Hoofland's German Bitter s," had such effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I took about a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system. I can still find a very severe spell of the Dyspepsia, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. The Bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I suffered, and gave me general health to the system, consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON,
No. 5 Jennings's Row, Catharine, above Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases no one can doubt, if they use it as directed; it will act especially upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves, as it is preferable to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce designing writers to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud, the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and the name blown in every bottle. ☞ *Purchase none without these marks of genuine; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 528 Race Street,) Philadelphia.

Pamphlets may be had gratis of the Agents in Philadelphia, Pa.; and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

For sale at all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power,

Single Bottles, 75 cts.,—Three Bottles, $2,00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

April 15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curls or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or warbles, pole evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG in Somerville by Culver Bascalow, in New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices. A new setting of at I. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 13 quarts of the best hard soap, requiring a 2 or 3 parts of the labored washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 3 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in abundance, for sale by F. M. FRENCH.

EGGS, Butter, Eggs, Corn, Oats, and in fact anything that we can get or do anything with, taken in exchange for Goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17, 1850.

64 DOSES
IN EACH BOTTLE—Price, Following out a Good Thing—Three Dollars a Day—One Bottle containing 64 doses more Powerful—One Dose Sufficient for Ten Days—Price only 50 Cents.

BRANDRETH'S
PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is of the same medical strength as the Pills and Powder.

The great superiority of THIS PURIFIER over SARSAPARILLA and all other medicines extracted from vegetables, is more conspicuous in the following particulars: FIRST, because it not only eradicates, as portions of the medication, the Pure Principle of

Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock,
Cherry and Sassafras Barks,

but, secondly, more powerful ingredients, and larger quantities of each of these, than can be used, both of it then can be found in any bottle of medicine, called *Extract of Sarsaparilla*.

Thirdly, This Purifier also possesses the medicinal virtues of the Stillingia, Burdock, Mandrake, Dandelion, Queen's Delight and healing virtues of Juniper Berries, Barks, and Vegetables,

the Purifying properties of which are greatly superior to Sarsaparilla, and when taken in connection with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry and Sassafras, they make this medicine the most certain and safest Purifier of the Blood in the world. Be true to this, for the love you entertain for your own health.

Only One Tablespoonful, now and a Day,

But it is to be with Extract of Sarsaparilla, for in consequence of its containing in large bottles being so much weakened and reduced, the dose of Sarsaparilla has to be increased to a Wine Glass, especially—THREE, FOUR, or MORE times a Day, to have any marked effect on the blood, while the Purifier is powerful in small doses, therefore, no more spoonfuls at a dose, and not many doses a day, will be up a bottle of it.

Four, Five, or Six Days,

which show that a bottle of BRANDRETH'S PURIFIER, or last from Twelve to Nineteen Days longer than a bottle of Sarsaparilla; and if its daily cost (forty cents) be compared with that of Sarsaparilla (one dollar and daily charge, down) of Sarsaparilla, then it PROVES that ONE bottle of the PURIFIER is WORTH THREE, FOUR, or FIVE bottles of the best bottle of Sarsaparilla. The above conclusions does not show that great *difference* in favor of the PURIFIER, when the Pills and POWDER SARSAPARILLA are used. This will appear by the certificates of cures in *Brandreth Pamphlets*, shortly to be had.

ONE BOTTLE OF BRANDRETH'S PURIFIER

has more efficacy, and cures more deeper seated disease, than

Three Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

If, then, ONE BOTTLE of PURIFIER pills for ONE DOLLAR, *One Bottle of Sarsaparilla* does THE SAME.

SCROFULOUS SCROFULA.

Mr. J. H. HAMER of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., who was cured of Scrofula in 1846, swore to the facts as related below, in an action in the Supreme Court of the City of New York, Clinton Gallagher, Lawyer, before whom the testimony was taken, and who certifies to the correctness of the following statement:

Mr

PLAINFIELD N. J.

Volume XV.—No. 28. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JUNE 10. 1851. Whole number 751.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 40 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.

A.D. HOPE, 41 Courtland St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery, and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and consequently the least annoyance, should have them preserved in their youth in a healthy condition. This is necessarily examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective cavities in their infancy, and remove all that presents any quite unconscious of it and thus be saved the trouble.

☞ All fair operations, with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years, guaranteed without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to a full set, inserted on the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge.

Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Laing's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown. Water Street, near Broad on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 220 Broad St. on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Railway on Mondays.

S. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1850.—1y

NO Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for sale of Cramer's Patent Composition Mixture, for Plain Gold, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, warranted not to injure clothing, and both to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial; those who have *tested them approve them much.* Try one—we try both.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured DeLaines, Silk and Worsted Plaids and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by new Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices:

And solicits a call from the public to examine for *themselves, and they will find that they can get*

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDIN

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY.

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy exceeds all others as to its power and efficacy, while as to Curing Economy. It Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cents worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proof is undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia. Cholera, Dysentery, Dyspepsia. Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Affections, and Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatisms, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause.

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of *which of witnesses could not make the facts stronger.* Only mind this DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Remedy (remember the name)—and no other, and he his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be sure.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to my office for the true Medicine. It can be had only for Cash, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but is not put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages.

J. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N.Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

Carpets.

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet, very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 18, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture.

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Hall, Rich Rose Wood Sewing Chairs; also Rocking Chairs, Settees and Children's Chairs Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteads, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or in the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 18, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

While talking of Paris matters we may as *well* set down this good story of cab-regulation in the French capital. It is from *Dickens's Household Words*, and we can vouch by our own experience, for its justice in every particular:—

"Coming out of the theatre one night, with two ladies, I found it raining heavily. The weather had been beautiful, and we had intended to walk home, but this sudden change obliged me to seek a hackney coach. I found one in the Place of the Palais Royal, and was so glad to get it—for it was the only coach there —that I did not observe when I called the driver that he had no hat on, but was sitting on his box, *in the rain, bare headed. I remarked* this peculiarity as I was handing the lad es in, and asked him where his hat was. 'Oh,' he said very coolly, 'it's inside.' 'And why don't you put it on then?' 'Well, I may as well put it on to be sure,' says he, 'will you please to hand it up?' A thousand thanks!' it is so unusual in Paris to see a man of this kind drunk, that I never suspected him of being any thing but eccentric, until we came to a neighboring street, where there were a number of carriages waiting at a party, among which we began to make such havoc by bumping wildly about, that I soon understood what was the matter with my friend, and awoke him, with some difficulty from a sound sleep. I then got the ladies out, and said to him in what I considered a highly impressive manner, tempered with a gentle amiability, 'Now, my friend, you are drunk, and I am not going to pay you any thing. You had better go home and keep out of trouble!' Not in the least affected by this softening address, he immediately cast his arms and legs into the air all at once, as a body but a Frenchman could, clutched roughly at my throat, and tore my coat, whereupon I hit him, according to the custom of my country, and he tumbled into a confectioner's door way. Another combat came up, and the confectioner came out. 'Monsieur is a foreigner,' said he, on hearing the merits of the case; 'it is late, and these men make common cause. My advise is, pay him for the course, and make complaint to Monsieur le Prefet. He will do justice.' With a very bad grace I paid for the course, and went home breathing vengeance. I relieved my mind by writing to M. le Prefet before I went to bed—waited three weeks for an answer—got none—every day for three weeks unadvertised France. Early one morning at the expiration of that time, appeared the coachman, with a beard, and in an old blouse, looking very miserable. He had been in prison ever since, and was now sent to repay the money I had paid him, and get a receipt for it. He had also orcug t an official paper stating that he was deprived of his number and that unless I chose to accept his apology and sign that recommendation for its being restored to him; (which I was glad to do) he was then about to be incapable of driving any public carriage. I considered it right to take the money, but of course I signed the paper, and gave him some breakfast. He told my servant that he had been summoned to the prefect's office; that they had said to him, 'Now two hundred and so-and-so, this letter of complaint has been received against you. Attend while it is read.' If you deny the charge, and oblige us to demand the writer's presence, you will take the greater consequences if it is proved.' 'Well, it was all true,' said the cabman with a shrug, 'so I took the three weeks, and here I am.'"

When shall we hope for any such security against insolence and extortion among the barbarians who throng our docks and railway stations?

The Toughest Game Cock on Record.

Whilst travelling recently in Virginia I be came acquainted with a 'rale Down Easter,' who had come all the way from Vermount, and who flourished under the distinguished appellation of 'Colonel Phil.' One of nature's queer lumps of clay, is Phil. He is undenishly great at any and every thing, 'cock fighting' especially.

'I once had a cock,' said he, 'that could jist rip the rag off all nature. I fout him again everything in Virginny, and whipt 'em all tu; afterwards I gin 'm all a heel and whaled 'em all over again, leastwise, them that hadn't killed afore. The boys got a kind o' scent, and come in the bird would they pit agin him—so I jist turned him among the lions, and kept him for the good he had done

'Wal, I kept him about five years, till the old feller got to be stun blind and bald headed, and times got to be all-scrougin hard 'in old Virginny; pervisions was all-fired high, and money sneakin' scarce; and then my young 'uns had got most uncommon powerful appetite—so I begin to think about killing the old cock. It pulled it rite hard, agin the grain, I tell ye now, but I fed to deu it, so I did. I knaowed him intud a bucket ul bilin' water, and, deu you believe it? why, it tuck ten of my young 'uns and a big pair of pinchers a hull day to git the critter's feathers out!

'How shall I cook him, Phil?' sez my wife.

'Wal, I guess you moughtas well put him in the oven,' says I. So she kind a basted him all over with possum fat, put him in a big dish with about a pint o' bushel ov' sweet pertaters, and then him brown!'

Here Phil stuck his hands into the pockets of his pans, e'en to his elbows—shrugged his shoulders, drew a long breath, and—

'I kinder guess,' said he, 'twas tater and smell for dinner that day, any how, fur of all the eternal tough poultry I ever heard on, that cock was a leetle mite the hardest! I tuck him out into the kitchen and carved him up with an axe —*a swetten job I had on it too. Put him into* a steupan and kind a parbiled him til next day —but it was no arthly use; the more he biled the tougher he got. My young 'uns all got to cum with the jaw aches, and the old woman, she squirmed her head around and squealed right out. 'What on airth's the matter?' said I.

'That's a bone in my throat,' sez she.

'Now, I knowed that was a lie, for the jaws of human natur never could a got to the bone in that chicken; so I thought I'd just look and see *what a lee 'tser—and you may just spread me all* over with molasses, and then tick me wi', if there warn't about ten inches out uv the old cock, a stickin' stret out across her throat! That a kind a made me mad—so I knaoused him into the iron pot and biled him agin like all fire—I had a young possum in the house that I'd killed the day afore; so after the old cock had biled about six hours, steady, I made a pie on 'em, both together, and baked him agin!

'That pie did look almighty nice, now I tell you; my mouth a kind a itched and twitched at the sur-ers like, when I looked at it, and the young 'uns jumped around for rale joy. Dang you, old boy, thinks I, as we sot down tew dinner—I've weakened you some this time, any how.

'Give me the middle piece, Phil,' sez my wife.

'Sartin, Prude,' sez I; and with that I stuck the knife into it, when—

'' Tuk! Tuk! Tuckarooh!'

'' Just you stop your foolin', young Zeph,' sez I. The boy could give a righteous imitation of a chicken, and I swon I thought it was him—'just you stop your foolin',' sez I, or I'll turn ye away from the table.'

'It wasn't me, fa—'

'' Shet up,' sez I, 'shet up and mind your manners.'

'And with that I stuck the knife in agin, and tuck a nice round piece out uv the centre. I swow, if there warn't jist then about the darndest and most eternal spittin' and splutterin' till every bit of possum was jecked clear out uv my pie, and then old rooster poked his head out uv the crust and crowed!"

Want of Thought.—The want of thought is the great error of mankind. The want of money, the want of manners, the want of skill, the want of knowledge, and the want of experience, each has its attendant evils; but the want of *thought produces more mischief than all put together.*

Through want of thought our difficulties double, A little forethought saves a world of trouble!

Mary Reynolds loved her goldfinch,—at least she said so; but for all this, she left the door of the cage, and the door of the room open. How very odd that the bird should come out of the cage! and how very strange that the cat would come into the room and kill it! Mary Reynolds never thought of such a thing! But Mary Reynolds ought to have thought of it, and the death of her poor bird is a black mark on her brow.

Mrs. Minton is a thoughtless mistress; and very sel dom does Mary the housemaid get a holiday; but she had one last Monday. Five miles had Mary to go to her mother's, so she stood at the door with her bonnet and shawl on, ready for the last omnibus that goes to the place. As her trembling wishes were heard, Mrs. Minton rang the bell that Mary might put some coals on the fire, though the bright copper scuttle was within her reach. Quick as Mary was, she was too late, for the omnibus rattled by, and left her behind, leaving her the choice of walking five miles or giving up her holiday. Mrs. Minton never so much as thought of it. Not she!—Had she been a maid instead of a mistress, would she have thought of it then?

A want of thought is want of kindness—A natural blemish, and a moral blindness.

Aunt Abigail knew that Allen had had a sincere and tender attachment for her niece Fanny. She knew that Allen was about to embark for the Indies, and she knew that he would call that morning to say, Farewell; yet, when he did call, she never for an instant left the young people by themselves, and thus did she deprive two loving hearts of perhaps the only opportunity they would ever have of spending half an hour together; but she never thought of it. Never thought of it! Why, the woman *must have been made of wood.* It was enough to make the young people hate her!

Major Munro, when he returned home from the fields, left his loaded gun in the hall, and soon after, William Wallace, the footman, took it up, and pointed it playfully at the cook, crying, "I will shoot you." He pulled the trigger, and lodged the whole contents in her shoulder, laming her for life. The major never thought that any one would meddle with his gun; and the footman never thought that it was loaded; but whether they could reconcile this want of thought to their consciences is another matter.

Mary Reynolds, Mrs. Minton, Aunt Abigail, Major Munro, and William Wallace, are here held up as mirrors; and if any one of them should reflect the reader's likeness it may haply do him or her a kindness. Without thought, our love may be as mischievous as our hatred; but with it, we may scatter around us a thousand benefits!

Reflection is the example of the wise,
And prudent thought an angel in disguise!

Curiosities of Water.—The hailstone, says the Quarterly Review, is no less soluble in earth than in air. Placed under a bell-glass with twice its weight of lime, it gradually melts and disappears; and there remain four parts, instead of three, of perfectly *dry earth under the* glass. Of a plaster of Paris statue weighing five ounces and a half, one fifth is solidified water. Even the precious opal is but a mass of flint and water,—nine parts of flint to one of water. Of twelve hundred tons of clay land, at least four hundred are water. Water, indeed, exists around us to an extent and under conditions which escape the notice of hasty observers. When the dyer buys of the dry-salter 100 lbs. each of alum, potash, and soap, he obtains, in exchange for his money, no less than forty five pounds of water in the first lot, sixty four in the second, and a variable quantity, sometimes amounting to *70½ pounds, in the third.* Even the transparent air we breathe contains in ordinary weather about five grains of water diffused through each cubic foot of its bulk; and this rarified water no more *wets* the air than the solidified water *wets* the lime or opal in which it is absorbed.

A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.

An Elderly Lady Caught.—The taking of the last census has given us a score of capital a ories, but we do not recollect having stumbled upon the following. We pick it up as an extray, going the rounds without credit:

Last fall, a census taker, on a tour of duty, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling house on Western Row—the exact location of which is no business of ours. He was received at the door by a stiff, well dressed elderly lady, who could be easily recognized as a widow of some years standing. On learning the mission of her visitor, the lady invited him to a seat in the hall. Having arranged himself into a working position, he inquired for the number of persons in the family of the lady.

'Eight, sir,' replied the lady, 'including myself.'

'Very well—your age, madam?'

'My age, sir,' she replied, with a piercing, dignified look; 'I conceive it's none of your business, what my age might be—you are inquisitive sir.'

'The law compels me, madam, to take the age of every person in the ward; it is my duty to make the inquiry.'

'Well, if the law compels you to ask, I presume it will compel me to answer. I am between thirty and forty.'

'I presume that means thirty five?'

'No, sir, it means no such thing; I am only thirty three years of age.'

'Very well, madam,' said he, putting down the figures, 'just as you say. Now for the ages of the children, commencing with the youngest, if you please.'

'Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age.'

'Josephine—pretty name—ten.'

'Minerva was twelve last week.'

'Minerva—captivating—twelve.'

'Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen.'

'Cleopatra Elvira—enamuing—fifteen.'

'Angelina is just eighteen, sir—just eighteen.'

'Angelina—favorite name—eighteen.'

'My eldest, and only married daughter, sir, Anna Sophia, is a little over twenty five.'

'Twenty five did you say, madam?'

'Yes, sir. Is there anything remarkable in her being of that age?'

'Well, no, I can't say that there is—but is it not remarkable that you should be her mother when you were only eight years of age?'

About that time the census taker was observed sailing out of the house, closely pursued by a broomstick. It was the last time he pressed a lady to give her age.

Satan's Corner Stone.—There is a cornerstone under the Felicity street Church, Memphis, Tenn, but of which the devil was fairly cheated. It has been twice dedicated, once for a Theatre, and once for a Church. It lay out to the weather a long time, until the Lord had need for it; and then, with prayer and thanksgiving, it was put into the ground, and a church built upon it. It is not often that Satan is allowed to furnish a carriage for the Lord's cannon. I am not quite sure that he has, even in this case. The history of this elect cornerstone is about this: In the year 1837, it was resolved to build a theatre at the corner of De Lord and Poplar streets. While due flourish *of trumpets, a great crowd of people was assembled*, a stand erected, an oration delivered suited to the occasion, and the corner stone was laid. At that time, J. N. Maffit was in the city, and in the zenith of his popularity, and on the afternoon of that day walked out in company with Mr Fontaine, (now of Vicksburg) in the direction of the celebration. Mr. M. saw the crowd, asked what it meant, and soon they were both standing listening to the orator. Presently a message came, from some one in the stand for Mr. M., inviting him to come up. Mr. M declined. He was again sent for very pressingly, when they both went up, and were seated among the distinguished of the day. When the orator had finished, strange to say, the master of ceremonies asked Mr. Maffit if he would "conclude" the exercises with a blessing. Sure enough, Mr. M. arose, stretched out his hands, and spoke,—half oration and half prayer—for some thirty minutes, in which, he quite eclipsed the orator—spoke of Lafuneau, Olympia, Pythian games, of the design and influence of the stage, and prayed that He who is great or than him of Ida, might mark and bring his own mysterious and wonder-working power to overrule for good the scenes of the day and the intentions of the hour; and after having prayed with great fervor and eloquence, concluded. Now, let the reader mark: the Theatre was never built, and that corner stone is the identical one of the Felicity street Church.—*Memphis Ch. Adv.*

The man who can stand in the breach of universal public censure, with all the fashions of opinion disgracing him in the thoughts of the lookers on—with the tide of obloquy beating against his breast! and the fingers of the mighty, combined many, pointing him to scorn,—nay, with the fury of the drunken rabble threatening him with instant death,—and worse than all having no present friend to whisper a word *of defence or palliation*, in his behalf to his nervous ear,—but bravely giving his naked head to the storm, because he knows himself to be virtuous in his purpose:—that man shall come forth from the fiery ordeal like tried gold; philosophy shall embalm his name as her richest unction, history shall give him a place on her brightest page, and old, yea, hoary far-off posterity shall reverence him as of yesterday.

A gentleman bought a couple of tickets for Jenny Lind's concert, for ten dollars, and presented them to his wife. She like a sensible woman, disposed of them to a neighbor, and with the proceeds, paid the bills of the butcher and milkman, and had two dollars left to buy shoes for the children.

An honest Hiberian had come far to see Niagara; and while he gazed upon it, a friend asked him if it was not the most wonderful thing he had ever seen, to which he replied:—"Never a bit, mat—never a bit. Sure it's no wonder at all that the walther should fall down there, for I'd like to know what could hinther it!"

Sagacity of a Dog.—The following curious instance is related by the Edinburgh Weekly Register:

"The animal belonged to a celebrated chemist, who tried upon it the effect of a certain poison, and upon the next day administered a counter poison, which had the effect of preserving the creature's life. The next day another dose was offered him; but he would not touch it. Different sorts of poisonous drugs were presented to him, but he resolutely refused all. Bread was offered, but he would not touch it; meat, but he turned from it; water but he would not drink. To reassure him, his master offered him bread and meat of which he himself ate in the dog's presence; and of that the sagacious animal hesitated not to partake. He was taken to a fountain, but he would drink nowhere but from the spot where the water rushed free and fresh. This continued for several days, until the master, touched by the extraordinary intelligence of the poor dog, treasure, resolved to make no more attempts upon him with his poisons. The dog is now very gay and very happy, but will eat nothing that he does not find in the master touch, nor will he drink except from the purest spot of the fountain."

A Rustic Commentator.—Jim was employed to cut wood by the day. The boss came along and found him lifting the axe as leisurely as the bois go up the Mississippi, and accompanying every blow with a grunt.

'Slow work, Jim, slow work.'

'Boss, the Bible says we must use moderation in all things.'

The boss was nonplussed. At dinner Jim plied his knife and fork with remarkable industry. The boss reminded him of his morning text, but Jim was ready

'I've been reading the Scriptures since. Boss, that whatever the hands find a-le t do, I must do with all thy might.'

Boss told Jim he was entirely too learned to chop wood, and therefore very politely requested him to take up his bed and walk.

"Sae thee Wou'll be Invited."—It is the custom, as we learn from an esteemed friend, in some parts of Scotland, to send invitations, when a death occurs in a family, to all the neighbors to attend the funeral. On one occasion, a neighbor was omitted by the bereaved family, in the usual invitation, a feud arising between them. On the day of the funeral, while the people were assembling, the afflicted "auld wife" stood in her door and watched the gathering. At length, unable to bear up under her bereavement any longer, she exclaimed—

"Aweel! aweel! we'll ha'e a corpse o' our ain in our ain house some day!—sae thee wha'll be invited."

Too Good to be Lost.—A few days since, a good lady of this village, meeting a farmer in the street, on a load of hay, inquired if it was for sale; on being answered in the affirmative, she requested him to turn his team and drive to her husband's barnyard, some quarter of a mile distant. Her request was complied with; and after the barnyard was reached, the old lady informed the teamster that she wanted a *cradle worth of hay for a Lee's Rest*, and that while he was throwing it off, she would step into the house and get the change!

Interesting to School Teachers.—A teacher was recently tried in Rockingham county, at the Court of Common Pleas, for punishing a girl who did not obey the orders of the school. The Judge instructed the Jury that a teacher had a right to punish to a reasonable extent for the violation of the rules; that he had the same right to punish that a parent had his own child. But that neither teacher nor parent has a right to punish to an unreasonable extent. The jury acquitted the teacher.—*Morning Star, Dover, N. H.*

Model Politeness.—Hon. David Crockett, who, although one of the roughest specimens of "nature's journey-work" that ever lived, was one of the most kind-hearted and shrewdest of men. He used to say of the late Phil p Hone, that he was the "*prettiest man*" he ever knew—"'cause why?" said the Colonel, "he allers puts his bottle on the side-board, before he asks you to drink; an' then turns his back so as not to see how much you take!" "This," added the Colonel, "is what *I call real per-liteness!*"

"Mr. Smith, will you have some of the greens? First of the season—very nice. Shall I help you?" said Mrs. Jones to Smith, her *model boarder*, as he sat down to dinner.

"Thank you, ma'am, not any—should prefer dry toast, unless cut from a two year old hay-stack, and I aint very fond of that, neither."

So Smith declined the proffered plate of early "vegesables," but helped himself to a boiled onion.

"La me!" exclaimed the old lady, "was there ever such a ung lye as this, before I—I allers heard tell, when lye would be up as egg, 'twas strong enough to make soap, but mine here bears up six eggs all to once—what *sha I* I do with it?"

P. S. This is the same old lady who said she *once sat up all night long to see the moon full*, but happened to get into a doze towards morning, when she was awakened by a terrible thump, and she lost all her fear.

"My son," said Mr. Smith to his boy, who was devouring an egg—it was Mr. Smith's desire to instruct his boy—"my son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?" "Ah, do they, father?" said young Hopeful, "I thought that eggs came out of chickens." The elder Smith grew back from the table sadly, and gazing on his son, then put on his hat and went to his work.

Gardens.—Centres or wooden frames, are put under the arches of a bridge, to remain no longer than till the latter are consolidated.—Even so pleasures are the devil's scaffolding to build a habit upon;—that formed and steady, the pleasures are sent for firewood, and the hell begins in the life.—*Coleridge.*

He who dreads giving right to the people, is like a man who builds a house without window for fear of lightning.

For the Plainfield Union.

A Simile.

The loveliest rose will fade away;
The fairest flower will soon decay;
Th' unclouded morn will pass away,
And night succeed the brightest day.

So 'tis with youth, though fair and gay,
Though lovelier than the flowers of May;
They bloom a while, then fade away,
And like the flower they soon decay.

Though pleasant as the morning's ray,
Or lovely as th' unclouded day,
They're mutable—they cannot stay;
They'll quickly fade and pass away.

Warrensville, May 27, 1851. J. S. M.

Never Give Up.

"Never give up," 'tis the secret of glory,
Nothing so wise can philosophy preach;
Think on the names that are famous in story,
"Never give up," is the lesson they teach.
How have men compass'd immortal achievements?
How have they moulded the world to their will?
'Tis that midst dangers, and woes, and bereavements,
"Never give up" was their principle still.

The manufacture of first class Railroad Cars is now successfully carried on at Augusta, Ga.

Sheep in the Rio Grande.—A gallant officer of the United States army writes us from Texas, that they have just established a flock of 2,000 Merino sheep on the banks of the Rio Grande, their pasture fields to be the late battle ground of Palo Alto. This is putting the soil to much better use than to support the strife of hostile armies.

The ship Wisconsin, Capt. Mumford, which arrived at this port on the 19th of May, sailed hence on the 20th of February, 1850, for San Francisco, thence to China, thence to London and from London to New York. She has been absent 457 days, of which she has been in port 150 days, and at sea 307 days; in which time she sailed 47,000 miles. She has reefed her topsails but five times since she left New York.

One little Seaport.—The tonnage of the port of New Bedford is estimated at 137,000 tons, while Baltimore has but 90,000, New Orleans 84,000, and Philadelphia but 64,000. No port in France has such a tonnage, and only four in England; and but two in the United States exceed it.

Advantage of being a Royal Baby.—The prince of Wales is of age from his birth, and a chair of state is placed for him on the right of the throne in the house of lords.

For Blistered Feet caused by Walking.—Just before getting into bed, drop a little candle tallow into the palm of your hand, to which add a little spirits, and then well rub the feet.

The blister may be pricked with a needle, and bathed in warm water. This had better be done just before going to bed.

Black or green tea, steeped in boiling milk, is excellent for the dysentery. Cork, burnt to charcoal, about as big as a hazle-nut, macerated and put in a teaspoonful of brandy, with a little loaf sugar and nutmeg, is very efficacious in cases of dysentery and cholera morbus. If nutmeg be wanting, peppermint may be used.—Flannel, wet with brandy, powdered with cayenne pepper, and laid upon the bowels, affords great relief in cases of extreme distress.

Whortleberries, commonly called bucklebberries, dried, are a useful medicine for children. Made into a tea and sweetened with molasses they are very beneficial when the system is in a restricted state, and the digestive powers out of order.

In case of any scratch or wound, from which the lock-jaw is apprehended, bathe the injured part freely with lye, or pearl-ash and water.

"Miss Johnson, have you ever seen Crabbe's Tales?"

"Crabbe's tails! No; it is the first time that I ever heard that Crabs had tails."

"Miss Johnson, do you keep any hartshorn about you? I feel all over ish and faint-like."

A correspondent of the Bath, Me., Mirror, writing on the spot, says: "Wiscasset is bounded on the north by land—on the east by water and a bridge—west by land—south by land and water—and besides two stage lines, there is a telegraph wire that runs through the place."

Jokes of the Dead.—A man who had heard of Dr. Johnson's fame, but who had never seen him, was shown in his presence once, and, not knowing him, made inquiries where Johnson was. Johnson said that he was Johnson. "You Johnson," said the man in astonishment, "*you don't look as if you could say boo, to a goose.*" "*Boo,*" said Johnson, gruffly. "*I see, Sir,*" said the man, "*you are indeed the great Johnson.*"

On Saturday of last week a fire broke out in Wall street. Our reporter was soon on the spot, and after imparting to us the incidents of the fire, added that "he had not seen *so many good clothes, and many bad consciences* at a fire in this city in a long time," and requested us to ask if the Wall streeters would not, in future, when they go to fires, either change their apparel or mend their consciences, for sake of consistency.—*City Budget.*

A singular manifestation startled this community a few days ago in regard to the spiritually-expected Millennium. A pig of fair size ran through 18th street, stopped for a moment thereon, rested partly upon his tail, at the same time touching all four of his legs thus making *five* standards. He remained in this position one minute and then vanished. Hence it has been thought, from the singular coincidence, that all things earthly must end in 1851. The 18 is symbolized by the street, the 5 by the standards, and the 1 by the time he stopped.—*N. Y. City Budget.*

A man once went to a doctor, saying that he had been called a fool, and was willing to leave it to him whether he was one or not. The doctor told him that he did not like to give an opinion other than that which he had once given a man who came to inquire if he was drunk. "I told him," said the doctor, "that I could not speak positively, but only professionally, viz: that he had the symptoms, and I can say the same of you."

A sand of pork bound upon a wound occasioned by a needle, pin or nail, prevents the lock jaw. It should always be applied.

Tallow out of an Eye.—Charles Thomas recovered a verdict of $575 against the National Road Stage Company in the U. S. Circuit Court at Pittsburg, on the 16th inst. He lost the use of one eye in consequence of being overturned in one of the defendant's coaches.

Another new Bank, under the General Law is projected to be located at Crammersville, in Monmouth Co., which, the Monmouth Inquirer says, is in the vicinity of "seven or eight rood from Midford to Tuckerton, and not more than one or two houses within two or three miles of the place.

The Three Cent Pieces. The Camden ferries have reduced their toll to three cents, to meet the convenience of the new coinage; and other public conveyances will, we suppose, follow the example. This is one of the thousand changes which will creep in through this change in our currency. In the words of the politicians "we are in the midst of a revolution;" and though a three penny-bit one, it will be found neither narrow nor unimportant. Trifles make the sum of life; and a change in trifles forms a large aggregate.

Meteors.—We notice the fact that in California a barn has been set on fire by a meteor.—This is said to be the second instance on record of such a phenomenon. The first occurred near Bagas, in France, in 1757. A beggar, in this case, had taken refuge in the barn, and was accused of having fired it. He would have been condemned, had not the Abbe Nollet examined the place and discovered the aerolite amongst the rubbish.

The Potato Rot.—A correspondent of the Trenton *State Gazette* says he was informed by a respectable farmer of New Jersey, that last year he made several experiments in the culture of the Potato—one with marl, the other with plaster of Paris, and a third with pulverized charcoal. Where the charcoal was used an entire preservation of the crop was the result.—All other remedies used proved totally ineffectual. The potatoes raised by the use of charcoal are the only potatoes he has for family use, and for seed, for the coming season.

Quite an exciting little riot, growing out of a strike for higher wages, occurred among the workmen on the Central Railroad, above White House, a week or two since.

The Bangor *Mercury* says that there are within its knowledge, two individuals who were cousins, having the same names, whose fathers were brothers, whose mothers are sisters, and whose wives are sisters. It challenges the world for a similar coincidence.

In the opinion of a Southern statesman, "the most absolutely fatal policy that can be pursued in reference to Slavery, is to confine it within prescribed limits." And yet South Carolina proposes *secession* as a remedy for the loss of her Slaves, when the very first effect of that step would be to isolate the State from all other States; foreign and domestic, and thus localize and hem in Slavery, to die out inevitably.

The Attorney General of this State has given a written opinion on the construction of the School Law passed at the last session of our legislature, wherein he states that all the public money, whether from State, county, or township funds, must *be expended for* the rate scholars, and not as heretofore, in proportion to the number of scholars in each district; and notice must be given by the trustees that the schools are free. Every cent of the money but $20, (except in districts which have been incorporated,) must be paid for teaching.

Another Man Drowned at Bound Brook.—Capt. Airly, of New Hope, Pa., while running his boat into the Basin, near the Steam Saw Mill, at South Boundbrook, on Saturday, 31st ult., fell from the boat into the Canal, and before assistance could be rendered him, was drowned.—*Somerset Whig.*

Riches, it is said, take wings and fly away. At least the visit of the Assessor has deserved this notion that there were some "quite wealthy" among us, and it has become a common remark that "the farmers make the best show."—*Woodbury Con.*

Methodism has prospered to an unprecedented extent in New Jersey. During the past year, 6,200 persons having been received to full membership.

Horace Greeley, after a long string of advice to those who are going to follow him across the Atlantic, winds up as follows:

"If the day of your embarcation be fair, take a long, earnest gaze at the sun, so that you will know him when you return. They have something they call the sun over here, which they see occasionally, but it looks more like a boiled turnip than it does like its American namesake."

Feminine Grit.—A young lady near Le Roy, N. Y., resolved upon having a plank sidewalk from her father's house to the village. She sought to raise sufficient money for the purpose, from the residents along the way, and men and bachelors planked it down. She has since made arrangements for the lumber, and will soon receive proposals for a contract.

Seamen's wages at San Francisco, California, first of May, were $100 per month.

The great exhibition will remain open until the first of November next.

Persons in charge of public works in various parts of Ireland are beginning to find it very difficult to procure the necessary hands, and the farmers also find themselves in the same predicament.

A lying institute has been opened in Ohio, where young men are taught to edit political papers in three easy lessons of an hour each.

The Washington Republic says that a few days since, upwards of ninety five thousand herrings and fifteen hundred shad were taken in one haul at Upossum Neck, about 25 miles down the Potomac, opposite Budd's Ferry.

Carpets are now sold in New York made of raw silk.

European Manners.—The Duke of Wellington, now over 80 years old, recently gave a grand ball to over 1500 persons. It is announced that the gallant old duke led the first dance with Lady Clementina Villare, and subsequently danced with the Ladies Hay. Supper was served at one o'clock, and the company did not separate till five, when the Duke bade farewell to the last of his guests. A strange disposition this.

Wonderful Progress.—The Pope has launched a small iron steamer on the Tiber, built by an English engineer, at the Roman arsenal.

The Journeymen House Carpenters of Trenton have resolved to demand $1.50 a day, to which the employers have assented.

A mad dog made his appearance there yesterday.

The fare from Dunkirk to New York, upon the New York and Erie road, is fixed at $6.—This is less than 2 cents per mile.

Getting up Steam at the World's Fair.—The London papers give an account of the department of machinery in the Crystal Palace:

"The steam was turned into the building, and the whole of the engines now in point in were put in motion. The result was extremely satisfactory; the more so as considerable anxiety has been felt as to the practicability of conveying the steam through so great a length of pipe, without destroying its power by condensation. The entire range of steam pipe, including the ramifications to the various engines, is nearly 3,000 feet, which is, probably, a greater length than has ever yet been successfully applied. The steam is supplied from the boilers placed in an isolated building at the west end of the Exhibition. These boilers collectively are equal to 150 horse power, and the steam is carried from them into the building by a pipe of nine inches diameter, thickly coated with felt. This pipe, which may be compared to the main artery of the human body, gradually diminishes in size as it extends through the building, and along its entire range receivers of a peculiar construction are placed, which arrest the water produced by condensation, and suffer the pure steam to flow onward. After passing through the engines, the exhausted steam enters another system of pipes, by which it is conveyed into a tunnel outside of the building, and both by tens of pipes are placed beneath the floor, where they are entirely out of sight."

Jewelry is becoming quite fashionable again. One of your cotemporaries says he met a lady on New Years day with a farm on each wrist, a four story house around her neck, and at least six life memberships to the Bible society attached to each ear.

THE UNION

Plainfield, June 16, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity will be held on Monday evening next, June 9th, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is requested. The Report of the committee for the organization of a Fire Department will be presented, and other business of importance claiming individual attention

By request of the Committee.

June 2d, 1851.

The article promised by "Quiz" last week is received, but its length prevents its appearance before next week.

Speculation.—Banks and banking capital are increasing at an unprecedented rate, in every direction. It would seem that a new bank with a large capital is starting into existence almost every day. As a natural consequence money is abundant and easily obtained at low rates, prices are high, and farms are laid out into building lots and sold by the hundreds and thousands. Business of all kinds is brisk—all are profitably employed. Importations are also unprecedentedly large, and of course specie is largely exported to pay for them, besides we are fast running into debt in Europe. This state of things is very similar to what it was in 1836, before the revulsion, and a similar revulsion, it has been supposed, would follow the present season of prosperity. But the state of the country is now very different in other particulars from that in 1836. Our population is now one half more than it then was, having increased from 15 to 23 millions—and the real wealth of the country has more than doubled—consequently requiring double the importations, and double the business required in 1836. California too has been annexed, bringing into the country an immense amount of the precious metals, so that gold is now one of our natural productions like wheat and cotton, and its export is but a necessary portion of a healthy commerce. True, the running into debt in Europe is an unfavorable feature, and the large amount of bank accommodation is likely to carry business into excess—still we have good reason to hope that the "evil day" is far distant.—Thompson, of the Bank Note Reporter, a good judge, confidently predicts that a break down will not occur for a year or two. We hope so truly, and that a long course of prosperity is open before us—but would advise all to be careful of getting into debt, and if in debt, now is a good time to get out.

Found Drowned.—The body of John Ryno, of Short Hills, Middlesex Co., N. J., was found in the mill pond near James T. Duna's mills, Brooklyn, in said county, on Monday 26th ult., by some boys who were fishing. He left the house of his brother, Wilson Ryno, at Plainfield, in good health, on the "hurst" evening previous, and it was supposed he accidentally fell in the pond that evening. He was about 50 years of age. An inquest was held whose verdict was in accordance with the above.

Robert E. Horner, for many years editor of the Princeton Whig, the publisher of the large map of this State, and recently Door-keeper of the House of Representatives at Washington, died of consumption at his residence near Princeton, on Thursday, May 29, aged 51 years.

Rev. R. K. Rogers declines to serve as one of the Examiners of School Teachers in Somerset, and C. C. Hoagland reluctantly accepts of the place at the unanimous request of the Board of Freeholders. The Examiners with the town Superintendant will meet at I. C. Allen's in Warren, on Wednesday the 11th inst. to examine teachers.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the "Patent Gum Rubber," in another column. It is said to be far superior to the common rubber for removing stains, marks, &c.

The last of the Illustrated Domestic Bible, by Rev. Ingram Cobbin, has been received, and we find it all that it has been represented. Notices of the press in favor of this valuable work will be found in another column, in which after an examination of some months we cordially concur, and to which we refer the reader.

Robbery.—On Monday evening June 2d, a number of articles were stolen from the residence of Mr. Ralph M. Crowell, near Blazing Star, by a girl, calling herself Priscilla Robinson. She had been employed in the family about two weeks, and on the above mentioned evening made herself scarce, taking with her a green broche Shawl, a fancy straw bonnet trimmed with white ribbons, green and red flowers, a purple barege dress, morocco shoes, &c. She is supposed to be about 15 or 16 years of age, has black hair and is much freckled.

Strawberries Cheap and Plenty.—The steamer John Hart, last Tuesday afternoon took to New York from this State 300 barrels. They retail there at 5 cents a basket.

A subscription has been started in New York to raise funds to blast and remove the Hurlgate rocks in the East River. Henry Grinnell alone has offered $5000, and it is supposed the whole can be raised without difficulty.

A Scene Old Men.—On Monday last, Mr. Dan. Carpenter, of Attleborough, Mass., aged *seventy eight years*, walked from his residence to Taunton and back. The whole distance was *thirty four miles*. He was absent from home less than twelve hours.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship North America arrived at N. York last Tuesday morning, and the Empire City on Wednesday morning, from Chagres, with 25 days' later news from California, up to May 1. They bring $2,800,000 in gold, and 750 passengers.

The news from the mines is favorable, the yield continuing abundant. New discoveries of very rich mines have been made in Shasta Valley, which prove very productive.

A rich vein of silver, yielding 80 per cent. has been discovered at the base of Sugar Loaf Mountain.

The prospects of good crops are favorable. Business had revived considerably.

The municipal election at San Francisco resulted in favor of the whigs.

The difficulty between the Sandwich Islands and France is settled for the present.

Earthquake in Chili.—Valparaiso was nearly swallowed by an earthquake April 3d. Some 200 houses were damaged or destroyed, and 200 families made homeless. The damage is estimated at $1,000,000. Not a life was lost.

The damage done in Santiago is similar to that in Valparaiso, but there being more public buildings in Santiago, the loss is greater.

It was the severest shock since the great earthquake of 1822, when Valparaiso was almost totally destroyed.

Eleven Days Later from Europe.

The U. S. mail steamer Washington arrived at New York on Monday evening of last week, from Bremen, and 11½ days from Southampton—by far the quickest passage yet made by this line. She brought about 170 passengers, also 250 tons of freight; and 4 days' later news.

The British steamship Asia arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, 10 days and 16 hours from Liverpool. She brings 3 days' later news than the Washington.

The U. S. steamship Pacific arrived at Liverpool May 20th, 9 days and 19 hours from New York, the quickest pass ge ever made by six hours, and so acknowledged by the London Times.

Nothing important had occurred. Cotton had again slightly declined, and the other markets were dull.

The Pacific arrived at New York Saturday noon, 10 days and 2 hours from Liverpool, another quick passage by this splendid steamer, which has repeatedly proved herself the best ship on the ocean. She brings 54 passengers. Her news is four days' later.

Cotton has further declined 1-4d, and prices still tend downward. The appearance of the grain crops is very satisfactory.

The Great Exhibition progresses well. The receipts amount to some $15,000 daily. Notwithstanding this great rush there was plenty of room in the immense building.

The day before the Pacific sailed the price of admission fell to 1s. and to the astonishment of all the attendance was less than usual, and the receipts fell down to $3000 or $4000. Every body expected such a rush that most staid away till the crowd should be less.

Accounts from Rome render it pretty certain that the power of the Pope and his ministry is to be and again on the wane.

Population of Paris.—It appears from the census lately taken in Paris and the department of the Seine that there is a considerable reduction in the population as compared with the census taken in the year 1846. At that period the population of Paris amounted to 1,053,897 individuals having a fixed residence. It is now reduced to less than 900,000 souls.

The British steamship Africa sailed from N. York last Wednesday noon, for Liverpool, with about 120 passengers, and $681,000 in specie. Among the passengers was Sir Henry Bulwer, Minister from England. Mr. Crampton will attend to his business during his absence.

The U. S. steamship Baltic sailed from New York for Liverpool Saturday noon, with 200 passengers, and about half a million in specie.

The great carpet emporium, is No 99 Bowery, Hiram Anderson's, the celebrated, elegant, and cheapest carpet establishment in the United States. Families visiting the great metropolis should, by all means, visit the eight spacious sales rooms of that famous carpet store, fully stocked with English and American three-ply, patent tapestry, ingrain carpeting, hearth rugs, mattings, window shades, table and piano covers, floor oil cloths, &c., &c., at wonderful low prices. They make a saving of some twenty five per cent. on their purchase, and avoid the perplexity, fatigue and trouble of shopping from one place to another. All goods will be shown with pleasure, and you can depend on being dealt with politely at that establishment.

The International Magazine for June contains a portrait and notice of the life and writings of Henry W. Herbert, the novelist and noted writer on Field Sports, &c.—also a description of Trenton Falls, by N. P. Willis, profusely illustrated. Its notices of authors and books are full and valuable—and its extract are the best articles from the Magazine Literature of the world. It is the best Magazine to take. Published by Stringer & Townsend.

Counterfeit Money Found.—We understand about $30,000 in spurious Bank bills were found in Paterson, by some New York Police officers, a day or two since. The discovery took place by means of an intercepted letter from Levi Cole, who is now in prison at Rhode Island. Michael Cole, his brother, has been arrested since the discovery.—*Newark Daily.*

Rappings.—Mrs Norman Culver, by marriage a connexion of the Fox girls, has made an exposure of the frauds practised by mediums, with which she became acquainted. Her statement is under oath, and her character is vouched for by gentlemen of respectability.

The Dayton, Ohio, papers say that in one year that city will be the meeting point of five important railroads.

For everything you have missed, you have gained something else; and for everything you gain, you lose something. If riches overcrow, they are increased that use them. If the garb or the table too much, nature takes out of the one what she puts into his chest; swells the one belly, but kills the other. Nature hates monopolies and exactions. The waves of the sea do not more speedily seek a level from their loftiest tossing, than the varieties of condition tend to equalize themselves. There is always some levelling circumstance that puts down the over-bearing, the strong, the rich, the fortunate, substantially on the same ground with all others.

How Holland was Gathered Together.—No description can convey the slightest notion of the way in which Holland has been gathered, particle by particle, out of the waste of waters, of the strange aspect of the country, and the incessant vigilance and wondrous precaution by which it is preserved. Holland is, in the fullest sense, an alluvion of the sea. It consists of sand and mud reseized from the ocean, and banked up on all sides. Produced by the most dexterous and indefatigable exertions, it can be maintained only by artificial means. If the efforts by which it was redeemed from the waters were to be relaxed, the ocean would re-assert its rights, and the whole kingdom would be submerged. The slightest accident might sweep Holland into the deep. It was once nearly undermined by an insect. Indeed, the necessity of destroying insects is so urgent, that the stork, a great feeder upon them, is actually held in reverence, and almost every species of bird is religiously protected from injury. Bird nesting is officially prohibited by law. The drift of all this is palpable enough. But it is curious that the very existence of a great country should depend upon such guaranties.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

Worth of a Jew's Prayer.—The country around was cultivated with the great care of *Ara*, and there was every prospect of a plentiful harvest. "God send us rain," said the Kaid, "for his bounty; last year, in truth, we had a sad prospect for the crops; and had not my master, Seedy Alin Selam E Slowly, ordered the Jews—God curse them! to pray for rain, I know not what would have become of God's creatures." Why did not the Mussulmans," said I, "offer up their prayers?" "Sir," they will be replied, "and for twenty days and nights and to the number of each mosque was filled a prayer written by the Pekee himself. The prayers floated in the face of heaven, but all in vain: for the powers of the faithful are like mere to God, who is worthy of all praise; and therefore the Almighty, rejoicing in the sweet sound of our supplications, granteth not the desires of our prayers, for he wishes us to continue still to pray. But no sooner is he tormented with the disgusting prayers of Jews and infidels than he granteth forthwith their petitions, in order to be freed from their importunities." Absurd as this may appear, it is, nevertheless, the General belief in Morocco.—*Hay's Western Barbary.*

The rewards of authorship, we suspect, are greatest in France. In Germany, England, and the United States, they are about the same. Cooper, Irving and Prescott, in this country, have each received for copyrights more than one hundred thousand dollars. In England, Dickens has probably received more than any other living author; and in France, Lamartine, Victor, Hugo Bumont, Scribe and a few others, have obtained large fortunes by writing. In Germany, Duffenbach received for his book on Operative Surgery some 3,500 thalers, and Perth of Hamburg, paid to Neander on a single work, more than $31,000, exclusive of the interest his heirs still have on it. Poets like Uhland, Freiligrath, Goebel, have also received as much as $6,000 or $12,000 on the sale of a single volume. Long ago, in Boston Robert Treat Paine received $3,500 for a song. Of late years, Longfellow has been most liberally paid.

All things are double; one against another. Tit for tat; an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth; blood for blood; measure for measure; love for love. Give and it shall be given you. He that watereth shall be watered himself.—What will you have? quoth God; pay for it and take it. Nothing for me, nothing have. Thou shalt be paid exactly for what thou hast done, no more, no less. Who doth not work shall not eat. Harm watch, harm catch. Curses always recoil on the head of him who imprecates them. If you put a chain around the neck of a slave, the other end fastens itself around your own. Bad counsel confounds the adviser. The Devil is an ass.

A married lady, alluding in conversation to the 148th psalm, observed, that while "young men and maidens, old men and children," were expressly mentioned, not a word was said about married women. An old clergyman, whom she was addressing, assured her that they had not been omitted, and that she would find them included in one of the preceding verses under the description of *vapors* and *storms*.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—*Dr. Sherman's* Cough Lozenges, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

New York Prices Current, June 7, 1851.

Wheat Flour,	$3,75 to 4.56
Rye Flour	3,38 to 3,44
Indian Meal, Jersey,	3,00 to 3,00
Grain—Wheat,	96 to 1,—
Rye,	75 to ,76
Corn,	58 to ,61
Oats, Jersey,	44 to 45

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

D. Bullman, $0,31; Webster & Marsh, $,00; Mrs. DeFerriers, 2,00; Mrs. Green, 2,00; Titsworth, Dunn & Co. 1,50; J. W. S. Marsh, 1,50; Asariah Mundy, Warrenville, 1,50; Isaac Manning, 38; Andrew Manning, New Market, 75.

To discover how many idle men there are in a place, all that is necessary is to set two dogs a fighting.

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Finley, at the residence of R. Van Pelt, Esq., Elizabethtown, the Rev. John E. Freeman, of the Allahabad Mission, (India,) to Elizabeth Vredenburg, daughter of the Rev. John Vredenburg, dec'd.

On the 31st of May, by the Rev. J. Chuttle, Mr John R. Compton to Miss Mary M. Freeman, all of Rahway.

On the 30 of June, by the Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Mr. Samuel J. Halliday, to Miss Caroline O. Marsh, all of Rahway.

Patent Gum for Removing Pencil

MARKS, STAINS, &c. from Paper. In pieces at 12 and 25 cents each—For Sale by June 9, '51. E. KIRKPATRICK.

Wanted Immediately!

BY JAMES PACKARD, & SON, Oak and Marble Decorative Paper Hanging Manufacturers, in Plainfield, TWO LADS, about 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Painting of Paper Hangings, &c. Must be religious—Baptists preferred. June 9, 1851.—3w

Superior Scented Soap,

IN 1-4 lb. Bars, for sale very cheap by June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

Compound Tomato Pills,

ALSO, LEE'S PILLS and Coit's Family Pills, equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap by M. F. CUSHING. June, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE

BY REV. INGRAM COBBIN, M. A. This beautiful Family Bible is now published in one volume complete, in various styles of binding. The distinguishing features of this Bible are:—

1. Seven Hundred Wood Engravings.
2. Many thousand Marginal References.
3. Three Finely Executed Steel Maps.
4. Numerous Improved Headings.
5. A Concise Concordance to the Bible.
6. The Prettiest Books in the Metrical Form.
7. Questions at the end of each Chapter for Family Examination.
8. The Reflections, drawn from the subjects of the Chapter, and given in a condensed form its spiritual import.
9. An Exposition of each Chapter, containing the essence of the best commentators, with much original matter by the Editor.
10. Dates affixed to the Chapters for each Morning and Evening's Reading, comprising the whole Bible in a year. Price, in very neat Arabesque binding, $7 00 in Turkey Morocco, extra, $10 00.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

A beautiful edition of the Scriptures, which will serve the purposes of reference, criticism, commentary, and illustration. We hope the Domestic Bible will be speedily introduced into American families.—*The Independent.*

It appears to us better fitted to its sphere than any other similar work.—*New York Recorder.*

We think it one of the finest specimens to combine a great amount of needful information, judicious comment, and holy thought any one knows of equal size.—*New York Evangelist.*

The best edition of the Bible which we have seen, and the condensed variety of its contents, cannot fail to recommend itself to the attention of American families.—*New York Tribune.*

We cheerfully commend it as one of the most complete and convenient, as well as one of the cheapest family Bibles that has appeared.—*Philadelphia Christian Observer.*

The common before us possesses peculiar merits.—We doubt not it will obtain, as it deserves, an extensive circulation.—*Philadelphia Christian Chronicle.*

We hope the attempt to combine a great degree of needful information, judicious comment, and holy thought, in a single volume, will commend it to all. No matter how many Bibles there may be in the family, they will find this edition of great use and interest, while the low price at which it is offered places it within the reach of every one.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal terms will be allowed.

Specimen numbers of the Bible will be sent gratis, on application to the Publisher, post paid.

☞ To Teachers.—A copy of this Bible will be given to all Clergymen who will order four copies, and send the money for the same.

S. HUESTON, Publisher,
No 139 Nassau street, New York.

Sold in Boston by Tuttle & Lincoln, 59 Washington street.

June 10, 1851.

DR. H. DAYTON,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on Main st. 2d house below Webster & Marsh's Store. June 26, 1851.

Hudson River

Hosiery and Glove Store,

273 (old No. 235½) Greenwich Street,
Two Doors above Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of *all kinds and sizes* of English, German, and domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's under garments suitable to every season, knitting and tidy cotton, wool, and yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, Figured Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for cuffs, Lace Veils, Fancy Veils, Children's Worked Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings, and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Laces all widths, black silk Lace for trimming, GLOVES of every description, dress trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices. Patronage respectfully solicited.

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN.
April 25, 1851. 273 Greenwich-st New York.
my20 3m.

Turc Satins,

JUST received, 5 pieces of True Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas, for sale by D. BULLMAN. May 19, 1851.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Piscataway, and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman and I. Pruden, opposite the meeting-house, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.
May 5, 1851.

How Natural!

WHEN any one buys some of French & Runyon's good molasses for 2 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more; and at the same time it is very natural to buy some molasses, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy some good sugar at a very low price, and good tea for 2s. per lb., how very natural it is, and the naturally low price of the Gingham, Calicoes, Vestings, Cloths and Cassimers, Lawns and Delaines, Shoes and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. Nevertheless very natural.

FRENCH & RUNYON.
May 12, 1850.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A NEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front-st., nearly opposite the Post Office, where the fashionable public generally will find a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple, suitable for the season, consisting at a great variety, such as Barages, Barage De Laines, Delaines, Crape De Laines, plain and figured and changeable Silks, Gingham, plain Cottons, Brilliants, &c. &c. We can't begin to name half of them. It is unnecessary for us to mention the Fancy Articles we have them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and Vesting, together with every article necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, as we trust by quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.
Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 3-4ths of an acre of Land. The House is a comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms. None but those of steady habits need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day is wanted. An excellent place for a family who would take in washing. Apply to JOHN RANDOLPH. Chesnut Hill, June 3d, 1851.—tf

The Subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of Anna Shotwell, dec'd., offers for sale

THE FARM,

Late of Jedidah Shotwell, dec'd., containing 40 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, situated in the Township of Plainfield, about half way between Plainfield and Scotch Plains, lying on the northerly side of said road, and extending back to Green Brook.

On the premises is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a large Barn, built within three years, and other necessary out buildings.

The fences are in good repair, and is a desirable residence for any one wishing a small farm convenient to markets, Churches and Schools, and within about a mile of the Depot of the Central Rail Road.

The Farm will be offered at private sale until the first of October next; if not disposed of by that time it will be offered at public sale, of which due notice will be given.

Any person wishing to obtain information as to conditions and price for the property, will please call on the subscriber at Plainfield, N. J.

May 29 1851.—3w. C. BOICE, Executor.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new tax law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where you may find at all times ready made clothing of every style and descrip tion, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere; thereby save all unnecessary expense. We also have constantly on hand a choice and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which may be made up to order at short notice. A great fit is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor's trimmings at a low price—all of which constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., in fact everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Friends, will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere and consider for yourselves?

Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonal le prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.,
Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.
Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At the Old Stand of

Dr. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Berege De Laines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS plain black, Grosle Rhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans. 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wood, cottage, and cloth Carpetings, from one to two yd to 1 1-2 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortment. Window Shades &c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 22, 1851.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)
NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,
One door below Barclay,
NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—of having the lowest price marked on every article—secures to their customers fair prices at all times the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins, Twill Silks, Delaines, Organdies, Lawns, &c., &c.,

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Canton, Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drilette, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 44 to 124 wide.
Linen Drapery, 3-4 to 10-4.
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.
Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities embracing the very best fabric for family use.

Ticking, Denims, Prints in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdfs., Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are finely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be so sustained, and by a continuance of the above by any one in the employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 215 Greenwich-st., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.
March 11, 1851.—1m.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.
EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS,
Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets,	3 & 3½
Imperial do do	10 & 11c.
Brussels carpets,	10 & 12½
Tapestry do	9 & 10
Venetian do	2, 3 & 4s.
Door Mats,	2, 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap	
Common Carpets,	2 & 2½
English Druggets, 3s. 6d. to 6s.	
Floor Oil cloths, 3 to 4s.	
Floor do 6 yards wide,	
English oil cloth, 6 to 9s.	
Tufted hearth rugs,	90c.
Axminster do	4½c.
Window shades, 37½ to 42c.	
Check matting, 4-4 to 6-4	
Stair Rods 6.8 & 10c.	
Table Oil Cloth,	12½

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 99 Bowery New York.
Jan. 23, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NO. 123 FULTON STREET,
Next door below Nassau st.,
Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological, School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c., all which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. my13.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, of the Franklin Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at all times, at the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.
April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Foy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.
April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard st., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES,

a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barages,
Cheese, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Towelings and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Toilet, Table and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving their attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods,

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there, than at Gents' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, as it is directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city. And those from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their low unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the style, variety and styl. of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible age, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By the arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interests and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York, Nov 13th, 1850. 43 1y

CEMENT, 15 shillings a barrel,
THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel, by
Sept. 9, 1850 F. M. FRENCH.

MANNING VERGERUS

HAT MANUFACTURER
Main-Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line of the most reasonable prices, and in every variety and fashion.

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued, and by prompt attention to business he hopes to receive the liberal patronage already received, and to be extend in further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Mahaim or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.
Sept. 23, 1850.—3y.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.
Sept. 17, 1850.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to inform you our stock of new Fall Goods we have just received, consisting of Men's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' &c., Boys &c. Call and examine.
Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE books and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payments at the same. EZ. HIA RUNYON.
Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK,
(First door below Barclay-st.,)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to select his entire stock without the usual delay of running at every town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. would say at attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements as buyers as any house in the city, and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.
March 11, 1851.—4m.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co

131 *WILLIAM STREET,*

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 11, 1851.—6m

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to White House, N. J., reducing the staging between the terminus and Easton to 35 miles, and *Schooley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains over the Rail Road which leaves New York from the foot of Courtland-st., at per schedule.

Leave New York,
By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M., 1 (freight) and 6 (Express) P. M.
By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House,	at 5½ A. M.	8 40 A.M.	4 40 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	5.50	1.50
Somerville,	4 30	6.05	2.05
Bound Brook,	4 50	6.15	2.15
Plainfield,	5.20	6.35	2.35
Westfield,	5.50	6.50	2 50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3 10
Elizabethport,	7.50	10.45	3 25

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk, Penn., and to Flemington, Lambert, Clinton, Baldwin, Jugtown, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Purify the Blood.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—no single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is rendered pure and healthy, and freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted here in Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine medicines can now be had put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New York.

For sale by
M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Visiting the City of New York for their FALL STOCK, would do well to call and examine our stock of

Boots and Shoes,

which we are selling for a small commission above the cost prices. J. W. S. MARSH & SON, RICHMOND.
Sept. 12, 1850.—128 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Looking Glasses—A Large number

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each.
D. BULLMAN.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,
June 10 1850 F. M. FRENCH.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain to the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imagining of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all Injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant in taste and smell, and mild in their operation, and will restore impurities from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the misfortune of obtaining genuine recipes of the great medical counsellor, Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland, and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The kind Mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and experience by the great inventor, and is known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy in all *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia*, &c. Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and innumerable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effects and the same happy results, which the immortal inventor had contended, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.

Possessing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in the worst form. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years. We can but say in this case, Call and see him; you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhœa*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the principal springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than a dozen tried previously from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," and was first place upon a dangerous, sinking a severe spell of sickness. Thy "Hoofland's German Bitters" had such effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle according to my own directions, and it relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system. I have also had a number of my family take it, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. The bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I suffered, and gave me general health to the system. I consider it, dearer, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,
SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 6 Jennings's Alley, Outlines, above Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases, no one can doubt. They use it as directed: it will act speedily upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. ☞ *Purchase none without these marks of genuineness; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE, given gratis, up all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot.

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 273 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa. and by respectable Druggists and Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of these great *Restorative Powers*.

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2.00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.
April 16, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, cuts or splints, windgall or hard tumor, thoroughpin, ankle gaiter, shoulder, pole evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG, in Somerville by Culver Backenlow, in New Brunswick by all the drug stores.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 26, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices now selling off at I. S. DUNHAM & CO's.
Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

BARSTOW'S SOAP POWDER.—One Shilling's worth of which will make 14 quarts of the best of soap, whether using a ☞ at part of the interest thereof, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 3 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in short notice, for sale by F. M. FRENCH.

EGGS, Bones, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for Goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.
Sept. 17, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist. By S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a newly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and in fact, every ailing Master's one, instilled, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest one pound of food, *Five Pounds of Raw Beef is about ten hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion, no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, inflamed, or injured stomach produces a vitiated Gastric Juice, and issues the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the stomach much after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the calf, colt, &c., and in the mucrial secretion from organs in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curd a nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "one part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, with a little lactic acid, will digest as the second manner as they would to in the human stomach."

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Co., of London, New York, page 35, states a remarkable fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in *London*, was in the second manner as they would to to

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 24. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1851. Whole number 752.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

The Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Broadbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield,

A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to give their attention to examine. They also have on hand in part keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month, as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least once a year. This process may in most cases prevent future operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of its existence, until the mischief is done.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to a complete set, inserted in the most approved manner, and warranted to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Laing's.*

When not in Plainfield will be at their new located office in Newark, 224 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

DR. E. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Humbug--something new.

THE Subscribers would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Cross's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plainfield, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, warranted not to injure clothing and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial from those who have tested them approve them. Try one—you try both.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw Laing pass my window and examine those new and elegant plaids and figured DeLaines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly Surrounded by new Arrivals, have resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDIN

For the Poor and Rich, and all Intermediate Classes.

DE CIPLET'S Sarsaparilla Pain Conqueror,

FOR CASH ONLY.

At 12 to 50 Cents per Bottle!

This wonderful EXTERNAL and INTERNAL Remedy excels all others in its power and effect, and as to its Saving and Owing Economy. It Restores Health and saves Money. Twenty-five cts worth will convince the Rich and Poor, that it is for their interest and pleasure to use this Great Curative Conqueror. The following Internal Diseases are removed by it—the proofs undisputed—viz:

ALL COMPLAINTS of the Stomach and Bowels. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and all Summer Allings, and Diseases of the Nerves and the Blood.

And the following External Complaints governed and conquered to a charm, viz:

ALL INFLAMMATIONS, Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings Rheumatism, and ALL PAINS, from whatever cause,

Are Stopped, Conquered and Killed, by using this as by the directions on each bottle. The Certificates of those who have used it, and the facts strong—Only one dime is to be paid for the facts strong—(remember the name)—and no other, and has his signature to it, (at 12 to 50 cents per bottle,) and you will be satisfied.

☞ Call on your nearest Merchant or Druggist, and if he has none of DE CIPLET'S on hand, he can send to us for the true Medicine. It can be had by Express Cash, at very low prices, and great profit to the retailer—but to put on commission, like the trash that floods the country. It cost me to much for that. To be sold in all villages.

J. M. DE CIPLET,
Principal Office, 41 Courtland street, N.Y.

Dec. 24, 1850.—6m.

Carpets.

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet, very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 18, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture.

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Settees and Children's Chairs. Workand Tea Stands, Bedsteds, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 18, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

A Sabbath Morning of 1776.

BY MARTHA RUSSEL.

One Sabbath morning, during the gloomy summer of 1776, when the hopes of the patriots seemed likely to go down in darkness and blood, and even the God sustained heart of Washington grew troubled, and almost sank within him, the people of our New England villages came up to the house of God with sad countenances and heavy hearts. News travelled slowly then, and they were chiefly indebted to such wounded soldiers as passed through the village on the way to their homes for their information of the movements of the army. They knew that Washington still held New York, and the last poor wounded fellow that had reached home, had told them a fearful tale of the state of our own diminished army, and the hordes of troops under the Howes, that were gathering round it like locusts.

It was a beautiful midsummer morning. A light thunder shower, during the latter part of the preceding night, had laid the dust and given coolness to the air. The rain drops still hung trembling from leaf and bough and came dropping down in showers, as the footsteps of pedestrians, or the heavy tramp of horses, bearing in most instances, the double burden of man and matron, with, perchance, a rosy child or two, started from their quivering perches the silver throated birds. The grain was already harvested but many fields of grass were still standing brown and sunburnt; and it was very evident that many of the crops had suffered for lack of proper cultivation, for many of the most expert wielders of the hoe and scythe, had already exchanged them for the musket and sword. Still here and there a piece of Indian corn stood up thriftily, through the broad leaves of which the faint west wind rustled, with a loud murmuring sound, like the dropping of summer rain. The sun in the south west appeared the white cone of two or three of those singular clouds known among the country people as thunderheads.

But the people, as they pursued their way along the green lanes and over the forest crowned hills, had other thoughts than that of the beauty of the landscape. Their hearts were with their brothers and friends, their thoughts turned up towards Him who is both able to bound up and cast down, before whose altar they were accustomed to cast all their cares and troubles.

As with slow and reverent steps they filed into the meeting house and took their seats in the square pews, it was easily seen that the greater portion of the male part of the congregation consisted of men advanced in years and boys in their teens. The morning service passed as usual, and, after a short intermission, the people again gathered to their places, and the ancient prayer was offered, and a sermon suited to the exigencies of the times and to the wants of the audience was commenced. Suddenly the congregation were startled by the heavy tramp of a horse, which rapidly approached and halted by the meeting house door.

In a moment the rider had thrown himself from the saddle and stood within the door.—Handing a note to the aged deacon who was hurrying down the aisle to ask the cause of this untoward interruption, with an audibly whispered injunction, to act with speed, he as hastily mounted and kept on his way. The deacon cast one glance at the superscription of the paper, then marched reverently up the pulpit stairs and placed it in the hands of the minister with the same whispered injunction. Deliberately the old man finished his sermon and prayer, then glancing his eyes over the paper, he laid its contents before the people. It was a pressing requisition from Washington for more troops. He was daily expecting an attack from the combined forces of the enemy, and each town was called upon to furnish what aid it could. After a few apt and eloquent remarks, on the critical situation of the beloved chieftain, the worthy man continued—"Let us not be too much cast down, my brethren. Our cause is that of truth, and justice, and righteousness; and strong in these, we shall yet assuredly triumph.

This business is urgent, and I trust it will not be deemed derogatory to our Christian character nor an infringement upon the holy Sabbath, if we take such measures as seem most pressing to day. Therefore all who are willing to take their lives in their hands and stand beside the Commander-in chief, in this hour of trial, will, after the close of the services, please range themselves in single file on the village common."

Then with hands clasped and eyes raised towards Heaven, he took up the sub.lme invocation of David.

"Keep not Thy silence, O God! hold not Thy peace, and be not still!

For lo, mine enemies make a great tumult; they that have Thee, have lifted up the head.

They have taken crafty counsel against Thy people, and consulted against Thy hidden ones. They have said, 'Come let us cut them off from being a nation,' that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.

Let them be confounded and troubled forever; yea, let them be put to shame and perish.

That men may know that Thou, whose name is Jehovah, art Most High over all the earth!"

There was a silence for the space of some moments, and then to the strains of old 'Mear,' full, clear, and distinct, from all parts of the house, rose the words of the following hymn:

Attend ye armies to the fight,
And be our guardian God;
In vain shall numerous foes unite,
'Gainst Thine uplifted rod.

Our troops beneath Thy guiding hand,
Shall gain a great renown:
'Tis God who makes the feeble stand,
And treads the mighty down.

The deep silence that followed the benediction was broken by the low muttering of distant thunder, for the white capped thunder clouds of the morning were climbing with giant strides up the western sky. Contrary to the usual custom, the people waited in silence until their pastor had descended from the pulpit and passed down the aisle; then the aged deacon moved forward, and the congregation in due order. As they issued from the wide doorway, the whole male portion, as if moved by one impulse took their way to the village common. Thoughtfully and silently, to the roll-tall of the booming thunder, they took their places shoulder to shoulder, and the old minister saw before him the available strength of the village—each man capable of bearing a musket, from the gray haired veteran to the boy of sixteen. Grouped around him was a small band to whom age and debility had left no available weapon, save faith and prayer.

One other group must not be forgotten; the mothers, wives, sis-ers, and daughters of those men upon the common, who remained clustered around the meeting house door, watching with breathless interest the movements of their friends. Love, pride, anxiety, hope and faith, threw lit up their excited features, but, I trow, there was little cowardice there

The old minister's heart glowed within him at the sight of the resolute, determined looking faces before him, as they proceeded to a choice of officers. The subordinate offices could readily be filled, who should lead them to face danger and death? who should be their captain?

Who so worthy to do this as he who had stood by them in all times of trial and sorrow? He who aided them to fight the good fight of faith, their spiritual teacher and friend, whose moral and physical courage was undaunted?—and with one accord they named the Rev. Samuel Elliss.

The old man was much moved by this unexpected proof of their esteem and confidence.—It was the highest honor in their gift, and he fully appreciated the compliment and responsibility. He had too much of the old puritan in him to decline; his heart was in the cause, and in a few apt but broken words, he signified his willingness to stand by them in life and in death. Then, beckoning the females to advance, he bowed his head and like a true Cromwellian, called down the blessings of heaven on them and on their cause.

This was the first company raised in our village; such was the spirit with which our fathers responded to the requisition of Washington; and on justification of the wisdom of their choice let us admit that

"Like a soldier of the Lord,
With his Bible and his sword,"

the old pastor led them safely through manifold dangers until they joined the main army in New York.

Celebrated American Frigates.

The following, which we take from the *Richmond Republican*, will be read with interest:—We perceive that Com Skinner, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, recommends, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, that the frigate United States, built in the year 1797, the Constellation, built in the same year, be no longer kept in the service. The Commodore says—"Their great age renders extensive repairs necessary; moreover, their dimensions and armament are far inferior to modern frigates of their class. The Bureau would, therefore, suggest that these distinguished ships, that have borne our flag gallantly for more than half a century, be returned to the ports from whence they were launched, to be preserved in commiss on as receiving ships, and memorials of brilliant achievements." We regret to see that which compels the recommendation of the able Chief of the Bureau of construction. The country will be sorry to part with these veteran champions of her honor upon the deep, and especially with the Constitution whose repeated and glorious victories have made her so justly dear to every American heart. The Constitution, familiarly known in the service as "Old Ironsides," was the first American vessel which broke the spell of British invincibility upon the ocean.—For thirty years before that event, Great Britain had never lost a frigate in anything like an equal conflict with any navies of the earth. At the commencement of the late war our own navy was small, and very natural apprehensions were entertained by our countrymen, of the result of an encounter with the powerful and triumphant naval arm of the mistress of the seas. It was reserved to the frigate Constitution, under the command of the intrepid Hull, to dispel the *prestige* of the British success, and to commence a career of naval victories, such as have made the American navy renowned throughout the world. On the 19th of Sept. 1812, occurred the memorable action between the Constitution and the Guerriere, one of the best frigates of the British navy, and which had been scouring the seas in search of a fight, having given a challenge to all American frigates. The "Guerriere" carried a flag at her mast head with her name inscribed upon it, by way of gasconade, in immense letters. As the Constitution bore down upon her, she kept up an incessant fire, which the Constitution did not return by a single gun, until her commander had brought her up to the very teeth of his enemy when he gave the word, and, in the language of a graphic narrator of the event.—"Never was anything so dreadful. For fifteen minutes the vivid lightning of the Constitution's guns continued in one blaze, and their thunder roared with scarce an intermission." In thirty minutes after Hull had laid her alongside her foe. the Guerriere surrendered, and had not a spar standing and her hull, above and below water, was so shattered that a few more broadsides must have carried her down. The Constitution was so little injured, that she made ready for action when a vessel appeared in sight the next day. The Gurriere lost fifteen killed and sixty three wounded. Such was the first brilliant chapter in the late war with Great Britain. The Constitution, under the command of the gallant Bainbridge, fought another most remarkable action with the splendid British frigate Java, on the 29th of December. The Java was commanded by Capt. Lambert, a meritorious and experienced officer, who was killed during the action, and had on board a hundred supernumerary seamen, destined for the East India service, besides a lieutenant general, and other officers. The Java was obstinately fought, but the Constitution was once, more the victor. So terribly did she injure her adversary, that it was found impossible to bring the Java into port, and she was destroyed the following day. Her loss was sixty killed and upwards of one hundred wounded; while the Constitution's loss was only nine killed and twenty five wounded. The Constitution has been since honorably and efficiently employed in the service of the country. A proposition was made some years since to dismantle her, but public feeling was strong against the proposition, preferring that she should be given

"To the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale,"

rather than rot in the quiet waters of a harbor. But we fear that her time has now come, and that she must henceforth repose upon her laurels a "memento" of some of the most brilliant achievements ever performed upon the deep.—May the constitution of the country be as victorious over its enemies as has been this glorious vess-el! The frigate United States, which will accompany the Constitution in her retirement, also distinguished herself under the heroic Decatur, by a glorious victory over the new and magnificent British frigate Macedonian. The latter had the choice of position, and the United States being in great part armed with cannonades, fought the battle at most decided advantage. But when the American frigate closed in upon her enemy the action was soon ended.—The Macedonian surrendered with the loss of thirty six killed, and seventy eight wounded.—We have thought that these reminiscence might not be without interest in connection with the suggestions of Com. Skinner's report.

John Van Buren on Slavery.—At the recent Convention of the Vermont Democracy, a speech was made by John Van Buren, from which we extract the following portions, as matter of interest to our readers. After stating that many things advocated by the Free Democracy had not been carried out, and giving reasons for this result, he proceeded in a way [illegible] It is also to be ascribed to the defection of a distinguished eastern statesman, who had been an uniform, earnest and open advocate of the Wilmot Proviso, until the 7th of March, 1850, when he announced that it was unnecessary to apply it to New Mexico and Utah, as he had discovered that it was the "will of God that slavery should not go there." As Mr. Webster voted to insert this proviso in the Oregon bill; as he had claimed it, in a State Convention in Massachusetts, in 1848, as his "chief glory" as he had made several speeches and reiterated speeches in its favor after that time, it is a matter of curious speculation when the will of God was revealed to Mr. Webster. (Shouts of laughter.)

"This is a matter of public concern, (renewed laughter,) for this is not only a Daniel come to judgment, but a judgment come to Daniel. (Shouts of laughter and applause.")

He thus meets the question of new States being formed and brought into the Union as Slave States:

"If slaves are introduced into New Mexico, and Utah, Slave States will be formed in those territ ries, and will apply for admission into the confederacy. They should be met at the doors of Congress with a stern and unyielding resistance. They should be charged with having covered a free land with the ignominy of slavery, and should be turned back upon themselves until they restored freedom to its ascendancy."

He then proceeds to refer to the recent election of the Democracy in New York, and we would refer this portion of his remarks to the especial consideration of our friends of the Empire.

"The sections of the Democratic party with us, as I have stated, have reunited. The first fruits of that Union are the election of seventeen democrats to Congress, instead of two, and whilst I have no authority to speak their sentiments upon any subject, I think I may safely affirm that sixteen of them would to morrow vote for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave act.—(Cheers.) We have lost, it is true, a democratic Senator in the place of Mr. Dickenson, whose term expired, and who confined a resolution; perhaps there may be, no harm in my saying that it does not add to the poignancy of our sorrow that Mr. Dickenson should have been the Senator whose term expired. (Cheers.)

After stating what course he believed the democracy of New York will take, he thus declares his own views:

"As for myself, I am free to say that I look with detestation upon the practice of buying and selling live bodies, in the year 1851. (Cheers.) Within the limits of the Constitution, hostility to human slavery is the predominant sentiment of my heart. If it is as natural to me as the air I breathe, and will perish only with my life.—(Tremendous cheering.) But I claim the right which I have always xercised, to choose my own time and way of making the hostility effectual.

Andrew Jackson.—I have said in a former part of the present article, that General Jackson was well acquainted with the doctrines of christianity. He was fond of attending the ordinances of public worship, and preferred the Presbyterian form: he was not, however, bigoted in that preference, but went to hear good preachers of whatever denomination. A stranger hearing the profanity which too often mingled in his conversation, would have little idea of the respect in which he held the ministers of religion: he was fond of their company, and always treated them with the utmost courtesy. I recollect an anecdote related to me by Mr. Buchanan, who was an intimate and a favorite of the General. An individual, who had been recommended very strongly for a foreign mission of the second class, calling on the President on Sunday morning, was invited to accompany him to church, and accepted the invitation.—The pulpit was occupied by President Durbin, of the Methodist connexion, an able, amiable, and eloquent divine, who always attracted a crowd to hear him. The young candidate for diplomatic honors, listened to the discourse, and on their return to the Presidential mansion, was asked how he liked the sermon? He replied that he did not admire it at all, and had difficulty in confining his attention to the speaker.—The General said little; but a day or two after, being in company with Mr. Buchanan, the conversation happened to turn on the appointment of this person, (who had then been confirmed by the senate and expected soon to set out on his mission) and the General expressed no very sanguine expectations of the success of the new minister, and as a reason for his opinion, stated that the young man "was no judge of preaching." The event justified his anticipations; but I bel eve no statesman but himself, ever gave such a test as the criterion of the capacity of a diplomatist.

This habitual respect for religion and its ministers, though it existed in his mind without exciting a corresponding practical influence on his character, awoke, in his latter days, from its dormant state within him, and led to an open profession of christianity. For a time, indeed, its influence was fitful, and did not prevent the occasional recurrence of ancient and early habit, especially under sudden excitation of anger; but in the end, it appeared to have not only controlled, but wholly engrossed him, so as to enter into his conversation and govern all his actions. The boldness and uncompromising firmness of the man appeared in this, as in everything else. I have been told by those who visited him at the Hermitage, that the Bible ever lay open on his table, and seemed to be his favorite companion; and though he never lost his interest as a patriot, in public affairs, he seemed to look on them as one whose individual solicitude on such subjects was gone, giving place to anxieties which connected themselves with a future state of exi-tence. This is, I believe, the universal testimony of those who witnessed his latest hours; so that if his passions must be admitted to have been vehement and his errors many and great, we may nevertheless indulge the hope that his end was peace.

Sagacity of a Newfoundland Dog.—A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland fishery was once possessed of a dog of singular fidelity and sagacity. On one occasion a boat and crew in his employ were in circumstances of considerable peril, just outside a line of breakers, which—owing to a change of weather—had, since the departure of the boat rendered the return passage through them most hazardous. The persons on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to their friends afloat. Much time had been spent, and the danger seemed to increase rather than diminish.—Our friend, the dog, looked on for a time, evidently aware of there being great cause of anxiety in those around. Presently, however, he took to the water, and made his way through to the boat. The crew supposed he wished to join them, and made various attempts to induce him to come on board; but no! he would not go within their reach, but continued swimming about a short distance from them. After a while, and several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog, one of the hands suddenly divined his apparent meaning:—"Give him the end of the rope," he said, "that is what he wants." The rope was thrown—the dog seized the end in an instant, turned round, and made straight for the shore, where, a few minutes afterwards, boat and crew—thanks to the sagacity of their four footed friend—were placed safe and disengaged.—*Rev. J. C. Atkinson in "The Zoologist."*

Horse Racing in England.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says he counted 8,493 vehicles which passed Hyde Park on the 20th ult. on their way to the Epsom races. A man named Davis lost $400,000 on a single bet; and it is supposed one million changed hands on the race.

Pigeons are doing immense damage to late sown fields of grain and peas. They will pick up nearly a sowing in a few minutes. The young are now beginning to fly, doubling their numbers—which before were countless.—*Watertown Jeffersonian.*

The steamship Union arrived at New York on the 5th inst. from New Orleans, making the passage in 6 days and 10 hours from wharf to wharf.

In New York, Mary Kipp, (colored,) has recovered $1,000 damages, from Miles Smith, also colored, for breach of promise of marriage. Smith is wealthy.

Atmospheric Deception in Northern Latitudes.—We had frequent occasion, says Parry, in our walks on shore, to remark the deception which takes place in estimating the distance and magnitude of objects, when viewed over an unvaried surface of snow. It was not uncommon for us to direct our steps towards what we took to be a large mass of stone, at the distance of half a mile from us, but which we were able to take up in our hands after one minute's walk.

Riches get by deceit, cheat no man so much as the getter.

We should be careful to practice, and treat the humblest menial with courtesy as delicate as we would show the chil dren of affluence and honor. So shall we transfuse in them a corresponding refinement which will tend eventually, perhaps, to make them purer in morals and more elevated in mind.

In "A Grandmother's Recollections," a work just published, Grandmother Arlington says:—

"When I was a child—a very young one—I used to say that I remembered very well the day on which I was born, for mother was down stairs frying doughnuts!"

"Dear me," said a little girl, when requested to lend her brother, as a test of her benevolence, to give the five dollars, a coveted new comb would cost (to poor relation.—"Dear me, being good is very expensive!" Men and women often think what children speak.

A Parental Hint.—When an accident occurs, learn whether it was through misfortune, carlessness or wilfulness, before you pass sentence. Accidents are frequently of great service, and children often learn more caution and real information from their occurrence than from fifty lessons.

For the Plainfield Union.

The article which opened the Gazette's cross-fire against the Christian religion appeared in the No. of Feb. 20. It *purported* to be inserted, (and these fictions are all well enough) at the request of some one besides the editor himself. A more graceful, or less objectionable mode of introducing the discussion could not have been hit upon.

In that article he says, that "the Bible cannot be true because it alleges that facts took place which could have taken place only in opposition to the laws of nature; whereas "*Nature ever acts by immutable laws.*" This proposition the editor has repeated in every article of any considerable length which he has given to the public since—generally in the same words, and always to the same effect. He evidently considers this position one capable of being established by arguments which cannot be broken down. Whenever he has been pressed upon any point, and felt embarrassed in the management of it, he has taken refuge behind this Gibraltar of his cause. Nor has he, we think, overrated the importance of proving his proposition. Upon his success in doing this, depends his success in overthrowing the miracles of the Bible; and these once demolished, we freely concede to him that its authority is gone. If the laws of nature are *immutable*, not only no miracles ever *have in fact* been wrought, but the very *supposition* of their having been wrought becomes *absurd*.

We promised to examine this proposition as well as the editor's mode of establishing it; and to show that his *premises* are false—and then *granting* his premises, that his *conclusion* is false. To this very easy task we now proceed.

His whole argument is contained in his first article; and that we may not be charged with doing him injustice, we will give it in his own words:

"Nature ever acts by immutable laws. Man, like all things animate or inanimate, is subject to those laws; and he knows by his experience that whatever is a law of nature to day, ever has been and ever will be. The truth of this proposition is proved by the confidence man places in them; it has thus become a universal axiom. All assertion to the contrary, backed by all the testimony in the world is constantly refuted by men's acting unhesitatingly in accordance with them. Hence the certainty with which he knows, that whatever is asserted to have taken place contrary to those laws is untrue. Thus for example, he *knows* that the waters of the Red Sea did not divide themselves and stand up as a wall on either side" in let the Israelites pass through, and close to drown the Egyptians. Thus he knows that Shadrach, Meschach and Abednego, were not protected by their suspension from being burned in the fiery furnace—knowing that water ever has and ever will seek a level, and that fire ever has and ever will burn."

Now the proposition to be proved is, that "nature ever acts by *immutable* laws;" and above are the premises, and reasoning upon them, by which it is established, if established at all.—Let us examine them.

"Man knows by his *experience* that whatever is a law of nature *to day*, ever *has been* and ever *will be*."

This is *one* of the editor's *premises;* and every man who knows the meaning of the word *experience*, knows that it is *false*. We do not think of any way in which its absurdity can be more forcibly exposed to the grown persons than simply to repeat it. We can see full well how men might very rationally infer that "whatever is a law of nature to day, ever has been and ever will be." Nay, we firmly believe *thus much* of the editor's premises ourselves: and we shall show him, at the proper time, that an admission of its truth *thus far* is indispensable to the establishment of the miracles of the Bible. But to say that this experience rests upon *experience*, is unmitigated nonsense.

"The truth of this proposition is proved by the confidence man places in them."

We understand him to say that the *confidence man places in the laws of nature* proves that what the laws of nature *are to day*, they *always have been*, and, *always will be*. We don't see how. [It will be borne in mind that we are now merely examining the editor's *logic*.] We have no doubt of the fact as we have already said, that the laws of nature always have been, and always will be what they are to day. But man's *confidence* in them does not prove that they are constant and uniform in their operation; it proves only that he *implicitly believes* them to be so. The source of this confidence is not a *knowledge* that they have been and will be what they are; but simply a *moral certainty* that what our own *experience*, so far as it has gone, teaches us to be the uniform course of nature, and what the *testimony* of all who have gone before us leads us to believe *has been* the uniform course of nature (except when that course has been, on particular occasions and in reference to particular subjects, suspended or controlled by Him who fashioned it) *will continue to be* the uniform course of nature. In fact, men often have as much "confidence" in what is *false*, as they have in what is *true*. An hour before they witnessed the first eclipse of the sun, they had as much confidence, the world over, that he would present the same appearance that day which both experience and testimony taught them he had always presented before, as the editor has that fire will burn the next time he takes it into his hands. And they had precisely the same *ground* for *this* confidence that he has for *his*, viz: the teachings of experience and testimony. We say, therefore, that the confidence man places in them does not prove that the laws of nature ever have been and ever will be what they are to day.

What has become a universal axiom."

This is the first proposition we ever knew to grow into an *axiom*, by being fed upon experience and testimony. Its universality *as an axiom*, we suspect is co-extensive with the editor's *sanctum*.

"All assertion to the contrary, backed by all the testimony in the world, is constantly refuted by men's acting unhesitatingly in accordance with them."

"*Men's acting unhesitatingly in accordance*" with the belief that they will not be knocked on the head by meteoric stones falling from the clouds is incontrovertible proof, then, that meteoric stones *cannot* fall from the clouds; and "*all assertion to the contrary, backed by all the testimony in the world, is constantly refuted by men's so acting.*" Now if the editor's reasoning is right, and our's wrong, we should be glad to have the fallacy in our's pointed out to us.

Our view of the case is, that men's actions are regulated by the rules of *probability*; that of probability there are infinite degrees, ranging between the confines of *impossibility* on the one side and *perfect certainty* on the other, without ever reaching either; and that when a fact becomes *extremely probable* or *morally certain*, men do act, and *ought* to act, accordingly.

Now it is *morally certain* that fire will burn and water seek its level; and men act in accordance with that moral certainty. But from their so acting, the editor has no right to draw the inference which he does, that, "*whatever is a law of nature to day, ever has been and ever will be.*" We freely admit that it is *morally certain* (if we disregard the evidence upon which the miracles rest) that fire always has, *in every instance* burned, and water sought its level. But we allege that room is left for the establishment of the contrary by sufficient evidence, if such can be produced—and we maintain that it can.

The remainder of what the editor has said needs no comment. It merely asserts that man knows *with certainty* that the miracles of the Bible are not true because they are at variance with the laws of nature.

His argument syllogistically stated stands thus;

Man *knows* by his experience that whatever is a law of nature to day, ever has been and ever will be.

He *knows* what the laws of nature are to day. Therefore, he *knows* that

Nature ever acts by immutable laws.

The first of the above premises we have shown (what every body sees at a glance) to be *nonsense*. The *second* is not nonsense, but it is nevertheless *false*. No one *knows* what the laws of nature are to day. They are not proper subjects of *knowledge*. Man *knows* that a straight line is the shortest line that can be drawn between two points. He knows that the three angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles; and a great many other truths. But he does *not* know that the sun will ever rise again—that the tide will ever again ebb and flow—that a stone unsupported will ever again fall to the ground—that fire will ever again burn, or water ever again seek its level. The first time that a man witnesses the occurrence of any of these things, he learns from it nothing but the bare *possibility* that it may occur again. The second time he witnesses it, it becomes (in an extremely low degree however) *probable* that it will happen a third time. With each successive experiment or observation made with the same result, the *probability* that he is witnessing the operation of a law of nature which is constant and uniform *rises*; but however often successfully repeated, it *may* fail *the very next time.*—If the editor thinks we hold him to strict reasoning, he should remember that he who professes to overthrow a faith which thousands hold dearer than life, should present an argument that is above all exception.

Having shown that *both* the editor's premises are *false*, we proceed next to show that *if both are admitted to be true* his *conclusion* is false.

His conclusion from his premises is that "*nature ever acts by immutable laws.*" This is by no means a logical inference from his premises. The only inference that his premises will bear is that *the laws of nature are to day in full operation*. But they may be all this without being *immutable*. A thing is *immutable* only when it is beyond the reach of any power to alter, destroy or in any way modify it. Now it follows from his premises simply that the laws of nature *never have in fact* been altered, destroyed or in any way modified; not that they *cannot* be altered, destroyed or in any way modified.

The editor has waited so long and so patiently for this article that we consider him fairly entitled to see at the "*grand demonstration*" some things that were no in the bill. We propose therefore to amuse him a little while by showing him that his conclusion is not only false *in inference*, but that it is even false *in fact*—say that it is as flat a contradiction in terms as the expressions *honest thief* or *sober drunkard*.

We shall then conclude by showing him that what he would have succeeded in establishing, if his premises were true, is far from proving that miracles *could not* have taken place, much be true before they *could* have taken place.

There can be no such thing as an *immutable law*, where the term "law" is used (as it is in this case) to signify a rule of action prescribed by a superior to an inferior. It is true that every law is above the control of the *subjects* of it; but it is always within the control of the *lawmaker* himself. The power to *make* a law necessarily implies the power to repeal, restrain or *destroy* it. Now we suppose that the laws of nature of which the editor speaks, are admitted by him to have been established by the author of nature; and if so, they are not *immutable*.

But once more. We have before said that the proper inference from the editor's premises, *if they were true*, would be that *the laws of nature are constant and uniform in their operation*. Now does not the editor see that take as the defenders of the miracles in the Red Sea take the ground that it is a constant and uniform law of nature that water will seek its level, it might be objected by their opponents that they could not know but that the water "*stood up as a wall on either side*" in consequence of a freak of nature, instead of in obedience to a divine command? Does he not see that it is essential to the establishment of miracles to be able to answer to the objector that *the cannot be, because nature ever acts by laws that are constant and uniform, and one of those laws is that water seeks its level.* If the editor aspires to the dignity of bell-wether to that flock of 500 infidels which his paper of Feb. 20 informs us are within hearing of the church bells of Plainfield, he must show himself better posed up than this upon the sophistries of his creed.

It does seem to us (and we beg to say it without giving offence) that the editor has not given the subject which he has undertaken to discuss enough reflection or investigation to do it justice. He seems to have just rely overlooked the fact that a *miracle* (which is at most a *suspension* of the laws of nature) is a direct exercise of the same power which originally *established* those laws. It is not the result of any action of nature's laws. Nor is it any *destruction, reversion* or *violation* of those laws that fire should be prevented from burning, or water from seeking its level. Nor yet is it even a *suspension* of them, except upon the particular occasion of the miracle. Cannot God suspend the entire system of nature's laws? And if so, can he not suspend any one of them entirely; or the operation of any one of them in any particular instance, leaving it in force everywhere else?

The editor, in his infidelity upon the subject of miracles, out Herods Herod. He boldly takes ground which no deistical philosopher, so far as our reading extends, has *dared* to take. Mr. Hume was a man of great learning, and greater ingenuity. He gave the defenders of Christianity more anxiety, perhaps than any other man. Yet he never pretended that it was *impossible* that miracles had been wrought, or even that, in the history of the human race, they had not *in fact* been wrought. His position was that a *miracle is not susceptible of proof*. "A miracle," says he, "supported by any human testimony, is more properly a subject of derision, than of argument. No testimony for any kind of miracle can ever possibly amount to a probability." He boasted that his argument would be useful to overthrow miracles as long as the world endures; and it is not to be denied that by the assumption of false principles, and the artful use of equivocal terms he called into requisition the full strength of the best talent in the ranks of his opponents—Standing however, as he undoubtedly did, upon the strong point of his case, and from which he had defied the whole Christian world to dislodge him, Mr. Hume was beaten; and his friends had the mortification of seeing the Goliah of the hosts of infidelity lay down his armor as follows:—"If all authors in all languages should agree, that from the first of January 1600, there was a total darkness all over the earth for eight days, and the tradition of this event was still strong and lively among the people; if all travellers should bring us accounts of the same tradition, &c., *it is evident that our philosophers ought to receive it for certain.*" That he might appear, however, to retire with the honors of war, he adds: "But should this miracle be ascribed to any new system of religion, this very circumstance would be sufficient with all men of sense to reject it without further examination." Now how stands the matter between the editor and Mr. Hume? The former asserts that man *knows* that miracles never occurred. The latter not only admits that a miracle *may occur*, but agrees to believe one, *andthat upon human testimony*, if first satisfied that he will not thereby advance the interests of religion. Verily we must be living in the days of "progressive" infidelity

The editor has, within the last two or three weeks, let off some rather clumsy ridicule at the idea of our invalidating his proposition—telling us that if we should *succeed*, water might be expected to run up hill.

Now we may be mistaken, but we do believe that the editor has thought that any course of reasoning which should establish the possibility of miracles, must necessarily establish the fact that it is uncertain how the laws of nature will operate from one hour to another. And if he has thought so, we have not the vanity to suppose that we have converted him from the error of his views. But we submit to any unprejudiced judgment whether we have not redeemed our promise by showing that the editor's *premises* are false—and then *granting* his premises, that his *conclusion* is false. QUIS.

Statement

OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the County of Essex, from May 9 1850, to May 10th, 1851—published by order of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature:

RECEIPTS.

By cash on hand at the last settlement,		$2049	92
" received from State Treasurer amount of School Fund (in part) apportioned to Essex county for 1851,	6044	07	
" received for sundry bills of costs and fines imposed and collected by the following persons, viz:			
Wm. Pierson, Esq., Sheriff,	1123	16	
J. H. H. Sayre, Sheriff Borough of Elizabeth,	15	20	
Wm. Garthwaite, Esq.	341	40	
A. Beach, Jailor,	5	00	
		31490	76
" rec'd from the following townships for support of pauper lunatics, viz:			
Union,	40	29	
Livingston,	19	41	
Newark,	198	74	
		$258	44
" for tavern licenses,		230	00
" borrow'd in anticipation of taxes		23804	40
" rec'd for County bonds issued,		9600	00
" rec'd for stone sold at Jail yard,		56	25
" rec'd from township collectors' amount of County tax, viz:			
North Ward, Newark,	2000	00	
East do	2400	00	
West do	2550	00	
South do	2150	00	
Fifth do	732	67	
Belleville,	761	08	
Elizabeth,	1695	02	
Plainfield,	793	05	
Union,	890	06	
Bloomfield,	834	87	
Caldwell,	651	73	
Clinton,	735	58	
Orange,	2086	49	
Livingston,	428	40	
New Providence,	348	40	
Rahway,	1015	01	
Westfield,	602	60	
Springfield,	720	14	20000 00
Total amount of receipts,			$62,733 84

Disbursements.

To paid expenses of building and repairing bridges,		8214	67
" expenses of elections,		493	02
" sundry bills of costs in cases of inquest,		491	35
" for support of lunatics at the New Jersey Asylum,		2218	46
" for repairs, alterations & fixtures to court house and jail, including fuel,		9070	53
" for support of prisoners at jail,		3046	24
" Clerk of the Board,		50	00
" Physician attending jail,		70	00
" for advertising, notices, &c.		30	62
" temporary loans,		22000	00
" interest on county bond,		90	00
" fare of Board and Committees,		195	87
" members of the Board, their services,		881	45
" expenses of Court, Jurors and Criminals,		8329	88
" Constables attending court,		759	00
" miscellaneous expenses,		236	43
" apportionment of school fund as follows, viz:			
Newark,	1798	17	
Belleville	150	43	
Bloomfield,	136	87	
Caldwell,	124	20	
Clinton,	126	96	
Elizabethtown,	282	65	
Livingston,	77	07	
New Providence,	65	59	
Orange,	195	00	
Plainfield,	138	94	
Westfield,	111	30	
Rahway,	187	59	
Springfield,	137	65	
Union,	109	58	3552 00
" Commissions allowed collectors,		1194	49
allowance for distributing Laws, Reports, &c.		20	00
" Balance in hands of collector,		1794	78
Total amount,		$62,733	84

The above exhibits a correct statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the county of Essex, for the year ending May 10th, 1851.

STEPHEN DAY, } *Committee on*
JOSEPH C. WARD, } *Publication.*

THE UNION.

Plainfield, June 17, 1851

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Ths. S. Allison, Esq. Secretary of State, has sent us a copy of the "Acts of the last session of the Legislature of this State, with the population of the several townships and counties," —an octavo volume of 533 pages. This is a large body of laws for one session—but many, perhaps most, are of a local and temporary nature, of but little general interest. The book, however is valuable, and we gratefully acknowledge its receipt from the highly esteemed donor.

Plainfield has just taken another step in advance—in the daily or rather hourly watering of the streets. The thing has been attempted for two summers past, but has not been fairly got under weigh until the present time. The experience thus far is satisfactory as to its great convenience and utility—for dust is not only extremely unpleasant, but very injurious to many kinds of goods. The expense is defrayed by private contributions from some 30 individuals or firms, while all are benefited.

The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey are erecting a convenient and handsome station house at this place—an article that has been called for for some time. They can well afford it, for they do more business here than at any other place on the line. Mr. Levi D. Hetfield is the builder.

The Carpenters and Masons of this place must be making money—as all have constantly as much or more work than they can do, and are building fine houses for themselves. The place is growing fast, and we hope to become a city in size if not in name in due time. The number of buildings that are constantly going up in all parts of the place is surprising to the old settlers, and we must take frequent walks, or Plainfield will grow out of recollection.—Very well, gentlemen builders, go on in prosperity, for you are benefiting the place as much as yourselves.

We hope our readers will not neglect the long advertisement of "Barnum's Museum," —and when read, remember to visit it at an early opportunity, this celebrated and extremely popular place of general resort. The useful and agreeable are here admirably mingled—and much instruction and amusement be gleaned at the same time.

School Fund.—The committee of the Board last Monday apportioned the State School fund among the townships of this county, as follows:

Newark,	9165 65	Orange,	382 68
Belleville,	800 92	Plainfield,	190 76
Bloomfield,	279 41	Caldwell	238 30
Livingston,	108 42	Elizabeth,	467 02
Rahway,	300 61	Springfield,	150 35
Clinton,	150 59	Westfield,	152 89
N. Providence,	111 11	Union,	117 32
Total,		$6,034 07	

By looking at the preceding column it will be seen that the amount is nearly double of that divided last year, but the principle of apportionment is different—being now according to the number of children.

Eleven Days Later from Europe.

The Cunard steamer America arrived at Boston via Halifax on Wednesday morning, in less than 11 days from Liverpool.

The cotton, breadstuff and provision prices remained unchanged, but the demand was brisker. Indian corn had declined 6d a quarter—that is less than 2c. a bushel.

The Glass Palace continues to attract its thousands. Upwards of 50,000 persons passed through its doors in one day. The daily receipts continue from $12,000 to 14,000.

The Cunard steamship Canada sailed from Boston on Wednesday noon for Liverpool, with 61 passengers, and $150,000 in American gold.

A new bank has just been started under the General law, at Freehold, in this State, by N. York capitalists. The Monmouth Inquirer says that but little interest in it is owned by the people of Freehold, and that it will probably be of but little benefit to them.

The New York Legislature met in extra session last Tuesday noon, and after organization the Governor's message was received and read. It is principally occupied with the subject of the enlargement of the Erie canal—which measure will doubtless be provided for—as a majority of each House is in favor thereof. This and the necessary appropriation bills will probably make up the main business of the session.

Jenny Lind and Barnum have dissolved partnership. Miss Lind is giving concerts on her own hook. Mr. Barnum is going to the world's Fair in London.

The Profits of the Jenny Lind Concerts, Philadelphia, June 12.

Mr. Barnum acknowledges to a friend who is not given to exaggeration, that he has made $500,000 by the Jenny Lind Concerts and says that Jenny has realized not less than $350,000 in this country. The net proceeds of the 94 concerts do not lack above $25,000 of a million of dollars.

A negro from Boundbrook was committed to jail in Somerville, last week, for attempting to hang himself while intoxicated.

Fire Department.—An adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of Plainfield was organized at Laing's Hall on Monday evening, June 9th, by the appointment of Zachariah Webster Esq. Chairman, and Robert Anderson Esq. Secretary.

Since the last meeting, about 40 enterprising young men having formed themselves into a company, they tendered their services as firemen and agreed to take charge of the engines and apparatus whenever they should be put in good and efficient order for the extinguishment of fires. This offer was unanimously and gratefully accepted by the meeting, and a committee appointed to carry into effect the conditions with the least possible delay. We doubt not the citizens generally will more cheerfully contribute the small individual amount necessary to enable them to have a permanent, able and efficient fire department.

The Boston capitalists are about establishing a line of four steamships between that city and Liverpool. The four will cost only as much as one of Collins' steamers, $800,000, and all together will burn only as much coal as one of his. They can take 150 cabin passengers and 450 emigrants each. Their engines will be of one-third more power than any other vessel afloat, according to the size. After this line has gone into operation, the company, which has a capital of $2,000,000, propose to build one to run between Boston and New Orleans.

For the Plainfield Union.

The Infidel's Dilemma.

Either God made man and the Bible or man made God and the Bible. If Atheism be true, man originated the idea of a God and also originated the Bible with all the system of ideas traceable only to the Bible. But if man originated the idea of a God, he necessarily created the archetype of the idea he that idea simple or complex. But each of all the complex ideas of the true God as developed in the Bible transcends the capacity of man to create or originate. The same fact is true of the ideas of Sin, Holiness, Angels, Heaven, Hell, Redemption, Resurrection, Immortality, Miracles, Prophecies, and their Fulfillment. Let this issue be fairly met, and Atheism and Infidelity of every shade or degree is demolished. X. Y. Z.

Hon George H. Brown, of Somerville, member of Congress elect, has been appointed orator at Boundbrook on the Fourth of July ensuing; and the Princeton Blues, a military company, have accepted an invitation to participate in the occasion.

Two columns of new advertisements and near three columns of communications crowd out our usual variety this week—but all will amply repay perusal.

The Improvements in our County Jail.—We are informed that since the adoption of the working system in our County Jail, there has been very perceptible difference in favor of the collection of the fines imposed on persons convicted of minor offences. Those sentenced to short imprisonment and a fine, and to stand convicted until the fine is paid, find some way to pay it immediately on the expiration of their term; whereas, formerly, after lingering awhile in prison the liberating committee of the Freeholders would set them at large, unless there was some very good reason for believing that they had the means wherewith to pay. The system is working better for the county than even its most sanguine friends anticipated, not only in material reduction in the expense, but in the moral condition of the prisoners, and their subordination to good government.

Strawberries were never plentier in New York than they are at present. They are sent in from all quarters, and are selling at from one to five cents a basket. Some half a million of baskets are said daily.

The house of Ret. Almon Underwood, 183 High st. Newark, was entered last Monday night and rifled of the feather beds, after taking which, the thieves went into the yard and took a number of fowls.

THE ORIGINAL

PANORAMA

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI RIVER!

Being the continuation of Banvard's from the mouth of the Ohio River to Cassville, a distance of 1200 miles, will be exhibited on

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

June 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th,

AT LAING'S HALL.

This great Painting has been exhibited to crowded and delighted audiences in the principal cities of the Union, who will bear ample testimony to the artistic merit and beauty of the Painting.

A splendid view of the grand

FUNERAL CORTEGE OF J. C. CALHOUN,

During its passage through Charleston, S. C., will be exhibited in connection with the above.

Admission, 25 Cents,

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Doors open at half past 7 o'clock. Panorama moves at 8 o'clock precisely.

AN AFTERNOON EXHIBITION

Will be given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, commencing at 4 o'clock.

Plainfield, June 16, 1851.

DR. H. DAYTON,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on

Main st. 2d house below Webster & Marsh's

June 24; 1851. Store.

How Natural!

WHEN anyone buy some of French & Runyon's good molasses for 2 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more of it the same time; it is very natural to buy some muslin, ranging in price from 6c. to 1s. per yard, and to buy some good sugar at a very low price, and good tea for 8s. per lb., how very natural; and the naturally low prices of the Gingham, Calicoes, Prints, Cloths and Cassimeres, Linens and Delaines, Shawls and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. Nature—how natural. FRENCH & RUNYON'S.

May 13, 1850.

MOTION.

Lindley Murry Moore, of Rochester, N. Y., will deliver an address on the subject of PEACE, on Monday, June 16th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church in this place, to which all are invited.

Letters from Rome to the 16th instant state, that the Papal government has published a decree announcing that summary punishment shall be inflicted on every person endeavoring to prevent another from smoking-or using tobacco.

There are two peonies in the garden at the President's house at Washington, which, together, contain at the time I threes hundred and forty five flowers. Some of them measure twenty one inches in circumference. The bunches are very large, and grew from seed planted twelve years ago.

The Panama Herald makes' the following statement:

We have seen in this city, around the neck of a native girl, *twenty one American double eagles* ($420) linked together so as to form a chain. On the persons of two others we have seen $3,000 to $5 000 worth of pearls and diamonds, with hundreds of dollars worth of rich lace, and yet, all were barefooted, the shoes and stockings unnecessary to complete their costume.'

Health is the greatest blessing of mankind, yet it is treated as the least.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice.* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, constipation and Debility curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Whittaker, $2,81; Miss Smalley, 1.25; The Schureman, 1,00; Daniel Aumn, Liberty Corner, 1,00.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. Benj. Lefforge to Miss Ann Miller, both of Piscataway.

DIED.

At Newark, on the 8th inst. of consumption, Caleb L. Price, harness maker, formerly of Plainfield, aged 30 years and 8 months.

At Jacksonville, Illinois, May 9th, Samuel Pengborn, tailor, formerly of Plainfield, aged 29 years.

In Union township, on the 7th inst., of consumption, Jonas T. Mulford, in the 29th year of his age.

At his residence at Martin's Dock, in Piscataway township, May 27th, Mr. Joseph Sutton, in the 82d year of his age.

Plainfield still increasing!

NEW BAKERY!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and all customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the Bakery, Baines again, the first door above Webster & Marsh's store where he intends to keep constantly on hand every thing in his line of business. Wholesale and Retail and trade of the surrounding country and nearest workmanship that can be procured.

The Subscriber would also state that it has been the desire of the citizens of this village to have those apart to have their business brought to them, and by punctuality and great attention in business to obtain a share of public patronage. He does not wish it to be understood that he intends to run any astonishing system of some of his neighbor bakers, but merely asks a share, as he is to live and die here.

Family Baking done to all hours.

ROBERT STUART.

Plainfield, June 16, 1851 —tf.

Tare Satins.

JUST received, 5 pieces of Tare Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves on Front in Plainfield and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman and I. Prudon, opposite the town hall, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a neat and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5, 1851.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, June 16 1851 P. M. FRENCH.

Patent Gum for Removing Pencil MARKS, STAINS, &c from Paper.

In papers at 6, 12 and 25 cents each—For Sale by F. KIRKPATRICK.

June 9, 1851.

Wanted Immediately!

BY JAMES PACKARD, & SON, Oak and Maple Dovetailed Paper Hanging Manufacturers, at Plainfield, TWO LADS, about 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Painting of Paper Hanging, &c. Must be religious—Baptists preferred.

June 9, 1851.—3w

Superior Scented Soap,

IN 1 4 lb. Bars, for sale very cheap by June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

Compound Tomato Pills,

ALSO, LEE'S PILLS and Coit's Family Pills, equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap June, 1851. by M. F. CUSHING.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co 131 *WILLIAM STREET,* NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851.—6m

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c. for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A FEW Bales' Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM

Broadway, opposite the Astor House, NEW YORK.

P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor and Manager. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr. Assistant Manager.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Will be celebrated in this vast establishment in a manner worthy of the

BIRTH DAY OF FREEDOM!!

In order to concentrate upon this great Festival, a greater amount and variety of attractions than were ever before exhibited within the walls of any place of Amusement in this country, the proprietor several months ago despatched agents to Europe with instructions to secure, at any expense, whatever might seem calculated to give point to

The Holiday Performances!

On this occasion, and the success with which they have catered for the

ENJOYMENT OF THE MILLION!

Exceeds his warmest anticipations. During the past year many striking additions have been made to the *Vast Congress of Curiosities!!*

Animate and inanimate, from all parts of the Globe. Truly may it be said of this extraordinary collection, it surprising, over

TWO MILLIONS OF WONDERS,

For from the Sciences sought out weary wing, Every shore and clime each minute and living thing."

FOUR GREAT MUSEUMS!

In the formation of each of which a whole lifetime has been employed, are here merged in one grand and magnificent Tableau of all the kingdoms of Nature and all the departments of art! The

CHINESE MUSEUM!

Which only forms ONE FEATURE of the establishment, in itself a matchless exhibition, embracing, as it does, thousands of figures and implements illustrative of the manners, customs, amusements, social life, arts, and military system of the people of a country sealed up since the Deluge by the jealousy of its government. In the

BEAUTIFUL LECTURE ROOM!

☞ The coolest and best place of amusement in New York—splendidly fitted up, and capable of containing

☞ *Three Thousand Spectators!!*

Performances by the first Artists, and to infinite variety, will be given nearly

EVERY HOUR Throughout the Day.

The regular Vaudeville Company comprises some of the First Talent in the country, and new recruits from every walk of the Drama have been engaged, in order to give a livelier zest to the

☞ PATRIOT'S JUBILEE!!

Among the new engagements is the

STAR OF THE REVEL FAMILY, THE CELEBRATED LEON JAVELLI,

the equipoised drops in the world as a Gymnast, and Pantomimist. Another most interesting feature never before introduced in the United States is

The Happy Family!!

☞ Which may be described as a community of Natural Enemies, living together in the most perfect harmony, and realizing the Scripture Prophecy, that the Lion shall lay down with the Lamb. In this convenient spot naturalists may see Dog Unlike Dog, Wig with Rats and Mice—Dogs playing with Squirrels—Owls on friendly terms with Sparrows—Hawks feeding among Pigeons with which, by satisfying, and many other scenes as supposed to have each other by instinct, dwelling together in quiet and peace. In the same apartment will also be found

A BEAR, MONKEYS, PARROTS,

And small birds of a great variety of kinds. The specimens will be entirely new in America, and of

☞ *INTENSE INTEREST!!*

As well to the casual spectator as the man of Science—and there is a moral to it which man should lay to heart. As a place of

Family Recreation,

Combining the instructive, the wonderful the humorous, Barnum's American Museum is probably the most attractive as well as the cheapest place of Amusement in the world. On this side of the Atlantic it can safely no rival or competitor. The sparkling and witty performances of the Lecture Room are never marred by word or gesture that can offend the most scrupulous ear, and the strictest order and decorum are maintained in the establishment.

Admittance to the entire Museum, including Curiosities, the Chinese Collection, Performances, &c. 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age 13 cents.

June 10, 1851.

Professor A. C. Barry's *TRICOPHEROUS,*

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair; removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, nausea and inattentions, and relieving all pain, ache, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation, aided by the following, the most inveterate baldness in such wood as fail." The first Journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and thousands of others have used it for years in their families and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing inflammation, irritation, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised to the public, prudes, or said to private practice, in the present as well as efficacy, Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense cash sales of the article have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 50 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 cents less than the price of any other preparation for the hair now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and the skin, containing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament, in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT.

For the cure of

Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quinsy Sore Throat, Ague, Headache, &c

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING

A Chemical Liquid Solder,

FOR WELDING CHINA, GLASS, Porcelain Ornaments, &c. a very useful article to cement broken wares, in a substantial manner, with but little trouble or expense. For sale by May 6th, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

I am now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front, nearly opposite the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally will find a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple suitable for the season, consisting of a great variety, such as Barages, Barage De Laines, Silk Tissues, Crape De Laines, plain figured and changeable Silks, Ginghams, Prints, Cloves, Parasols, &c. &c. which I begin to sell at less than half cost. It is unnecessary for us to mention the Fancy Articles as we have them and are ever ready to wan upon the ladies and favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting, together with every article necessary for a gentlemen's complete outfit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, as we trust by quiet sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.

Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 3-4ths of an acre of Land. The House is a comfortable one, to good order, with two rooms. None but those of steady habits need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day is wanted. An excellent place for a family who would take in washing. Apply to JOHN RANDOLPH.

Chesnut Hill, June 3d, 1851.—tf

The Subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of Anna Shotwell, dec'd., offers for sale

THE FARM,

Late of Judah Shotwell, dec'd., containing 40 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, situated in the Township of Plainfield, about half way between Plainfield and Scotch Plains, living on the northerly side of the road, and extending back to Green Brook.

On the premises is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a large Barn, built within three years, and other necessary out buildings.

The fences are in good repair, and is a desirable residence for any one wishing to enjoy farm comforts near to markets, Churches and Schools, and within about a mile of the Depot of the Central Rail Road.

The Farm will be offered at private sale until the first of October next, if not disposed of by that time it will be offered at public sale, of which due notice will be given.

Any person wishing to obtain information as to conditions and price for the property, will please call on the subscriber at Plainfield, N. J.

May 29 1851—3w. C. BOICE, Executor.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new tax law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where you may find at all times ready made clothing of every style and descrip ion, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere; thereby saving all unnecessary expense. We also have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which may be made up to order at short notice. A good fit warranted or no sale. Also we have on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor's trimmings at a low price—also constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., in fact everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Friends, will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we do not wish to deceive you.

Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and of reasonal le prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.,

Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

At the Old Stand of

D. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would just make ye call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Barage De Laines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS, plain black, Gro de Naples wide and heavy GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths,

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards of Calicoes, Needles and Pins, from No. 1 to 25.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth, Carpetings, grass matting 9d to 1 12 yds wide. Sedge, a good article, at 13g at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, looking glasses, a large assortment t, Window Shades &c. &c., Crockery and Glass, China, Glass, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 24, 1851.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James H. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. They prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing busine s for the last eight years—of having the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to all customers fair prices and all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins, Plain and Fancy Prints, from 3d to 25c.

Lawns, &c. &c.

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Canton, Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drap Ete, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices.

Housekeeping Articles

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4 4 to 9 4 wide.

ipeon Blankets, 3 4 to 10 4.

Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c

Tuwellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities embracing the very best fabric for family use.

Striking Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c. &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs, embroideries, Laces, Drawer Gloods in all their variety &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be in future. Any error or omission from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES H. TAYLOR & CO.,

215 Greenwich St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—1m.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 3 & 4s.
Imperial do do 10 & 11s
Brussels Venetian, 10 & 12
Tapestry do 9 & 12s
Venetian do 3, 3 & 4s.
Door Mats. 2, 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap
Common Carpets, 2 to 4s.
English Druggets, 3s. 6d. to 6s.
Floor Oil cloths, 3 to 4s.
Floor do. 8 yards wide,
English oil cloth, 8 to 9s.
Tufted hearth rugs, 30s.
Astinister do 42s.
Window shades, 2 to 30s.
Chenille mat ing, 4-4 to 6-4
Stair Rods 5.6 & 10s.
Table Oil Cloths, 3s.

HIRAM ANDERSON.
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

NO. 193 FULTON STREET,

Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological, School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. my13.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say

Trust every day

Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard a d Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.

April 22, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David I. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Hat Store, where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for goods. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N B.—Mrs. Vail's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 317 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES a new article of great beauty and elegant texture.

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barages,
Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to effect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damask, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Towelings and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Toilet, Table and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving their attention entirely to the retail trade.

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or ex ense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult,

Fair and Hone t Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods,

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND their cravats, scarf, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c. &c., at much lower rates there, than at Gents' furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled success have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for its

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will be consulted to its bestowal.

New York, Nov 16th, 1850. 43 1y

CEMENT, 13 shillings a barrel.
THOMSTON LIME, 12s., a barrel, by
Sept 9, 1-50. P. M. FRENCH.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is respected to furnish articles in hisline at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity

He receives the latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited in call and see assured that they will be supplied with articles equal to any to be obtained in N. York as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Measure or Stiff Hats made to order at short notice, and in the last style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind Full Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever before in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

J. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17, 1850.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have late in, consisting of Men's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys do. full assortment.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT books and accounts of Jesse Veil are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment of the same.

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK.

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to select his entire stock without the usual delay of running at over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. Taylor & Co. pay great attention to the *Auction Rooms,* and from the advantage they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods,* they are prepared to offer as great inducements as any house in the city, and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their advantage to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

Hudson River Hosiery and Glove Store,

273 (old No. 255½) Greenwich Street,

Two Doors above Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of *all kinds and sizes* of English, German, and domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's under garments suited to every season, knitting and silk cotton, wool, on yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, figured Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for cuffs, Lace Capes, Veils, Children's Hdkfs, Worsted Wools, French needle work Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Lace, Silk Hdkfs, Black and White Silk Flouncing, GLOVES of every description, dress makers' Trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN.

April 25, 1851 273 Greenwich-st New York.

my26 3m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to Whitehouse, N. J reducing the staging between the terminus and Easton to 35 miles, an. *Schooley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

Trains for these leave New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. R. R. leaving New York from the foot of Courtland st., at per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. 1 (or gives at 9 A. M. 6 o'clock P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3½ A. M.	8.40 A.M.	2 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	5.50	1.50
Somerville,	4.30	6.05	2.05
Bound Brook,	4.50	6.15	2.15
Plainfield,	5.20	6.35	2.35
Westfield,	5 50	6.50	2 50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3 15
Jersey City,	7.50	10.45	3.30

☞ Cars will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Beach Church, Penn., and to Flemington, Lambertville, Clinton, Bethlehem, Jeffrey's New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Purify the Blood.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been compiled, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of Moffat Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition. The combination of every medicine is the result of long research in a pure and healthy state, free from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated and they expel disease from the system.

The official have in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, a remedy that will be found all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine Moffat's Life Pills are put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and label, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. A. MOFFAT, M. D., New-York.

For sale by

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Looking Glasses—A Large number JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each, at D. BULLMAN.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flurrying in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant longings of evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients.

And are pleasant to taste and smell, and mild in their operation, and will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the ur-an- ed opportunity of preparing, from some of the great medical counsellor, 'Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland,' and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The Bitter Wine of Hoofland's German Bitters is the result of many years' study and experience by the great inventor, and is known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and numerous certifications in the possession of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effects and the same happy results, which the immortal inventor indicated and intended, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

"These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq. at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in their worst form. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years. We can just say we have here. Call and see him; you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Heiz, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhœa*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have had certificates of cures before us, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previous from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*; tried many medicines, and finally used "German Bitters," in the first place upon a daughter, she having a severe spell of sickness. They "Hoofland's German Bitters" had such effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try them, and I purchased a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and received me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and natural strength to the stomach and system. Last all I had a very severe spell of the Diarrhœa, which continued for some time. My wife, for a time, was despaired of. The Bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain that I had. She gave me general health to the system. I succeeded in doctor, for all the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 5 Jennings's Row, Catharine, above Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases, no one can doubt; they are recommended by it specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are immediately deceived.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. *If Purchasing once without these marks of genuineness, all efforts are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot.

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Fourth, directly 270 Have Street, Philadelphia. Pa. and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

For enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power.

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2,00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

April 10, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or wire bice, pole evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG, in Somerville by Culver Bunnelow. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N.B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 24, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices now selling off at L. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best of soap, besides saving a great part of the labour of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 2 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in abundance, for sale by P. W. FRENCH.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any produce that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. L. S. DUNHAM & CO.

April 17, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true D'GESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by C. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, arising from Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

17 Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about six hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion, no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill-fed, or injured stomach produces a poor Gastric Juice, and hence the diseased, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest it self, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the Ox, Sheep, Calf, &c., and is the principal ferment in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, in one part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest one million parts of food." Dissected stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analagous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food are digested, which would be *softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on Food and Diet, speaks highly of Rennet Wine, New York, page 35, states a same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia" and he states that "a popular professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "this a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals are capable of being incited to the find the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them in no wise *different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chimical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject, and gives many experiments on the action of Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestive fluid."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, to such an extent, that we do not consider it necessary to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures in Philadelphia, York, and Baltimore. These were nearly all desperate cases; and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

This is indeed the remedy for Dyspepsia, and by its full exhibition to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Calomel, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after long sickness. Also, for excessive drinking, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not yield the benefit, even at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief. *In a single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make those good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Sorrows, bottle pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Faintness of Limbs, Drowsiness, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for the Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Hough ton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 10, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,	Depurative Syrup,
Pectoral Expectorant,	Heart Corrector,
Pulmonary Liniment,	Tumor Corrector,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture	Compound Cathar. Pills
Nervine,	Female Pills,
Vermifuge,	Female Specific:

Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, and all forms of Nervous Complaints.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.*

This book should be in every family. To the consumptive it is more; the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions given for the care and education of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this book have passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis, of all his Agents.

April 3, 1851.

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop former ly occupied by P. Mosher, in Exchange Alley, will be happy to receive orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithful merit to secure a continuance of their favors.

N. B. Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Prudden's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.

April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 John Street, up stairs

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the needles imported by him:—Jas. Henning & Son's celebrated Needles—Kirby's Grooveis, and other Needles, Pearl Buttons,—Combs,—Steel and Gold Pens —Spool and Ball Cotton —Stay Binding—Tapes—Hooks & Eyes,— Thimbles,— Scissors,— Pocket Books, &c. &c.

RICH'D RICHARDS.

Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods,

46 John st. (upstairs) N. Y. and

May 26, 1850—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

58 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silks and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Country Purchasers, as we will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty and low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces
Trimmings for Hats, Capes and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings; Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and plain linen Cambric Hdkfs
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk;
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs.
Swiss, Jaconet, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All will find it to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb 10, 1851.—6m.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also promotes digestion and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and thereby imparting the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have weakness in the Flesh, arrengthens the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and diarrhœa. It is a general delight. It exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for Dyspepsia that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.

Nov. 12, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and have improved the opportunity. Never have so many such assortities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Morinoes, De Laines, Parasols, Poplins, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinet vestings, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, &c., sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. L. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to disperse of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

March 1st, Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

AARON H. BEAN.

39 *Water-street and* 8 *Counties Slip,*

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

HAS for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse, all the varieties of dark and pale Brandies, comprising the different brands of Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St Croix Rum; Madeira, Sherry and Port, of high medium and of low grades, Champagne and other French Wines, and Old Tom Whiskey, all their full medicinal value, according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time.

Brandies—Otard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00 to 3 50 gall
" Pinet, Castelion & Co.	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Leger Freres	1 90 to 3 00 "
" Hennessey	2 00 to 2 50 "
" P. H. Godard	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Revenire	1 35 to 1 55 "
" F. Seignette	1 35 to 1 40 "
" Alex. Seignette	1 25 to 1 30 "
" P. Remaux	1 25 to 1 35 "
" Rusteau	1 30 to 1 40 "
" J. J. Dupuy	1 10 to 1 30 "
Gin— Swan	90 to 1 00 "
" Pine Apple	95 to 1 05 "
" Cologne	1 30 to 1 50 "
" Hope	95 to 1 05 "
" Double Eagle	95 to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey	1 75 to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum	1 60 to 2 25 "
" St. Croix "	80 to 95 "
Madeira Wines $	75, 90, 100, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Champagne	$5, 1,00, 1,25, 1 50 to 3 50 "
Port	63, 1,00, 1,25, 1 50 to 3 50 "
Champagne	$7,50, 9,00, $11, $12 to $14 50 "

and other seven cheaper wines.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper city reference will be cheerfully complied with.

Merchants or hotel keepers at any distance may rely upon receiving their goods just as ordered, hence the necessity of stating explicitly what they desire as regards quality and price, and if for Brandy and Gin, whether of high or low flavor.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
OF NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company, (believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscribers. Their annual Statement dated Jan. 1st, 1850, exhibits a clear gain during the past year of $292,134, 14cts. Further information showing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

ANDREW M. WEBSTER,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE—No. 158 Market Street,

May 13, 1850. NEWARK, N. J.

New Goods

BROOKS Royal Patent Cord sateen thread, warranted, sealed on an improved principle.

Sept. 17, 1850. L. S. DUNHAM & CO.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age
Made Independent and Comfortable.

THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Proprietory Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutual Insurance, and is established by the first and most eminent corporation in Life insurance—*ultimate security.*

It insures lives for one or more years, or for the whole of life. Persons can effect an insurance on their own lives, given to the benefit of their husbands or *free* from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons insuring on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution.

Without incurring any Personal Liability whatever.

Premiums are payable quarterly semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemius,	Luther Bradish,
Charles M. Connolly,	B. F. Needlewright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold,
John A. Lanpeare,	Wash. R. Vermilye,
William Tucker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward S. Clark,
P. C. Van Schaick,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Francis T. Luqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
John J. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whitemore,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. B. Althause,
Jacob Harsen,	Elisha Riggs.

FREDERICK SHELDON, *President.*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*

J. EASTBURN, *Secretary*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*

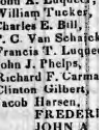
September 10 1850.

Great Bargains.
Cheap Goods Forever.

Come you rogues and come you cheats, come in all
L. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Goods on our counter now to day,
To suit the mind, to please the eye.
We sell for cash, we buy cheap,
We'll sell them right to sell a heap.
Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Cords,
The newest styles New York affords:
Delaines and Ginters, Calicoes,
Colors of which we'll warrant true.
Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats and Shoes,
And all the goods which men do use;
Together with a good supply of
Of groceries good which will defy
A cloud of men all to live with us,
And twice a year make quick work fine,
To get to Elizabethtown with their trade,
Of stores at home they are afraid.
We'll sell to these and all the rest,
For cheaper same sort than the best.
With Brunswick prices we'll compete,
And she shall trouble in the heat;
So come and see, come short, come tall,
L. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.

Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET COMPANION, A Book of only one his own Physician! 38 edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private disease in every shape and form, and malformations of the general reproductive system.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become the victim of quacks by the prescriptions contained in this book any one to cure themself, without hinderance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addressing to the general reading public, the author of this work explains the cause of the individual's early decline, with reflections on marriage—besides many other deengagements which it would not be proper to communicate in the public prints.

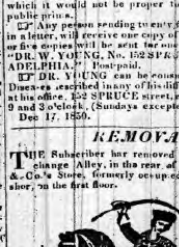
☞ Any person sending to cents (five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar (address, DR. W. YOUNG, 128 SPRUCE Street PHILADELPHIA.) Postpaid.

☞ Dr. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases as described in the different publications at his office 128 SPRUCE street, every day before 9 and 3 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)

Dec 17, 1850.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber her removed to the shop in Exchange Alley, in the rear of Tilsworth, Dunn & Co.'s Store, formerly occupied by Pinkham Mosher, to the first floor.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of his trade whether in a wholesale or retail way, as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

April 21, 1851.—1y

Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects —— Emanuel Lyon, inventor and possessor of the invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLEAS &c. FLEAS will insects on plants also PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON.

Price, Flask or Box, 50 cents.

The Magnetic Preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which can ill possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been exposed to the Museum faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. n29.

New Goods.
E. B. TITSWORTH,
Formerly E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Platt Drake's and opposite Dock, Jr. H. Stillman's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and as many new customers as may see proper to give him a call, being assured those who call can be accommodated as well as at any other house elsewhere.

April 8, 1850. E. B. TITSWORTH.

CAUTION.

I, Jesse, of the town of CLAZY (the original and genuine place of my name of D. F. Townsend, and none but myself, in New York, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, commencing it GENUINE, Original, etc. The Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker in rubbish, roads, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is now to warn the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which is prepared only by myself and my sons, and his signature on the outside wrapper.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was induced to bring it before the public, by which means it has been kept out of service, and the sales crimped and crushed by the host of imitations, which are known as value. It has reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who have used it, have been cured, and saved from death, pronounced it a wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, more years ago, than he will, by his skill, science and experience, derived an article which stands as of incalculable value to the afflicted, and that he was at work, did not hesitate to bring it into general notice, when the inestimable virtues developed known and appreciated. The first compound, the means are supplied only.

GRAND IMPROVED AND REFINED PREPARATION

A manufacturers on the largest scale, and is called for through out the length and breadth of the land, (actually) as it is found capable of application or dispensation.

Under young & D. Townsend's instructions with age, and secret recipe, for the purpose of making the best Sarsaparilla the prevailing of a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry and the medicinal virtues of the roots of trees wrought, and incorporation in the manufacture of the OLD Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and is well known to all medical men, remains most wonderful properties, and some properties are so subtle as to elude the grasp of the most skilful analysis, and prove it for ever, possess properties rare and solid, which is in unison to the delicate, nervous system, and the most delicate constitution, and see lost in the proportions, if they are not governed by a scientific process *Townsend's Sarsaparilla* is a powerful and safe remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Blood Disease, Mercurial Disease, Diseases arising from the Use of Mercury, Dropsy, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Side and Joints, Female Weakness, Gout, Dizziness of the Head, Ringing of the Ears, Sore Eyes

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 25. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1851. Whole number 753.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield,
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtland St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in current use, which they will be pleased to have called and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest prices.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally on the Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avail themselves of his operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them examined carefully at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it, until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to a complete set, inserted in the most approved styles; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge.

Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Laing's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 228 Broad, on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. P. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

NO

Humbug--something new.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Chemical Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, warranted not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded in those using this fluid and finding it unable to answer the purposes intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial: those who have tested them approve them much. Try one, you try both.

Just 11 finished Scrip, this day, and raised my eyes. I see lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured DeLaines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shirtings, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1851. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

"More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

Carpets.

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet very suitable for Hall, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Cane Seat Chairs, Washstands, Settees, Bedsteads, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in this place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

MANNING VERMFULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER.

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity.

He receives the latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind.

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late. I. S. DUNHAM & CO

Sept. 17, 1850.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have just in, consisting of Men's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys' do. full assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SALE NOTICE.

THE books and accounts of Isaac Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment of the same.

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 18, 1851.

The last Abingdon Virginian contains the following account of one of the most remarkable escapes probably on record.

The children of Mr. George Hickan, a citizen of Scott county, were playing together in a field, and near the mouth of a deep cave. In their gambols one of them, a boy about eight or ten years of age, pushed his little brother, about four years old, headlong over the edge and down into the dark pit below. It was some time after the child was missed before any certain information could be drawn from the others as to what had become of him; and it was only threats of punishment that finally overcome their fear, and extorted from the boy who did the deed a confession of what had happened. An effort was made immediately to ascertain the situation of the little fellow, and afford him relief if he was not beyond its power. Ropes were tied together with a stone attached to one end, and an attempt was made to fathom the depth beneath, but more than sixty feet of rope were employed in vain; no bottom could be reached. A lighted candle was then let down, but its light gave no hopeful indication, except that the pit was free from *choke damp* or impure air far down as the candle descended. Night came on, and all efforts had to be for the time abandoned — On the next day further trials were made of the depth of the pit, but with no better success. In despair the frantic parents were about to give up all hopes of relieving their little innocent, and preparations were being made to close up the mouth of the pit to prevent a like occurrence, in the future, when it was suggested and agreed upon that another and a final effort should be made by letting some individual down by ropes to examine the nature of the place and ascertain if there was any encouragement for further efforts to be found below.

A brother of the lost child undertook the fearful task. Cords were fastened around his waist and limbs, and one to his wrist, by which he might indicate to those above his wishes either to descend or to be drawn up. He was swung off and slowly lowered, until having gone down a depth of about fifty feet, he looked below him, and there shone through the thick darkness two glistening eyes intently looking upward. In another moment he was standing on a shelf or angle in the shaft with the child clasped to his bosom. He fastened the little fellow securely to his own body, and bidding him take the rope firmly in his hands, the signal was given to draw up. The child hung convulsively to the rope, and, in a few minutes they arose within view of the hundred anxious spectators who had assembled to witness the result; and when the first glimpse of the little fellow's face shone on their eager gaze, screams and shouts of joy from the excited multitude filled the air, and big tears of sympathy started from the eyes of every beholder.

After the first paroxysms of delight had subsided, the child was examined to see if it had sustained any injury, and, extraordinary to tell, with the exception of a little bruise on the back of the head, it was perfectly sound and unhurt The only complaint it made was that it was hungry, being nearly twenty seven hours under the ground. To inquiries made of it, it replied that it saw a light, and heard it thunder. From the nature of the pit, it appeared that the little fellow had fallen a perpendicular distance of 40 feet, upon a slope or bend in the shaft, and from that place had slided down 20 feet further to the spot where he was found, leaning against a sort of pillar or wall, and gazing upward. How he escaped instant destruction is beyond all account.

A Yankee Bell Ringer.—The "darnation cuteness" of the genuine Yankee is well illustrated by the following story, told by a correspondent of the N. O. Delta. The Yankee is *bound to propel* himself all over the world, but who ever heard of one of them working his passage to a desired haven by downright labor? — They will rather watch for a "chance" to adopt some such expedient as is described in the story:

A tall, awkward looking chap, just from the Green Mountains of Vermont, came on board of one of the splendid North River boats at Albany. His curiosity was amazingly excited at once, and he commenced "peeking," as he called it, into every nook and corner of the boat. The captain's office, the engine room, the water closets, the barber's shop, all underwent his inspection; and then he went on deck and started in amazement at the lever beam, the chimneys, and the various other "things," till at last he caught sight of the bell. This was the crowning wonder, and he viewed it from every position, walked around it, got down on his knees and looked up into it, and exclaimed, "Wall, raly, this beats the bell on our meetin' house, a fairned sight." By this time the attention of the captain and several of the passengers was attracted to genius. "How much would you ask to let a feller ring this bell?" You may ring it for a dollar, sir," said the captain.—"Wall it's a bargain, all fair and square, and no backing out." "It's a bargain, sir," said the captain. Our hero went deliberately and brought a seat and took hold of the bell rope, and having arranged everything to his satisfaction, commenced ringing slowly at first, and gradually faster and faster, till everybody thought the boat was on fire and rushed on deck, screaming with alarm. There stood the captain, and there sat the "Yairmounter," ringing away, first slow and then fast, and then two or three taps at a time. The passengers began to expostulate, the captain said it was a bargain.

But the passengers became urgent that the eternal clangor should be stopped. All the while there sat our hero undisturbed, ringing away more ways than the cockney chimney-sweeper ever dreamt of. At last the captain began to think it time to stop the simpleton; but his answer was, "a fair bargain, and no backing out," and he rang away for dear life. "Well," says the captain, "what will you take to stop?"—"Wall, capt'n, I guess I sheant loose nothin' if I take five dollars and a *free passage* to New York" but not a darned cent less." "Well, walk down to the office and get your money and *passage-ticket*," said the captain. After that we all went to sleep.

Liability of Common Carriers and Inn Keepers.—In the shipment of goods the Bill or Lading is a contract and proof also of delivery.—But proof that the goods were delivered to the common carrier, whether written or verbal, is sufficient, and his liability is the entire value of the goods, until delivered to the consignee — Nothing but the inevitable providences of God, such as destruction by the dangers of the seas, or capture by an enemy in time of war, can exonerate or discharge him, and he can deliver to no one else but the consignee, if we except the right of the vendor to stop the goods *in transitu*, in case of the failure or fraud of the vendee. — And cards and placards, limiting his liability, amount to nothing unless he brings them home to the shipper in such a way as to make it a special agreement; that is, that the shipper specially agreed to the exceptions and took the risk on himself. This is as to goods shipped. As to travelers, the rule is perhaps less stringent when the passenger goes along with his baggage; but if he put it in the care of the conductors, the rule is the same. If he keep it with him, it is presumed in personal custody, or if it is in his state room or berth, he must take care of it at his own risk. So also as to hotels and inns, they are liable for anything belonging to the traveler, left by him in their care while he is a guest, and he has only to show that it was taken to the house, and prove the value of the same, to recover. The inn-keeper, in return, has a right to detain baggage until his reasonable or regular bills are paid, without any legal process for the same.

The Crystal Palace Boston.—Dr. Duff, in his speech at the anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in London, on Monday, thus described one of the heathen temples of India:—"In Seringham you have the largest heathen temple that can probably be found from the north to the south pole. It is a square, each side being a mile in length, so that it is four miles round. Talk of your Crystal Palace! Why, as a man would put a penny into his pocket, you might put your Crystal Palace into the pocket of this huge pagoda. Its walls are 25 feet high, and 4 or 5 feet thick and in the centre of each wall rises a lofty tower. Entering the first square, you come to another with a wall as high, and with four more towers. Within that square there is another, and within that again another;—and you find seven squares, one within another, crowded by thousands of Brahmins. The great hall for pilgrims is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut out of a single block of stone."

The advantages of advertising are visible to every man who has fairly tried it; and to those who have not yet advertised, and think it does no good, we would recommend the following, which we find in the Nashville True Whig:

A patron of the True Whig establishment, Mr. Wm. Stewart, store dealer, called upon us the other day to have some cards printed. We had previously printed for him a large quantity, and he related to us an incident showing the benefit of advertising, that *one card* which he had handed to a friend living in the country, had been returned to him *four times* in the hands of four different persons, to each of whom he had sold a cooking stove. It had been passed from one to the other, and is doubtless going yet. Those of our merchants who would put money in their purse, should publish their business to the world by advertising liberally.

Late Hours.—At whatever period we go to sleep, [says Dr. Combe,] one fact is certain, that we can never with impunity turn into night. Even in the most scorching season of the year, it is better to travel under the burning sunshine than in the cool of the evening, when the dews are falling and the air is damp. Two colonels in the French army had a dispute, whether it was most safe to march in the heat of the day or in the evening. To ascertain this point, they got permission from the commanding officer to put their respective plans into execution. Accordingly, the one set his division marched during the day, although it was in the heat of summer, and rested all night; the other slept in the day time, and marched during the evening and part of the night. The result was that the first performed a journey of 600 miles without losing a single man or horse, while the latter lost most of his horses and several of his men.

Taking it Easy.—Old farmer Dodge was a queer dick, and in his own way made every thing a subject of rejoicing. His son Ben came one day and said—

'Father, that old black sheep has got two lambs.'

'Good,' said the old man, 'that's the most profitable sheep on the farm'

'But one of them is dead,' said Ben.

'I'm glad on't,' said the old man, 'it'll be better for the old sheep.'

'But t'other a dead too,' said Ben.

'So much the better,' rejoined Hodge, 'she'll make a grand piece of mutton in the fall.'

'Yes, but the old sheep's dead too,' exclaimed Ben.

'Dead! dead! what, the old sheep dead?' cried old Dodge. 'that's good, she was always an ugly old scamp.'

Two Donkeys in Church.—On Palm Sunday (13th ult.,) Dr. Hendren, the so-called "Bishop" of Clifton, rode round the aisles of his *cathedral*," mounted on a donkey,—a wretched Jew had almost said blasphemous) caricature of our blessed Lord's entry into Jerusalem previous to His crucifixion.—*Bristol Journal.*

Which is the greater ass, the rider or the ridden?

The burning waste of Clackmoss, an extensive coal field in England, which has been on fire for thirty years, has been lately extinguished by means of carbonic acid gas, with which the pits were filled.

It is said the Erie canal has paid into the treasury of New York the enormous sum of $41,000,000.

Preparation of Hams.—Few articles of animal food depend more for their acceptability upon the perfection of the process of curing than smoked hams, and few are better relished at all tables than these, when well prepared and preserved. We propose, therefore, to give a summary of the most important requisites necessary to their being of excellent quality.

Something depends, it is true, upon the feeding and size of the hog as well as upon the salting and smoking. The best hams are furnished by hogs weighing not over 200 lbs., which have been fed mostly on solid food—such as corn, peas, and barley—and have been allowed range and room for exercise; so that the lean or muscular part is well and healthily developed. To these causes combined, the Westphalia and Virginia hams owe probably a portion of their excellence. Hams from hogs weighing from 300 to 400 lbs. and over, are so large that it is almost impossible either to salt or smoke them thoroughly, without taking longer time and more pains than is usually allowed or considered necessary.

There are a multitude of recipes for pickling hams, each possessing in the minds of those who use them their peculiar excellencies, and we will give here two or three of the most noted, so that our readers may choose that which they deem most proper or feasible of application. They have all been published before.

The celebrated "Knickerbocker Pickle," which is recommended as superior for both beef and pork, is compounded as follows: Take 6 gallons of water, 9 lbs of good salt, 3 lbs. coarse brown sugar, 1 quart molasses, 3 ounces saltpetre, and 1 ounce of pearlash; mix and boil the whole well, and skim off all impurities. The meat should be slightly rubbed with fine salt, and lie a day or two, that the blood may drain off; and sh old then be packed in tight casks, and the pickle turned on cold, in which it should remain until sufficiently cured for smoking.

The Virginia method, or dry mode of curing is as follows: For each ham take a spoonful of saltpetre, pulver ze and apply it; rub each piece with salt well on both sides, and pack them in bagsheads with holes in the bottom to let off the brine. Let them remain five or six weeks;—then take them out, brush off the salt, rub each well with hickory ashes, and hang each piece in the smoke house.

What is called the Jersey method, is as follows: To every 80 lbs of ham, take 4 ounces of sugar, 3 ounces of saltpetre, and 1 pint of fine salt. Powder and mix them finely, and rub the hams well with this mixture, and lay them on planks for two days. Then pack in casks, adding 2 quarts of salt to every 80 lbs. of ham. In fifteen days they may be taken to the smoke house.

The excellence of a ham depends much upon the smoking or drying, and, indeed, the best are made when both smoking and drying are performed at the same time. It is a nice art that cannot be hurried, and six weeks is the least time in which a ham can be perfectly and thoroughly cured. The meat must not be kept in a damp, unventilated smoke house, so that the surface will be in the least moist or dripping, if good hams are expected. They should also be hung at such a distance from the fire that the heat will not affect them.

Hickory and maple are the best woods for making the smoke, and the cobs of dry, sound Indian corn are first rate for that purpose. A few burnings once or twice a day answers in the end, better than one kept up continually, as the smoking and drying are thus most perfectly performed.

An Extraordinary Hail storm.—The hailstorm which occurred in Edgemont township, Delaware county, on the 20th ult., which we alluded to last week, was probably one of the most extraordinary phenomena of the kind which has ever occurred in this State. We have a notice of it in the Delaware County *Republican*, which said that some of the stones measured nine inches, but could scarcely believe that it was not an exaggeration. A gentleman from Edgemont last evening brought a basket full of the hailstones, which he had gathered in his woods twenty eight hours after the storm and preserved, to the Ledger office for exhibition; and though it was one week after they had fallen, some of them actually measured five inches in circumference, looking as fresh as if never saw before lumps of ice so large found in this manner, and we doubt whether many of our readers ever have. The storm extended about three miles around, and destroyed every thing of a vegetable kind in its course. Wheat fields were cut down, and forests stripped entirely of their leaves and drops generally beaten to pieces.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

On Education.—We may assert that, in a hundred men, there are more than ninety who are what they are good or bad, useful or pernicious to society, from the instruction they have received It is no educa ion that depends the great difference observable among them. The least and most in perceptible impressions received in our infancy have consequences very important, and of long duration. It is with these first impressions, as with a river, whose waters we can easily turn by different canals, in quite opposite courses, so that, from the insensible direction the stream receives at its source, it takes different directions, and at last arrives at places far distant from each other; and with the same facility we may turn the minds of children to what direction we please.

Irish vs. Yankee Girls.—The Examiner, published at Newry, Ireland, publishes a letter from a young woman in Buffalo to her mother. The damsel says: "I would advise all the handsome girls in Castlebane to come here, as it makes no matter which girls have whether they have sweethearts or not. The boys here do not look for a fortune, but every boy for a han isome wife. The boys here are very fond of Irish girls, as the Yankee girls are like the old horses at home, high in bone but low in flesh, and the color of a duck's foot." This is not very complimentary certainly; and we mistake the Buffalo damsels if they do not get their "mate."

"It is Impossible."—It is a wonderful thing to a Caffre, that a book should talk, or that one person should be able to express his meaning to another by written signs.

'Your child can read,' said a missionary to a Caffre, who had sent his offspring to the school; 'No,' said he; 'I cannot believe that. You white people may be able to read, you are so clever; but you cannot teach us to read; it is impossible.' 'Come here, said the missionary to the child. The child stepped forward. 'Let your father hear you read this,' continued the missionary. He read; and the father, for he was astonished, and, clasping his child to his breast, he wept over him with joy.—*Smith's South Africa.*

The Lit'e Shovel.—A poor woman had a supply of coal laid at her door by a charitable neighbor. A very little girl came out with a small fire shovel, and began to take up a shovel full at a time, and carry it to a sort of bin in the cellar. We said to the child,

"Do you expect to get all that coal in with that little shovel?"

Child (quite confused by the question) "Yes sir, if I *work long enough.*"

There is no labor too great for industry and perseverance to accomplish, and it is not so much the tools we have to work with, as the spirit with which we use them, that gives us success.

Severe Justice of a Sultan.—In the city of Aleppo, where the Christians are weak in numbers, a Turkish mob (unknown to the Government) produced the death of five, the wounding of six more, and the pillaging of one hundred houses and five churches. The Sultan shot six hundred of the mob, condemned three hundred to the galleys, and put one hundred and fifty more on their trial. He has preserved all the property he could recover to the Christians to whom it belonged, and recompensed the rest of the sufferers out of his own purse.

The huge hydraulic machine and cylinder, that lifted the Britannia bridge entire, and itself sufficient power to lift the Crystal Palace and its contents, will form a leading feature in the great exhibition.

The bridge over the Delaware, at Trenton, the Gazette says, is regarded as one of the most durable ever made, having withstood the freshets and ice climate of half a century unharmed, while similar structures have been swept away.

There is a journeyman Printer in Boston whose nose is so red that he can set type in the darkest night with no other light than that afforded by his flaming proboscis. He has been quite baid from the effect of carrying brick or junk bottles in his hat.

The new line of steamers from Spain to Cuba did not make its first voyage very flatteringly. The Caledonia arrived at Havana in 23 days from Cadiz the Canary Islands and Porto Rico, bringing 38 passengers. She entered the town rather too roughly, going with a full head of steam upon the spur of the rock projecting from Regla at the head of the Bay, where she remained ten days, and was relieved from her position on Tuesday of last week.

The heirs of Louis Philippe claim from the French Government, for damage done by "the mob," in 1-47, $1,567,000.

Jewelry is becoming quite fashionable again. One of our cotemporaries says he met a boy on New Year's day, who had a farm on each wrist, a four-story house around her neck, and at least six life memberships to the Bible Society attached to each ear.

The Rothschilds.—The richest of the Rothschilds is stated to be Baron Anselm, said to be worth seven millions sterling. The aggregate capital employed by the Rothschilds in their seven European firms is computed at twenty five millions sterling!

Extensive advertising is morally certain to work a revolution in trade, by driving thousands of the easy going out of it, and concentrating business in the hands of a few who know how to obtain and keep it. Unite with this the substitution of cash for credit, and one fifth of those now engaged in trade will amply suffice to do the whole, and will soon have it to do. The revolution is already begun.

A Lesson of Experience.—The Methodist Christian Advocate and Journal says—"We have always observed, that where questions, of whatever nature, become mixed up with politics, and the public mind get into a ferment, it is impossible for ministers of the Gospel to handle them with advantage; and that kind of interference, unless the call of duty is most obviously imperative, has but little influence but in its recoil upon the sacred office and the interests of religion."

The price of labor is as high now as it was in the boyhood of any man living; while for his dollar he can buy of all manufactured articles, four to ten times as much as he could three score and ten years ago.

In the suit brought in France by the heirs of M. Dupont against M. Chavoix, who killed their father in a duel, the civil tribunal at Perigueux has condemned the defendant to pay $5,000 damages.

When boys love their Bible, obey their parents, and are attentive to their business, you need not fear to trust them when they become men.

Among the novelties advertised in the papers are "single and married bedsteads." The world is certainly getting promiscuous.

Preaching.—Matthew, the great British writer against the rapid increase of population, has a son who has a wife and 14 children.—*British paper.*

Southey says, in one of his letters—"I have sold you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when he was about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting."

In a thousand pounds of law there is not an ounce of love.

It is a maxim with the Jews, "that he who did not bring up his son to some honest calling, brought him up a thief."

From the New York Tribune.

The Rich Man.

By J. W. Whitfield.

The Rich Man thinks his gold his own,
And all his gold can bring;
The Rich man thinks, when thus he thinks,
A very foolish thing.

He builds a palace, beautiful;
The graceful columns rise,
And while he thinks them all his own,
They glad a thousand eyes.

He spreads his floral garden round;
The roses bud and bloom,
But with himself we all enjoy
Their beauty and perfume.]

His noble chargers paw and prance;
The Rich Man's heart is proud,
He sees them with one pair of eyes,
But thousands have the crowd.

His parlor walls are loaded down
With gems of art—to please
Himself, he thinks—to please, in truth,
The poorest man that sees.

The stately hall—the cultur'd grove,
The park with pebbled way,
The leaping fount that sweetly sings—
For these he has to pay:

And pay that other eyes may gaze
And feast without a care;
The joy is ours—the task his own
To please them and prepare.

Brooklyn, April, 1851.

For the Plainfield Union.

If we had supposed the editor of the Gazette to be quite as bat-eyed as he turns out to be, we might, perhaps, have attempted to make the distinction between *immutable* and *uniform* still plainer than we did. We try again.

Suppose the railroad which passes through our village to have been in operation 6000 years.* Suppose a man had been at the depot, during his whole life, upon the arrival of each train from New York, and had always found that arrival punctual to a certain hour, minute and second. Suppose that (with the exception below stated) the testimony of all who have ever lived in Plainfield during the 6000 years to have been, that the train had *always so arrived*.—Suppose it to be conceded, on all hands, that it could be prevented from so arriving only by the interference of the Board of Directors, and that by *them* it could not. Suppose it now, to be alleged that about 1900 years ago, the train, however, *did not*, on a certain occasion, arrive at the usual hour, minute and second. And finally, suppose two parties to spring up upon *the question, whether the train on that occasion did or did not vary* from the hour, minute and second.

Now both parties would stand upon the common ground (1.) That the hour of arrival was not *immutable*, and (2.) That, with the single deviation in question, (if such deviation existed) the hour of arrival had been *uniform*.

It would, however, very properly be insisted on the one side, and could not be denied on the other, that (independently of such proof as might be brought to establish the deviation) no experience or testimony existed to support the deviation: and that therefore (independently of *such proof*) there was the *highest possible degree of moral certainty* that the deviation had never occurred. There would, however, be no *impossibility* against it. The burden of proof would rest, and that *heavily*, upon that party which professed to believe an occurrence so unusual. Their opponents would have nothing to do, except narrowly to examine the character of the evidence adduced. It might, we think, reasonably be expected that they would not make *simpletons* of themselves by first *admitting* that the hour of arrival was entirely within the control of a Board of Directors, and afterwards saying that the hour of arrival was *immutable*. And we think it might also be expected of those who are not addicted to the use of that particular figure of speech which the Gods call *misrepresentation*, but which plain-spoken mortals understand by a shorter name, that they would not say that a thing had been *admitted* on the other side which they *at least well knew* had been by them *steadily denied*, and the *falsity* of which they probably felt had been by them *clearly exposed*. *And we should think it passing strange* if the fact, that everybody is, and always has been, in the habit of relying implicitly upon the regularity of the train, should be seized upon, by a man of common sense, as proof that an instance of irregularity never *had* and never *could* occur.

The fact is, a discussion of the question whether the deviation had occurred would involve the two following questions, and no others:

(1) Is the deviation, in its nature, *susceptible of proof*, even if it did occur? and

(2) If so, what proof is sufficient to establish it, and can it be produced?

Mr. Hunt*e* would at once answer the first question in the negative; and his reasoning would be briefly this: "Whether the deviation occurred is a naked question of fact to be decided by the application of the ordinary rules of evidence. My experience is against the truth of it. And as, if I believe it *at all*, I must believe it entirely upon the testimony of persons who lived 1800 years ago, it all resolves itself *into this question—whether my judgment shall* be guided by the testimony of persons, not only of whose *veracity* I know nothing, but of whose very *existence* I know nothing—or by *facts*, the uniformity of which is firmly established by the *experience of the living* and the *testimony of the dead*. I am compelled by the very constitution of that mind which the Almighty himself has given me to withhold my assent from the truth of the deviation." Such would be Mr. Hume's argument. Now the editor's would be that "he knew by *experience* that the cars always *have* arrived and always *will* arrive just as they *do* arrive."

The editor's reply to the *grand demonstration* contains the following *dentsyisms* which he is requested not to repeat, *if he can help it*.

"He (Quis) not only admits that the *laws of nature are immutable* but *proves* that they are so."

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* We expect the editor to reply that our argument amounts to nothing, as the road has, in fact, been established only about 16 years.

† "We have never denied the *power* of God to suspend the laws of nature."—*Gazette, June* 19.

"Seeing no other way to escape, he (Quis) has brought all the evidence he could to sustain our proposition, viz: *'Nature's acts by immutable laws.'*

"We could not well have a more triumphant vindication of the truth of our proposition than Quis has given us."

"Quis has brought *no evidence to disprove* our proposition, but has admitted and strengthened it by showing its necessity."

"We beg leave to congratulate Quis on his conversion to the truth of our proposition."

If such things as he above (which we have not cared to call exactly by their right names) originate in an unfortunate propensity in the editor's nature, we hope he will do his best hereafter to show us *that that propensity is not immutable*.

We have refrained from speaking particularly this week of the extraordinary production of the editor which was spawned upon his readers through the columns of his last No.—and this for two reasons: first, we did not recover from our surprise and disgust in time to review it as we wish; and secondly, as the editor promised to finish it this week, we thought we might as well wait until Wednesday and see the rest of it.

Once more. The editor says,

"We do not reply to what he says of Hume, because it is a falsification and misrepresentation of that author which we have not room to expose."

Now we expect the editor to find room on Wednesday to expose our "falsification and misrepresentation" of Mr. Hume. We don't profess to carry on a controversy upon the basis of falsification and misrepresentation, if we *know* it; and the man who charges us with doing so, is expected either to *make good* that charge, or *retract* it. If he declines to do the latter and makes no *attempt* to *do the former, we shall* take leave to tell him what we think of such conduct in the strongest terms we can command.

QUIS.

A Patriotic and Liberal Offer.—One of the disunion papers of South Carolina, makes a very furious address to that State, which is entitled "John W. Wright, a Northern Free Soiler, has been elected Mayor of *Logansport, Ind.*" *Mr. Wright, after due* reflection upon the subject, has authorized the editor of the *Indiana Sentinel* to announce that if South Carolina will abandon her mad projects of disunion, and obligate herself to talk no more about secession, he will for the purpose of quieting the South Carolina mind, resign the Mayoralty of Logansport. So we may expect a compromise between South Carolina and *Logansport. All true patriots may rejoice.*—"Grand revivalist" will soon "smooth his wrinkled front."—*Louisville Journal.*

Important Discovery in New Mexico.—John Gorman, Assistant Marshal, who was engaged in taking the census of New Mexico, discovered in the town of Chimullo, in Rio Arriba county, a substance resembling soap. It makes a lather like soap, and has the property of removing grease spots or stains out of any kind of cloth. When put into water it immediately slacks like lime. At the place where the discovery was first made, it is even with the surface, and about 15 yards square. It is rotten on the top to about the depth of three feet, but appears cleaner and sounder at greater depth. It can be taken out in large lumps, of 10 or 15 lbs. weight. It is as white as snow, and seems to exist in large quantities. Specimens have been forwarded to the Census Office at Washington.

Female Courage.—The Manitowoc Co (Wis) *Herald of the 12th ult., relates the following* remarkable incident of female courage:—

Miss Emma Thayer, a young lady 18 years of age, living at Rowley's Bay, in this county, while walking on the beach on the morning of the first day of May, saw a wolf a short distance off, watching a deer which he had driven into the lake; and with a courage rarely equaled, drove him away, and wading into the lake, brought the deer to the shore by the ear. After getting him a short time, the ungrateful fellow made an attempt to get away, and finally carried matters so far as to knock her down, and tear her dress: when, becoming justly incensed at such treatment, she took a stone and dashed out his brains. The wolf was all the time standing by, a silent spectator of the fight, in which he took no further part than by occasionally showing a formidable row of white teeth.

It is safe enough to predict that if this girl lives a few years more, she will be able to "whip her weight in wild cats."

Anecdote of General Jackson.—The Hon. ——, who, as a Baptist preacher and lieutenant governor, had at once and the same time been in the service of the Lord, and of the State of Illinois, becoming dissatisfied with the honors or profits, or both, of the posts he held, determined to resign them, and devote his time to preaching. The assistance of the administration *in carrying on the general government* of the country. Accordingly, he went to Washington, and laid his case before the President. He stated his pretensions and his wishes, narrated at some length all the prominent events of his political life, dwelling especially upon his untiring devotion to the democratic party, the sacrifices he had submitted to, the exertions he had made in its behalf, and its consequent indebtedness to him, but said not a word of what he had done for the cause of religion. Gen. Jackson heard the clerical aspirant through in silence, and after musing a moment, put the following question to him:

"*Mr. R., are you not a minister of the Gospel?*"

"I am, sir," was the reply.

"Then sir," said the General, with his usual quiet dignity, "you hold already a higher office than any in my gift—an office whose sacred duties, properly performed, requires your whole attention; and really I think the best that I can do for you will be to leave you at liberty to devote your whole time to them; for, from what you tell me, I fear that hitherto they have been somewhat neglected."

Paley.—This great man, whose mind was so remarkably expert, was particularly clumsy in body. "I was never a good horseman," he used to say of himself, "and when I followed my father on a pony of my own, on my first journey to Cambridge, I fell off seven times. I was lighter then than I am now, and my falls were not likely to be serious. My father, on hearing a thump, would turn his head half aside, and say, 'take care of thy money, lad.'"—*Moodley's Memoirs of Dr. Paley.*

A female writer says—"Nothing looks worse on a lady than darned stockings." Allow us to observe that stockings which need darning look much worse than darned ones.—Darned if they don't.—*Boston Post.*

Oak is stronger than iron—both pieces being equal in weight.

Last Passenger Train.—The train from Philadelphia on Sunday evening, 15th inst. left Newark for New York with about 1000 passengers; ten passenger cars were attached at that city, and contained more than could be seated; this immense train, numbering 17 cars, was drawn by one locomotive—a new one built by Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, of Paterson.

The Roman Catholics are about to establish a nunnery in Providence, R. I.

Baptists in New Jersey.—Number of churches, 33: number of members in churches, 4,550; number baptized the last year, 743; amount of benevolent contributions from the churches, $2,420 50—being equal to 53 cts for each member. Number of Sabbath Schools, 41; number of scholars in do, 2,632; number of volumes in Libraries, 9,237.

Tobacco.—A premium of $100 is offered for the best tract "On the physical and moral effects of the use of tobacco as a luxury."

A Confession.—Some newly organized rifle companies in Louisiana having lately applied to the State Adjutant General for their quota of arms, were refused as all the rifles belonging to the State were given out to the recent "Cuban Expedition," and have not yet been returned, and therefore none can yet be procured.

The celebrated Geneva watches come out in great force at the Exhibition. There are watches for the deaf and blind—a watch which runs without winding 374 days; one smaller than a fourpenny piece, to hang in a serpent brooch; one still smaller in the top of a gold pencil case, tells the hour, day of week and month.

Royalty.—Some idea of the cost of royalty in England may be formed from the fact that the Prince of Wales, though under ten years of age, has a revenue of nea.ly $300,000 per annum from the *Duchy of Cornwall!*

Sunday.—It has been decided in Massachusetts that livery stable keepers cannot recover for damages sustained by their property if the contract is made on the Sabbath.

Cheap.—The fare from Dunkirk to New York, upon the New York and Erie road, is fixed at eight dollars. This is less than two cents per mile.

Amongst the curiosities at the Great Exhibition is a coat of Irish frieze from the establishment of Messrs. Kearse & Co, which may be altered into nine different shapes!

Last week 50,000 pounds of bacon, owned by the government, were sold at St. Louis at $8 05 per 100 lbs. The same had been purchased last summer as army stores, at $5 75.

The watermelons of Bokhara attain an enormous bulk: twenty people may partake of one: and two of them sometimes make a load for a donkey.

Snooks privately informs us that he can't bear to see some people eat greens—it is on their part so decided a piece of cannibalism.

Notable Fact.—It is an impressive fact, that no great cities in the civilized world, except those of the English race and language, have materially increased in population within the last ten years; and all on the continent of Europe, except those of the Russians, have diminished greatly during the last five. New Orleans,—Spanish and French in original population, and still largely French in language and morals—is almost alone among American cities in the fact of a decrease during that period.

It is remarkable, also, that no great city of Christendom, not Protestant, is increasing in any considerable degree—those of the Romish faith on *both continents, being on the decrease*, (Mexico and Rio de Janiero, as well as Rome, Paris, Naples, and Vienna,) while those of the Greco-Russian faith "hold their own" very well—not likely to become much greater, but at present, pretty secure against any speedy decline. Ten years ago, there were five of the great capital cities in Europe superior in population to New York, which are now inferior to it. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Berlin, and Naples, are now surpassed by New York, and would have been if none of them had diminished, and if they had continued the ordinary rate of increase.

Paris, now the second city of the civilized world in point of population, has so little of present security for the continuance of order, or the restoration of former prosperity, that there is no probability of its acquiring for some years to come, the population which it contained ten years ago. Five years more will place New York above Paris in population.

A Curious Piece of Workmanship.—A singular illustration of the ductility and tenacity of iron, has been produced at the establishment of G. Downing, Esq., the Corwin Iron Works, Smethwick. It is in the form of a book, the leaves of which are of iron, rolled so fine that they are no thicker than a piece of thin paper. The book is neatly bound in red morocco, and contains forty four of these iron leaves, the whole being only the fifteenth of an inch thick. This curious book is the work of Charles Hood, who is in Mr. Downing's employment; was rolled in the ordinary sheet from rolls; and is a singular illustration of the extreme tenacity of iron.—*Birmingham Journal*

A Western Stump Oration.—The subjoined anecdote of a demagogue candidate for the Legislature of a western State, a man of low moral standing, has been sent us by a new correspondent:

There was a 'stump speakin,' and Abner G. D——, had the platform, enlightening the 'unterrified' long and loudly. 'Fellow citizens,' said he, 'I now come to a slanderous rumor which has been most dastardly circulated a gainst me from one end of the country to the other. My enemies not content with endeavoring to ruin my political prospects, have assassination like, attempted to bluss my good name by their insidious reports.' Abner then stated what the rumor was, and continued: 'I rejoice, fellow citizens, to have it in my power instantly to fasten the lie on this malicious and atrocious slander. I see among you one of the most estimable citizens of this country, whose character for truth and integrity is above all question. Squire Schooler, to whom I allude is acquainted with all the facts, and I call on him here to state whether this rumor is true or false. I pause for a reply.

Whereupon Squire Schooler slowly arose, and in his strong, slow and sonorous voice, said—

'I rather think you did it, Abner!'

'You old scoundrel!' exclaimed Abner, 'why do you interrupt me, while I am discussing great constitutional questions, with your low personalities?' And he accompanied this objurgatory exclamation with such a 'surge' of indignation, that he stepped back beyond the platform, fell backward on a big dog, amid the shouts of—what had been declaring—the 'sovereigns,' the meaning was effectually broken up.—*Knickerbocker.*

THE UNION.

Plainfield, June 28, 1852.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Rev. Mr. Whittaker, of Plainfield, will deliver a Temperance Address in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Somerville, on Tuesday evening, 24th inst.—*Whig.*

Frost in June.—*The papers state there was* a white frost in the vicinity of Boston, and also at Troy, in the early part of last week. It was not so severe however as to do much injury.

Panorama.—We visited the Panorama now exhibiting in this place, last week, and were much pleased therewith. It is highly interesting, and conveys much instruction to those who have never visited that section of country—and we are assured that the delineation is in all respects correct. *A large number of our citizens* have attended, and we have heard but one opinion in regard to it, which is in accordance with our own. It is also highly recommended by distinguished persons in all the places at which it has been exhibited.

The patronage received has induced the proprietor to remain, and exhibit it this (Monday) evening—and we advise all who have not seen it, to embrace the opportunity.

The Free Banking capital authorized by our Legislature last winter, has mostly been taken up by New York capitalists, and located in the most inaccessible places—so as to make it difficult for the holders of the bills to present them for redemption—and to enable the owners to buy them up at a discount. Plainfield, which really needs a bank, is too convenient to New York—so they locate them among the New Jersey pines, where the half-dozen inhabitants have as much desire for a bank as a cat has for *trousers. We suppose the next Legislature will* compel them to make their notes par at Newark or Trenton, which would materially reduce their profits.

State Bank at Morris.—Harvey Dayton, late cashier of the State Bank at Morris, which made a bad failure, was tried for perjury last week at Morristown, for swearing to the amount of cash capital paid in. It was contend d that the bank bills and checks paid in were not cash funds for use of the bank. The Jury, Friday night, at 10 o'clock, after a few hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The real criminals in bringing this bank to *its disgraceful end, we suppose*, are not to be found in this State.

Colonization.—The congregation of Rev. Dr. *Potts, of New York, made a contribution of* $378 to the Colonization cause on Sabbath morning, 8th inst. Forty persons in Virginia have agreed to give $100 each, to raise a fund of $10,000, to aid this noble cause. It is supposed the other sixty will be soon found.

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150 colonists are expected to sail from Baltimore, July 1. Over 300 in Virginia have applied; and from 300 to 500 wish to leave New Orleans in the fall. From New York, some 60 or 70 intelligent people of color expect to go in *Sept. 1; making nearly* 1000 about to embark for that land of promise, nearly double the number that was sent last year. The cause is rising in favor with both races.

A retired merchant of Boston has given $1000 for education in Liberia—which is the third donation of that amount within two months.

Among the specimens of our manufactures in the great London Exhibition are *several barrels of shoe pegs!* He who sent them must be *a smart man!* Our display there it is said is not creditable to us, especially in manufactured articles. We think, as we have thought from the first, that we had better not have sent any thing. The profit is nothing, while the cost, trouble and vexation are by no means small.

Three burglars were driven from the house of Rev. Dr. How, New Brunswick, last Wednesday morning, by the doctor's son, who pursued them half a mile without catching them. *They were arrested before sunrise, and all the* property recovered, $150 worth belonging to Dr. How and $50 worth belonging to Caleb Price, a merchant, taken the same night.

A Whig paper has just been started in Arkansas! It is the only thing of that political gender in the whole State. The editor of the *"Arkansas Whig" must be a man of rare courage or rare indiscretion.—Trenton True Amer.*

☞ We read not long ago that there was not a single book store in that whole State. Perhaps the whig paper will prove an entering wedge for the introduction of other means for enlightening the natives, and we doubt not books will ere long be in sufficient demand to authorize the opening of a bookstore in its capitol.

Mr. Stevens, a tradesman, has been fined £50 by the Liverpool magistrate, for manufacturing an article called tea, from the leaves of beech and plane trees.

During the year 1850 there were 3500 deer killed in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. the average value being about $3 each.

It is a remarkable proof of the wisdom and providential care of the Creator, that, in the milk of a female, who has fractured a limb, the osseal portion of lime is reduced until the fracture is united. The eggs of a hen, which has a broken limb, are without shells until a union is made between the broken parts.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Terrible Calamity—San Francisco in Ashes!

Loss $15,000,000!

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. with two weeks' later news from California—to May 15th.

A terrible fire occurred at San Francisco,—destroying $15,000,000 of property!—including the Custom house, seven hotels, and a large number of vessels lying at the wharves. Thousands were turned out of house and home.—It is feared a number of lives have been lost.

The Crescent City arrived at New York from Chagres last Wednesday night, with 527 passengers, and near $2,000,000 in gold.

The Brother Jonathan arrived on Friday morning, with 500 passengers and half a million in gold.

The Cherokee arrived Saturday noon with the California mails and 300 passengers. She left Havana on the 16th.

The Falcon arrived at Havana on the 15th from Chagres, with 500 passengers.

The above news of the fire at San Francisco is fully confirmed, though the amount is exaggerated. About 2500 buildings were consumed —*including all the gambling houses but three:* Not a church was injured. John J. Chetwood, Esq. formerly of Newark, had just received his library and put it up the day before the fire —*Every building* around him was consumed, but the one he occupied with all its contents was entirely uninjured. Three store ships with 3000 tons of merchandize, worth nearly $1,000,000 were consumed at the wharves.

About 20 persons are supposed to have perished, the remains of 9 of whom have been found.

The news from the *mines continue of a fav*orable character; new discoveries were daily being made, and the prospects of the miners were highly cheering. Those working with the *quartz crushing machine were reaping a rich* reward; in some instances the average per man was $20 to $30 per day.

A little girl, daughter of a blacksmith, had washed out in the last two months, 25 ounces.

Wages at the mines were from 8 to $16 a day.

It is supposed much more gold was brought into New York than is reported above. One passenger has sold $100,000, not *reported, and* nearly all have sold more or less. The yield of gold is largely increasing. The farmers are also doing well.

Lynch Law is still in force and several new examples have been made.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The U. S. mail steamship Hunds lit arrived at New York last Tuesday evening, 14 days from Havre and 13 from Cowes, England, with 4 days' later news.

The U. S. mail steamship Hermann arrived at Cowes June 1st, 14½ days from New York. The coals were bad.

The British ship Europa arrived at Liverpool the same day, 11½ days from New York.

The British steamer Niagara arrived at New York Friday morning, in less than 13 days from Liverpool, with 3 days' later news.

The U. S steamer Arctic arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst. 11 days and 5 hours from New York.

The Cotton, corn and provision markets had improved in sales, though prices had not generally advanced.

Louis Napoleon was becoming popular in France, and a vast number of petitions for a revision of the constitution have been presented to the Assembly, that he may be re-elected.

In China, there is a rebellion going on already of some months' duration. The rebels were making headway against the Emperor's troops, and they had taken possession of the province of Kewangsai.

Central India is in a state of anarchy, and it is supposed will soon fall into the hands of the British. It has heretofore been under the government of native princes.

The U. S. mail steamship Pacific left New York for Liverpool Saturday noon, with a large number of passengers, and over $1,500,000, in American gold principally. Among the passengers is Fletcher Webster, Esq. as Bearer of Despatches to London and China, and Mr. H. T. Barnum.

John Henry (colored) was committed to jail in Somerville on the 11th inst. on suspicion of *being guilty of an outrageous assault upon a* highly respectable young woman, who, with a companion, was passing through a by-street near a populous part of the town. The prisoner is about 17 or 18 years old.

The soporific effects of gain excel laudanum considerably. Many an act that would drive conscience to suicide, is so quieted by a dose of doubloone, as to give the mind no pain *whatever.*

Illustrious Shoemakers.—England has had her shoemakers: names that will live while the Bible lasts. The founder of Sabbath Schools and the man whose motto was, "attempt great things, expect great things"—John Bounds and William Cary were shoemakers. America has her shoemakers, such as Noah Webster and Roger Sherman—the latter of whom, it is asserted, "never said a foolish thing in his life."

In the Holly-tree we may discover a strong evidence of Creative Wisdom. The leaves on *its lower branches are armed* with strong thorny points, which renders it extremely hazardous to pluck a bough from the lower part of the tree; but, at a certain height, above which the cattle cannot reach, these prickles entirely disappear.

The number of small medusæ in some parts of the Greenland seas is so great, that in a cubic inch taken up at random, there are no less than sixty four. At this rate, the number in a cubic mile would be such, that it would have required eighty thousand persons from the creation to complete the enumeration. The medusæ form the chief food of the whale.

A late French writer, in speaking of the United States, says: "the people, though civilized, know nothing of refinement: they even use one another for adultery." What barbarians!

Nostrums substitute mistaken it, says Hum-bolds, the title of respect given to the priests of Mexico.

A gentleman in Cincinnati has trained a pair of elks to trot in harness; attached to a buggy they run a mile in three and a half minutes.

"Well, Sambo, how do you like your new place?"

"O, berry well, massa."

"What did you have for breakfast this morning?"

"Why you see missis biled tree eggs for herself, and gib me de brer!"

Happiness—with men, a little more money; with women, a little more dress; with sailors, a little more rum.

Musical Catechism—Extracts.—1st. What is a slur.

Ans. Almost any remark one singer makes about another.

2d. What is beating time?

Ans. Singing so fast that time cannot keep up with you.

3d. What is a rest?

Ans. Going out of the choir to obtain some refreshments.

4th. What is a staccato movement?

Ans. Leaving the choir in a huff because one is dissatisfied with the leader's requirements

5th. What is a swell?

Ans. A professor of music, who pretends to know every thing about the science, while he cannot conceal his own ignorance.

The doctor who forgot his errand.—In the biography of Hannah More, just published, it is related that when about sixteen, a dangerous illness brought her under the care of Dr. Woodward, a physician of eminence at that day, and distinguished by his correct taste. On one of his visits, being led into conversation with his patient on subjects of literature, he forgot the purpose of his visit in the fascination of her talk; till suddenly recollecting himself, when he was half way down stairs, he cried out, "Bless me! I forgot to ask the girl how she was," and returned to the room exclaiming, "how are you to day my dear child?"

The Two Misers.—A miser living in Kufa, had heard that in Bassora also there dwelt a miser—more miser y than himself, to whom he might go to school, and from whom he might learn much. He forthwith journeyed thither; and presented himself to the great master as a humble commencer in the art of avarice, anxious to learn, and under him to become a student. "Welcome!" said the miser of Bassora; "we will straight go into the market to make some purchase." They went to the baker—"What then good bread?"—"Good, indeed, my master, and fresh and well as butter." "Mark this, friend," said the man of Bassora to the miser of Kufa,—butter is compared with bread as being the better of the two; as we can only consume a small quantity of that, it will also be the cheaper,—and we shall therefore act more wisely, and more savingly too, in being satisfied with but er." They then went to the butter-man's shop, and asked if he had good butter—"Good, indeed—and flavory and fresh as the finest olive oil," was the answer. "Mark this also," said the host to his guest; "oil is compared with the very best butter, and therefore, by much ought to be preferred to the latter." They next went to the oil vender. "Have you good oil?" "The very best quality,—white and transparent as water," was the reply.—"Mark that too," said the miser of Bassora to the one of Kufa; "by this rule water is the very best. Now, at home I have a pitiful, and most inhospitably therewith will I entertain you. And indeed, on their return, nothing but water did he place before his guest,—because they had learnt that water was better than oil, oil better than butter, butter better than bread. "God be praised!" said the miser of Kufa,—"I have not journeyed this long distance in vain!"—*Fairy Tales from all Nations.*

A sailor the other day, in describing his first efforts to become a "waterman," said that just at the close of a dark night he was sent aloft to see if he could see a light. After a short time he was hailed from the deck with—

"Mast ahead, ahoy!"

"Ay, ay, sir," was the answer.

"Do you see a light?"

"Yes, sir!"

"What light?"

"Daylight, sir!"

The lookout was ordered down by the run.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!!

PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice.* A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

C. Boice, Esq. $6,50; S. Hueston, N. York, 4,00; Wm. Stine, 2,50; Israel Squier, Jerseyville, Illinois. 2,00; Rev. Jas. Fackrill, 2,00; Corra O. Meeker, Esq. 1,41; I. N. Eno, 1,25; J. Pound, 1,00; John Randolph, 1,00; Richard Barkalew, 75.

MARRIED.

At Millington, on the 12th inst. by Rev. E. C. Ambler, Mr. Jediah Soper, of Plainfield, to Miss Isabella Mason, of Mount Bethel.

On the 14th inst. George Dunn, of Newark, to Mrs. Maria Williams, of Wheatsheaf.

DIED.

In this place, June 12th, after a painful illness which she bore with Christian resignation, Sarah, wife of Corra O. Meeker, Esq. and daughter of Daniel Shotwell, aged 37 years.

In Elizabethtown, on 13th inst. Mary, widow of John Sayre, aged 78 years.

At the residence of his father in Piscataway, on the 9th inst. Mahlon C. Stelle, in the 30th year of his age.

In New Brunswick, on the 11th inst. Mrs Margaret Ann Powelson, aged 32 years.

At Ossing, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Chancellor Kent, aged 82 years.

CELEBRATION OF THE

4TH OF JULY!

FAIR AND FESTIVAL

AT

BOUND BROOK.

Arrangements have been made to celebrate the coming 4th of July at Bound Brook, in a manner becoming the spirit of the day and the occasion under the direction of Col. Wm. Thompson of Somerville, and headed by the Princeton Blues, will be formed at half past nine o'clock, at the village, at Mr. C. P. Hoensbe's. Thence they will advance to Middlebrook, and returning proceed to the Rev. Dutch Church in South Bound Brook.

The exercises in the church will be opened with prayer and the reading of the Declaration of Independence. An oration will then be delivered by the Hon. George Brown of Somerville.

At the close of the above exercises a DINNER will be served by the ladies upon the grounds at the Church. A FAIR also will be opened in the Lecture Room during the day, and various Refreshments served.

At half past 3 o'clock, Daniel Talmage, Esq., of Brooklyn N. Y. will deliver an address in the church.

The whole of the exercises will be enlivened by the Princeton BAND of music.

The proceeds of the above are for the benefit of the Ref. Dutch Church.

Tickets for Dinner 50cts., and can be procured at any time previous at C. P. Holcombe's, or at John Creed's, and upon the grounds at the day of the celebration.

Plainfield still increasing!

NEW BAKERY!

THE Subscribet would respectfully inform his friends and old customers and the pub le generally, that he has commenced the Baking Business again, the first door above Webster & Marsh's Store, where he intends to keep on hand, at all times, and understand that he goes on the selfish monopolizing system of some of his neighbor bakers, but merely asks a share, so as to live and let live.

Family Baking done at all hours.

ROBERT STUART.

Plainfield, June 16, 1851.—tf.

Wanted Immediately!

BY JAMES PACKRELL & SON, Oak and Maple Decorative Paper Hanging Manufacturers, in Plainfield, TWO LADS, about 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Painting of Paper Hanging, &c. Such as are religious—Baptists preferred.

June 9, 1851.—3w

Turc Satins,

JUST received, 5 pieces of Turc Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Bonnets and Dresses for sale by D. BELLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Plainfield and fitted up the store stand between D. Bellman and I. Pruden, opposite the mountain road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may call them with their patronage, a new and well-assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5, 1851.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their addressed tax, no inconsiderable one per cent, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where you may find at all times ready made clothing of every style and description, always on hand as good, or better and better than elsewhere; thereby saving all unnecessary expense. We also have constantly on hand a choice and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which may be made up to order at short notice. A good fit is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor trimmings at a low price—all constantly for sale, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., in fact everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.

Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

D. BELLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the aid of his hand, hopes to give very satisfactory bargains. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Berege DeLaines.

ALPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS plain black, Grode Rhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass matting 1yd to 1 1-2 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 each. Chairs of all qualities. Stands, Looking Glasses. A large assortme t. Window Shades &c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 23, 1851.

DR. E. DAYTON,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on

Main st. 2d house below Webster & Marsh's Store.

June 2d, 1851.

Patent Gum for Removing Pencil MARKS, STAINS, &c. from Paper.

In pieces at 6, 12 and 25 cents each—For Sale by June 9, 1851. E. KIRKPATRICK.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co

134 *WILLIAM STREET,*

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandules, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851,—6m

Superior Scented Soap,

IN 1-4 lb. Bars, for sale very cheap by

June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

Compound Tomato Pills,

ALSO, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and Coit's Family Pills, equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap

June, 1851. by M. F. CUSHING.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM

Broadway, opposite the Astor House,

NEW YORK.

P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor and Manager.
JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., Assistant Manager.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Will be celebrated at this vast establishment in a manner worthy of the occasion!

BIRTH DAY OF FREEDOM!!

In order to concentrate upon this great Festival, a greater amount and variety of attractions than were ever before exhibited within the walls of any place of amusement in this country, the proprietor for many months has despatched agents to Europe with instructions to secure, at any expense, whatever might seem calculated to give eclat to

The Holiday Performances!

On this occasion, and the success with which they have been entered to the

ENJOYMENT OF THE MILLION!

Exceeds his warmest anticipations. During the past year many striking additions have been made to the *Vast Congress of Curiosities!!*

Animate and inanimate, from all parts of the Globe. Truly may it be said of this extraordinary collection, comprising over

TWO MILLIONS OF WONDERS,

"For them has Science sought on watery wing,
By shore and sea each mute and living thing."

FOUR GREAT MUSEUMS!

In the formation of each of which a whole lifetime has been employed, are here engaged in one grand and magnificent Tableau of all the kingdoms of Nature and all the departments of art! The

CHINESE MUSEUM!

Which only forms ONE FEATURE of the establishment, is in itself a matchless exhibition, embracing as it does, thousands of figures and implements illustrative of the manners, customs, punishments, social life, arts, and military system of the people of a country sealed up since the Deluge by the jealousy of its government. In the

BEAUTIFUL LECTURE ROOM!

☞ The coolest and best place of amusement in New York—splendidly fitted up, and capable of containing

☞ *Three Thousand Spectators!!*

Performances by the first Artists, and in finishits variety, will be given nearly

EVERY HOUR throughout the Day.

The Regular Vaudeville Company comprises some of the First Talent in the country, and new recruits from every walk of the Drama have been engaged, in order to give a livelier zest to the

PATRIOT'S JUBILEE!!

Among the new engagements is the

STAR OF THE RAVEL FAMILY,

THE CELEBRATED LEON JAVELAR,

Unequalled perhaps in the world as a Gymnast and Pantomimist. Another most interesting feature never before introduced in the United States, is

The Happy Family!!

☞ Which may be described as a community of Natural Enemies, living together in the most perfect harmony, and realizing the Scripture Pr phecy that the Lion shall lay down with the Lamb. In this convenient of nature, we may see Lions and Lambs, Cats with Rats and Mice—Dogs playing with Squirrels—Owls on friendly terms with Sparrows—Hawks feeding from Pigeons with motherly solicitude, and many other creatures supposed to hate each other by instinct, dwelling together in quiet and peace. In the same apartment will also be found,

A BEAR, MONKEYS, PARROTS,

And small birds of great variety of kinds. The space this is entirely new in America, and of

☞ *INTENSE INTEREST!!*

As well to the casual spectator as the man of Science—and there is a moral in it which man should lay to heart. As a place of

Family Recreation,

Combining the instructive, the wonderful the humorous, Barnum's American Museum is probably the most attractive as well as the cheapest place of Amusement in the world. On this side of the Atlantic it has certainly no rival or competitor. The sparkling and witty performances of the Lecture Room are never marred by word or gesture that can offend the most scrupulous, and the strictest order and decorum are maintained in the establishment.

Admittance to the entire Museum, including Curiosities, the Chinese Collection, Performances, &c., **25** cents. Children under 10 years of age 1 cents.

June 19, 1851.

How Natural!

WHEN anyone buys some of French & Runyon's good molasses for 2 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is natural for them to be pleased with it, and at the same time it is very natural to buy some muslin, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy some good sugar as a very low price, and good tea for 4s. 6d., how very natural; and the naturally low price of the Ginghams, Calicoes, Vestings, Cloths and Cassimers, Lawns and Delaines, Shoes and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. Natural—how natural.

FRENCH & RUNYON.

May 12, 1850.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Styles of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—of selling the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, wether large or small. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

In Rich Silks, Barèges, Grenadines, Poplins, Twil le Indi, DeLaines, Organdies, Ginghams, &c., &c.,

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS,

White Canton, Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drap Etc, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 4 4 to 12 4 wide.
Linen Diapers, 3 4 to 10 4.
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.
Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities, embracing the very best fabric for family use.
Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.
Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs, Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be as attained, and any deviation from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, will be immediately corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 215 Greenwich-St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and **Mourning Goods** always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

Just Received,

A NEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,

Just 10 M. F. M. FRENCH.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 5 & 9s.
Imperial do do 10 & 11s.
Brussels do do 9 & 10s.
Tapestry do 9 & 12s.
Venetian do 5, 5 & 6s.
Dutch do 3, 3 1-2 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap.
Common Carpets, 2 to 4s.
English Druggets, 5-4, 6d. to 6s.
Floor Oil cloths, 2 to 4s.
Floor do. 4 yards wide,
English oil cloth, 8 to 9s.
Tufted hearth rugs, 9s.
Astinsters do do 4s.
Window shades, 3 to 40s.
Check matting, 4-4 to 8-4
Sheet do 6-4 & 7-8.
Table Oil Cloth, 2s.

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

NO. 123 FULTON STREET,

Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological, School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. my13.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That twenty-day
Brings nothing new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.

April 30, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Vail, opposite Pound & Price's Store, where he is now prepared to offer to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks, and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barèges,
Chenè, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Barège DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Towellings and Towels, &c.

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseiller Quilts, Toilet, Table and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods—and giving their attention entirely to the retail business.

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, which is the secret of success in the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honest dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of **Mourning and Half Mourning Goods** which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there than at General Furnishing Stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and styl, of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to originate and have now fully earned the execution, the project of completing an assortment,

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentleman's furnishing goods, embracing the latest and most select styles before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in so removal.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1850. 44 1y

CEMENT, 12 shillings a barrel.
THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel, by
Sept. 9, 1850. F. M. FRENCH.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

I S now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in front of the Presbyterian Church, opposite the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally will find a superior and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple, suitable for the season, consisting of a great variety, Rich and Elegant Barege DeLaines, Silk Poplins, Gingham Lustres, Alpaccas, Lasting Silks, Rich Ginghams, Prints, Gloves, Parasols, &c. &c. We can't begin to enumerate half of what is in store, but will say that it is the largest and best stock as we have been and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a good supply for a gentleman's complete outfit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a satisfactory fit in any part thereof can be furnished in a short time and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, as we trust by quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

SOCAP & SHEPPARD.

Plainfield, April 16, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 2-3rds of an acre of Land. The House is a comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms. None but those of steady habits need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the year is wanted. An excellent place for a family who would take in washing. Apply to JOHN RANDOLPH.

Chesnut Hill, June 5d, 1851.—tf

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK.

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, those enabling the country to keep his entire stock without the usual delay of running to New York town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co., pay strict attention to the Auction Rooms, and from this advantage they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer as great inducements as to buyers as any house in the city and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

Hudson River Hosiery and Glove Store,

273 (old No. 255½) Greenwich Street,

Two Doors above Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of *all kinds and sizes of English, German, and domestic Hosiery and Gloves*, which will be found well suited to every case in knitting and tidy not to wear, on yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS;

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, Figured Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for cuffs, Lisle Capes, Veils, full dress in white and black, Wash and needle work Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Laces of widths, black Silk Laces for trimming, GLOVES of every description, dress makers' Threads, Tapes, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices. Patronage respectfully solicited.

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN.

April 25, 1851. 273 Greenwich-st. New York.

ap26 3m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to Whitehouse, N. J., reducing the staging between the terminus and *Easton* to 25 miles, an, *Schooley's Mountain* to 12 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail Road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland-st. as per schedule.

Leave New York

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M., 1 (English) and 6 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. foot of Courtland-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

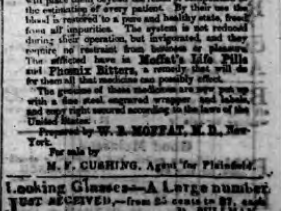
Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3½ A. M.	5 40 A. M.	1.40 P. M.
North Branch,	3 50	6.00	1.50
Somerville,	4.30	6.05	2.05
Bound Brook,	4 50	6.15	2.15
Plainfield,	5.20	6.35	2.35
Westfield,	5.50	6.50	2.50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3 15
Elizabethport,	7.50	10.45	3.30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from the line House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk, Penn.; and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Ringtown, Jugtown, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Purify the Blood.



The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been compared, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their extraordinary powers. Every trial will but more largely add to the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is renewed to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters a remedy that will do for themall that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are very put up with a fac simile engraved wrapper, on which the name and right several according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New-York.

For sale by

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Looking Glasses—A Large number

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $5, each

D. BULLMAN.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious Ingredients,
Prize for the Infirm, Debilitated, *and aged in their operation, and will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.*

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the success of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great Hoofland's German Bitters, Hoofland's Tonic Infusion," and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and experience by the great inventor, and is known and prized in Europe "as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia*," &c. The Tonic Infusion—is a compound of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and innumerable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effects and the same happy results, which the inventor intended, and will be recommended, and can confidently be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

"These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lower bowels, they operate by their searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are mild, safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in their worst forms. He had been very seriously afflicted for *three years*. *We can but know his case here. Call and see him; you will probably find the case a bad one.*

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver* and *Chronic Diarrhea*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during this time, and visited the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"*Dr. Hoofland's* German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have decided evidence of the experiment that we are relieved previous to from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I occasionally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters" was first taken upon my stomach, while having a severe spell of sickness. Thy "Hoofland's German Bitters" had such effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it with very perceptible benefit, and relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system. Last fall I had a very severe spell of the Diarrhoea, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. Thy Bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I suffered, and gave me general health to the system. I consider it, dear, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others,

Very respectfully, thy friend,
SAMUEL HUTTON,
No. 5 Jennings's Row, Carpenter above Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Pa.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases no one can doubt, they use it as directed: it will act, specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves, and is preferable to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud, the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. ☞ *Purchase none without these marks of genuineness; for others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot.

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Fifth, (formerly 578 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa. and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Powers;

Single Bottles, 75 cts., "Three Bottles, $2,00.
For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.
April 15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall or ringbone, thoroughpin, saddle galls, or sore backs, poll-evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG, in Somerville by Culver Barcalow. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.
Jan. 20, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices. Is now selling off at L. S. DUNHAM & CO's.
Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's

worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a great part of the labor of washing, for sale by M F CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 3 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in abundance, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. L. S. DUNHAM & CO.
Sept. 17, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after *Nature's own method*, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensues.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes it to dissolve itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been familiar to all. In order to produce pepsin for medicinal purposes, the following process is employed, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, *will be softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 36, states: "a *some* great fact connected with the action of pepsin." There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, had tried every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "it is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a *perfect digestion* of them in *no wise different from the natural digestive processes.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (London and Philadelphia, 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chimical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric fluid itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach are perfect and full, and will long remain. He also says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, in *Dyspepsia, Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement, but the following certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. *These were carefully selected private cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.*

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly use full for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, and the effects of Calomel Poisoning. Mercury and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. "It almost reconciles Dyspepsia to Stomach.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint to which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A single dose *removes the most distressing symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short period, to make three good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent for Sick Headache, Nausea, Sea Sickness, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,
☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Fluid, is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for the Dollar each (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF
DR. FITCH'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,	Depurative Syrup,
Pectoral Expectorant,	Heart Corrector,
Pulmonary Liniment,	Humor Corrector,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture	Cough & Cathar. Pills
Nervine,	Female Pills,
Vermifuge,	Female Specific
Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,	

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch a unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES
ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.

This Book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions it gives for the cure and management of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this Book have passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or Instructions to Patients, Dr. Fitch's Remedies, &c. to be had Gratis, of all the Agents.
April 8, 1851.

PAPER HANGING.

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Jones, in Somerville, will be happy to receive orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithful work to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Prudon's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.
April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 John Street, up stairs

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jos. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles—Richards's Grooveln, and other Needles, Pearl Buttons,—Comb,—Steel, and Gold Pens —Spool and Ball Cotton—Soy Bindings—Tapes—Hooks & Eyes,—Thimbles,—Scissors,—Pocket knives, &c. &c.

RICH'D RICHARDS,
Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods,
46 John st. (up stairs) N. Y., and
41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.
May 26, 1850—1y.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
56 Liberty Street, New York.
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of importation—the Auction prices of a large portion of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Illusion Lines, Tarletons and Illusion laces
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Sleeves and chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and plain linen Cambric Hkfs
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A Full Assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All of which we would say long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.
Feb 10, 1851.—6m.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely cures Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is also found extremely in use for those who have numbness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for Jaundice, Colic in the bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholera morbus. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who use it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for Dyspepsia that can be found. PILLS—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.
Nov. 19, 1851.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great one for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold so cheap as so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Morinoes, Delaines, Parasols, Bonnets, Brocades, Tissimeres, Satinet and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains will be given.

Hearst, L. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Remember, Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

AARON H. BEAN.

39 *Water-street and 8 Counties Slip,*

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &C

HAS for sale from the United States Bonded Ware Houses, the varieties of dark and pale Brandies, together with different brands of Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St Croix Rum; Madeira, Sherry and Port, of high medium and low qualities; Champagne and other French Wines, all which are offered at their fair market value, according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time.

Brandies—Ouard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00	to 3 50 gal
" Pinet, Castellon & Co.	2 00	to 3 50 "
" Leger Freres	2 00	to 3 50 "
" Hennessy	2 00	to 3 50 "
" P. H. Gudard	2 00	to 3 50 "
" Reveire	1 35	to 1 55 "
" P. Seignette	1 35	to 1 40 "
" Ader, Seignette	1 35	to 1 40 "
" P. Remmus	1 35	to 1 35 "
" Rasteau	1 30	to 1 40 "
" J. J. Dupuy	1 10	to 1 00 "
Gin— Swan	1 00	to 1 00 "
" Pine Apple	95	to 1 05 "
" Cologne	1 30	to 1 50 "
" Hope	95	to 1 05 "
" Double Eagle	95	to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey	1 75	to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum	1 00	to 2 25 "
" St. Croix "	90	to 1 00 "
Madeira Wines $	75, 90, 100, 2 00	to 3 50 "
Champagne	85, 1,00, 1,25, 1 00	to 3 50 "
Port	65, 1,00, 1,25, 1 00	to 3 50 "
Champagne	$ 7 50, 8 10, 9 11, $12 to $14	50 "

and other even cheaper wines.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper city reference will be cheerfully complied with.

Merchants or hotel keepers at any distance may rely upon receiving their goods just as ordered, hence the necessity of stating explicitly what they desire as regards the quality and price, and if for Brandy and Gin, whether of high or low flavor.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF THE
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
OF NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company, (believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscribers. Their annual Statement dated Jan. 1st, 1850, exhibits a clear gain during the past year of $292,134, 14cts. Further information showing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it. WEBSTER & MARSH.
Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

ANDREW M. WEBSTER,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE—No. 163 MARKET STREET,
May 18, 1850. NEWARK N. J.

New Goods!

BROOKS Royal Patent Imperial cord suction thread, warranted, wound on an improved principle.
Sept. 17, 1850. L. S. DUNHAM & CO.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age Made Independent and Comfortable.
THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Proprietary Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutual Insurance, thus establishing the best and most unexceptionable in Life insurance—*ultimate security.*

It insures lives for one or more years, or for the whole of life. Persons can effect assurances on their own lives; wives on the lives of their husbands free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of a

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons insuring on he mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution.

Without incurring any Personal Liability what ever.

Premiums are payable quarterly semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles M. Connolly,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold,
John A. Loquer,	Mark R. Vermilye,
William Heath,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward S. Clark,
P. C Van Schaick,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Francis T. Luqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
John J. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whittemore,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. B. Althause,
Jacob Harsen,	Elisha Riggs.

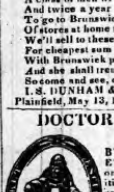
FREDERICK SHELDON, *President.*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*
J. EADIE, Jr., *Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by
ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*
September 10, 1850.

Great Bargains.
Cheap Goods Forever.

Come young, come old, come short, come tall
I, S. DUNHAM & CO. are selling it all.
Goods on our counter now to life,
To suit the mind, to please the eye.
We paid the cash to buy them cheap.
We'll sell them right to suit a Sweep.
Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Cords,
The newest styles New York affords;
Delaines and Calicos, Calicoes too,
Colors of which we'll warrant true.
Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats and Shoes,
And all the goods which men do use;
Together with a good supply
Of groceries good which will defy
A class of men wl o live with us,
And twice a year make quite a fuss,
To get a bill—but we'll not stop,
Of stores at home they are afraid.
We'll sell to these and all the rest,
For cheapest sum what suits them best.
With Brunswick prices we'll compete,
And she shall trouble in the heat;
So come and see, come short, come tall,
L. S. DUNHAM & CO. sell to all.
Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!
BY MEANS OF THE BOOK
OF ESCULAPIUS, or, Every
Man his own Doctor, being the best edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases in every male and female, and unfailing treatment of the general diseases, BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that persons need not suffer from secret diseases, need no more become the victim or quack's as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business, or the knowledge of his most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general run ine of private disease, it fully explains the cause of those nervous debilities with which sensitive persons on marriage—besides many other derangements which, it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, "DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street PHILADELPHIA." Post paid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day between 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)
Dec 17, 1850.

REMOVAL.

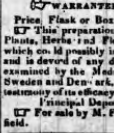
THE Subscriber has removed to the shop in Excelsior Alley, in the rear of Tilyou, Dunn & Co's Store, formerly occupied by Pinkham Mosher, on the first floor.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at *all* times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in *all* the branches of the above business, as well, as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge of yourselves.
April 21, 1851.—tf

Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects — Emanuel Lyon, inventor and proprietor of the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLIES, FLEAS, and insects on plants and trees. PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.



☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON. ☜

Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 494 Broadway, New York.
For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
☞ 20

New Goods.
E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Platt Drake's and opposite Dost. C. B. Stillman's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old as well as many new customers. Having purchased many of his goods of being assured those who call can be accommodated as well or better than elsewhere.
April 8, 1850. E. B. TITSWORTH.

the Nervous and Rheumatic.

Pains of all Kinds instantly Eased!
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is the most powerful, speedy, and effectual antidote for all Nervous and Rheumatic affections in use; it is quicker than all other remedies in its application, it will, in a moment, either internally or externally, its beneficial effects are experienced. It produces neither weakness nor pain or soreness; it neither purges nor weakens the patient. Its object is to give relief, and it does it. It can be had by any one applied by the bather at the breast and the adult in the palm of the hand, with the same happy effect. Its application is done at from five to ten drops, and bathing the affected parts, it will relieve pain and cure diseases quicker than any other remedy known.

RHEUMATISM

is one of those troublesome and painful affections that few persons are free from, and the application of the Relief to the seats are the joints, and the cleansing of pain from one place to another. If you feel it in the foot, it leaves it in the shoulder, then in the knee, next in the hip, then it will go an extraordinary pace with the ancles, and then in the wrist and elbow. Consult Shakespeare, we have known one application of RADWAY'S RELIEF to give ease; and those who have suffered for years have been entirely cured by a few bottles. (*For a case in point, see p. 16 of the pamphlet.*)

Eruptions of the Skin.

All Eruptions of the Skin, such as Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Blotch, Tetter, Scald Head, Pimples, Boils, Barber's or Baker's Itch, Blistered Surfaces, are knocked out of existence by the application of the READY RELIEF especially there is sure to follow, as a matter of course,

Bleeding and Blind Piles

Are instantly cured, when the READY RELIEF has only a teaspoonful of the Relief in a tea-spoonful of Molasses, and make a Cream of the Relief, by using a Spoonful to a Spoonful of Molasses.

Nervous Affections

The Destroyer—this dreadful cause of all, is only subdued when put to the test by the healing virtues of the use of the READY RELIEF, when the parts affected with the Relief, and the cause is at once subdued. Also, for a tablespoonful of Dr. Hull's Compound Sulphur Mixture, and relief will follow in a few minutes.

Asthma and Phthisic.

If you immediately feel the cause of Asthma and Phthisic, by rubbing it copiously on the chest, and drinking the Relief and absorbing faithfully with the medicine, the effect of the disease is on the instant and relief is found.

DYSPEPTICS of the SPUNK,
And Contracted Tendons,

Weakness of the Joints and Muscles, Injuries by Falls and Accidents, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, &c. In all cases, "RADWAY'S RELIEF is applied, a permanent cure is certain to follow. *Safety* will in all cases be put to the test.

COUGHS, COLDS,

Sore Throat, Pleurisy, Sciatica, Front Pains, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Headache, Colic, Cramp, Spasms, &c. are speedily relieved by applying the READY according to directions.

IT IS WARRANTED to CURE In 15 Minutes,

Cold in the Head, Sore and Inflamed eyes in the Back and Shoulders, in Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, and Nervous Headache, &c.

Its Superior Strength.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most recommended medicine in use; it can be used with the most happy results, with equal success, in Fevers, Ague, Bilious, Typhus, Scarlet, Cholera Morbus, are relieved in less time, and with more certainty, than by any other remedy. If you wish to insure an instant cure in, for the cure of fever and ague, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or Sciatica, or for pleurisy, relief, and a total removal of every Ill, or one teaspoonful of Relief, and a tablespoonful of Sweet Oil, or one teaspoonful of Rum, and you will have a better assurance of relief than in any other article now in use.

In fact, this medicine, when reduced in two thirds its usual strength, and used in the same way, will give you a better Liniment than any now in use.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for Twenty Per Cent. less than Brandy, Spirits of Turpentine and Nine-pence throughout the United States.

DR. RADWAY & CO.,
Practical Chemists, 162 Fulton st. New York.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.
Nov. 12, 1850

Professor A. C. Barry's
TRICOPHEROUS,
OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND—Infallible for restoring, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions of the skin, baldness of the glands, muscles and integuments, and relaxing stiffness, pain, bruises, epilepsy, &c. &c. With this preparation there is no such word as fail. The Professor, after years of intellectual research, of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing room and nurseries, submit to the unconvinced, that for curing weak, gleety, diseased and relaxed hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing continuous epistaxis, stings, &c., and relaxing diseases of the skin, after glands and muscles, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised to the public prints, or used in private practice to conceal as well as efficacy, Barry's Tricopherous is used alike. The immense trade and sale in this article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than the price of any other preparation for the hair now in use. The scientific directions on the hair and the skin, embracing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament,) in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT.

For the cure of
Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quincy Sore Throat, Ague, Headache, &c.
For 8 July M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,
IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF.
Tanner's German Ointment,
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

A Chemical Liquid Solder,

FOR WELDING CHINA, GLASS, Porcelain Ivories, &c., is a very useful article to connect broken vessels, in a mechanical manner, with but little perceptible appearance. For sale by
May 8th, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 26. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JULY 1. 1851. Whole number 754.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield,
A. D. HOPE, 11 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all for does will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, in the occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they are pleased to assure their old customers and Farthers that they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
S. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and receiving Additions Daily from the Auctions, is resolved to Undersell them by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

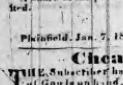
And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA TRUDIN

MANNING VERMEULE,



HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line of the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity.

He receives the latest fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar cheaper.

N. B. Misses' and Children's Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

THANKFUL for past favors, we crave a continuance of the same; and would call the attention of customers to the fact that we have lat ly consisting of Mo'r Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys do. Bals, &c.

Sept. 17 1850. D. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

D. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17. 1850.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet, very suitable for Hall, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

NEW lookin received, consisting of Sofas, Pier & Card Tables, Bureaus, Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteads &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, where the Ladies and the public generally, will find a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple suitable for the season, consisting at a great variety, such as Barages, Barage De Lanes Silk Tissues, Crape De Lanes, plain figured and changeable Silks, Gingh ams, Prints, Gl ves, Parasols, &c. &c. We can't begin to name half of them. It is unnecessary for us to mention the Fancy Articles as we have them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting, together with every article necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit. One of the firm having experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit of any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, but we will say, quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.

Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST. NEW YORK,

(First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to get his entire stock without the usual delay of running all over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay strict attention to the *Auction Rooms*, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer at great inducements to buyers a very large assortment, and those who buy for Cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,
215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—4m.

Compound Tomato Pills,

ALSO, LEE'S PILLS and Cott's Family Pills, the equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap by

June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

Owe no Man - nything.

BY A LADY OF BALTIMORE.

Thus says an Apostle; and if those who are able to 'owe no man anything' would fully observe this divine obligation, many, very many, whom their want of punctuality now compels to live in violation of this precept, would then faithfully and promptly render to every one their just dues.

'What is the matter with you, George?' said Mrs. Allison to her husband, as he paced the floor of their little sitting room, with an anxious, troubled expression of countenance.

'Oh! nothing of much consequence: only a little worry of business,' replied Mr. Allison.

'But I know better than that, George. I know it is of consequence; you are not apt to have such a long face for nothing. Come, tell me what it is that troubles you. Have I not a right to share your griefs as well as your joys?'

'Indeed, Ellen it is nothing but business I assure you; and as I am not blessed with the most even temper in the world, it does not take much you know to upset me: but you heard me speak of that job I was building for Hillman?'

'Yes. I think you said it was to be $500, did you not?'

'I did, and it was to have been cash as soon as done. Well, he took it out two weeks ago; one week sooner than I promised it. I sent the bill with it expecting of course, he would send me a check for the amount, but I was disappointed. Having heard nothing from him since, I thought I would call on him this morning, when, to my surprise, I was told he had gone traveling with his wife and daughter, and would not be back for six weeks or two months. I can't tell you how I felt when I was told this.'

'He is safe enough for it I suppose, isn't he, George?'

'Oh, yes: he is supposed to be worth about three hundred thousand. But what good is that to me. I was looking over my books this afternoon, and, including this five hundred, there is just fifteen hundred dollars due me now, that I ought to have, but can't get it. To a man doing a large business it would not be much, but to one with my limited means, it is a good deal. And this is all in the hands of five individuals, any one of whom could pay immediately, and feel not the least inconvenience from it.'

'Are you much pressed for money just now, George?'

'I have a note in bank of three hundred, which falls due to morrow, and one of two hundred and fifty on Saturday. Twenty five dollars at least will be required to pay off my hands, and besides this, our quarter's rent is due on Monday, and my shop rents next Wednesday. Then there are other little bills I wanted to set the, our own wants to be supplied, &c.'

'Why don't you call on those persons you spoke of: perhaps they would pay you?'

'I have sent their bills in, but if I call on them so soon I might perhaps affront them, and cause them to take their work away, and that I don't want to do. However, think I shall have to do it, let the consequence be what it may.'

'Perhaps you could borrow what you need, George, for a few days.'

'I suppose I could; but see the inconvenience and trouble it puts me to. I was so certain of getting Hillman's money to meet these two notes, that I failed to make any other provision.

'That would not have been enough of itself.'

'No, but I have a hundred on hand, the two together would have paid them and left enough for my workmen too.'

As early as practicable the next morning Mr. Allison started forth to raise the amount necessary to carry him safely trough the week. He thought it better to try to collect some of the amounts owing to him than to borrow. He first called on a wealthy merchant whose annual income was something near five thousand. 'Good morning, Mr. Allison,' said he, as that individual entered his counting room. 'I suppose you want some money.'

'I should like a little, Mr. Chapin, if you please.'

'Well, I intended coming down to see you, but I have been so busy that I have not been able; that carriage of mine which you did up a few weeks ago does not suit me altogether.'

'What is the matter with it?'

'I don't like the style of trimming for one thing, it has a common look to me.'

'It is precisely what Mrs. Chapin ordered.—You told him so suit her.'

'Yes, but did she not tell you to trim it like Gen. Sprangler's.'

'I am very much mistaken, Mr. Chapin, if it is not precisely like his.'

'Oh! no; his has a much richer look than mine.'

'The style of trimming is just the same, Mr. Chapin; but you certainly did not suppose that a carriage trimmed with worsted lace, would look as well as one trimmed with silk lace?'

'No, of course not; but there are some other little things about it that don't suit me. I will send my man down with it to day, and he will show you what they are. I would like to have it to morrow afternoon, to take my family out in. Call up on Monday and we will have a settlement.'

Mr. Allison next called at the office of a young lawyer, who had lately come into possession of an estate valued at one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Allison's bill was three hundred dollars, which his young friend assured him he would settle immediately, only that there was a slight error in the way it was made out, and not having the bill with him, he could not now correct it. He would call on Mr. Allison with it, some time during the next week, and settle it. A Custom House gentleman was next sought, but his time had been so much taken up with his official duties, that he had not yet been able to examine the bill. He had no doubt but it was all correct; still, as he was not accustomed to doing business in a loose way, he must claim Mr Allison's indulgence a few days longer. Almost disheartened, Mr. Allison entered the store of the last individual who was indebted to him for any considerable amount, not daring to hope that he would be any more successful with him than with the others he had called on. But he was successful; the bill which amounted to near one hundred and fifty dollars was promptly paid; Mr. Allison's pocket in consequence that much heavier, and his heart that much lighter. Fifty dollars was yet lacking of the sum requisite for that day. After calling on two or three individuals, this amount was obtained, with the promise of being returned by the middle of the next week.

'I shall have hard work to get through today, I know,' said he to himself as he sat at his desk on the following morning.

'Two hundred and fifty dollars to be raised by borrowing. I don't know where I can get it.'

To many this would be a small sum, but Mr. Allison was peculiarly situated. He was an honest, upright mechanic, but he was poor. It was with difficulty he had raised the fifty dollars on the day previous. Although he had never once failed in returning money at the time promised; still, for some reason or other, every body appeared unwilling to lend him. It was nearly 12 o'clock and he was still a hundred dollars short.

'Well,' said he to himself, 'I have done all I could, and if Hall won't renew the note for the balance, it will have to be protested. I'll go and ask him, though I have not much hope that he will do it.'

As he was about leaving his shop for that purpose, a gentleman entered who wished to buy a second hand carriage. Mr. Allison had but one, and that almost new, for which he asked a hundred and fifty dollars.

'It is higher than I wished to go,' remarked the gentleman. 'I ought to get a new one for that price.'

'So you can, but not like this. I can sell you a new one for a hundred and twenty five dollars; but what did you expect to pay for one?'

'I was offered one at Holton's for seventy-five; but I did not like it. I will give you a hundred for yours.'

'It is too little, indeed, sir: that carriage cost three hundred dollars when it was new. It was in use a very short time. I allowed a hundred and forty dollars for it myself.'

'Well, sir, I would not wish you to sell at a disadvantage, but if you like to accept of my offer I'll take it. I'm prepared to pay the cash down.'

Mr. Allison did not reply for some minutes. He was undecided as to what was best.

'Forty dollars,' said he to himself, 'is a pretty heavy discount. I am almost tempted to refuse his offer and trust to Hall's renewing the note. But suppose he won't, then I'm done for. I think, upon the whole, I had better accept it. I'll put it at one hundred and twenty five my good friend,' said he, addressing the customer.

'No sir, one hundred is all I shall give.'

'Well, I suppose you must have it then, but indeed you have got a bargain.'

'It is too bad,' muttered Allison to himself as he left the bank after having paid his note.—'There is just forty dollars thrown away. And why? Simply because those who are blessed with the means of discharging their debts promptly, neglect to do so.'

'How did you make out to day, George?' asked his wife as they sat at the tea table that same evening.

'I met my note and that was all.'

'Did you give your men anything?'

'Not a cent. I had but one dollar left after paying that. I was sorry for them, but I could not help them. I am afraid Robinson's family will suffer, for there has been sickness in his house almost constantly for the last twelve-month. His wife, he told me the other day had not been out of her bed for six weeks. Poor fellow! He looked quite dejected when I told him I had nothing for him.'

At this moment the door bell rang, and a minute or two afterwards a young girl entered the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Allison were sitting. Before introducing her to our readers, we will conduct them to the interior of an obscure dwelling, situated near the out skirts of the city. The room is small and scantily furnished, and answers at once for parlor, dining room, and kitchen. Its occupants, Mrs. Perry and her daughter, have been, since the earliest dawn of day, intently occupied with their needles, barely allowing themselves time to partake of their frugal meal.

'Half past three o'clock,' ejaculated the daughter, her eyes glancing, as she spoke, at the clock on the mantlepiece. 'I am afraid we shall not get this work done in time for me to take it home before dark mother.'

'We must try hard, Laura, for you know we have not a cent in the house, and I told Mrs. Carr to come over to night and I would pay her what I owe her for washing. Poor thing! I would not like to disappoint her, for I know she needs it.'

Nothing more was said for near twenty minutes, when Laura again broke the silence.

'Oh dear!' she exclaimed, 'what a pain I have in my side.' And for a moment she rested from her work and straightened herself in her chair to afford a slight relief from the uneasiness she experienced. 'I wonder mother if I shall always be obliged to sit so steady?'

'I hope not, my child; but bad as our situation is, there are hundreds worse off than we. Take Annie Carr, for instance—how would you like to exchange places with her?'

'Poor Annie! I was thinking of her a while ago, mother. How hard it must be for one so young, to be so afflicted as she is.'

'And yet, Laura, she never complains; although for five years she has never left her bed, and has often suffered, I know, for want of proper nourishment.'

'I don't think she will suffer much longer mother. I stopped in to see her the other day and I was astonished at the change which had taken place in a short time. Her conversation, too, seems so heavenly, her faith in the Lord so strong that I could not avoid coming to the conclusion that a few days more at the most, would terminate her wearisome life.'

'It will be a happy release for her, indeed, my daughter. Still, it will be a sore trial for her mother.'

It was near six, when Mrs. Perry and her daughter finished the work upon which they were engaged.

'Now Laura, dear,' said the mother, get back as soon as you can, for I don't like you to be out after night, and more than that, if Mrs. Carr comes she won't want to wait.'

About twenty minutes after the young girl had gone, Mrs Carr called. 'Pray be seated, my dear friend,' said Mrs. Perry, 'my daughter has just gone to Mrs. Allison's with some work, and as soon as she returns I can pay you.'

'I think I had better call over again, Mrs. Perry, answered the poor woman, 'Mary begged me not to stay long.'

'Is Annie any worse, then?'

'Oh! yes, a great deal; the doctor thinks she will hardly last till morning.'

'Well, Mrs. Carr, death can be only gain to her.'

'Very true; still, the idea of losing her seems dreadful to me.'

'How does Mary get on at Mrs. Corring's?'

'Not very well; she has been at work for her just one month to day; and although she gave her to understand that her wages would be at least a dollar and a quarter a week, yet to-night when she settled with her, she wouldn't give her but three dollars, and at the same time told her that if she didn't choose to work for that she could go.'

'What do you suppose was the reason for her acting so?'

'I don't know, indeed, unless it is because she does not get there quite as early as the rest of her hands; for you see I am obliged to keep her a little while in the morning to help me to move Annie while I make her bed. Even that little sum, small as it was, would have been some help to us, but it had all to go for rent.—My landlord would take no denial. But I must go; you think I can depend on receiving your money to-night?'

'I do. Mrs. Allison is always prompt in paying for her work as soon as it is done. I will not trouble you to come again for it, Mrs. Carr. Laura shall bring it over to you.'

Let us now turn to the young girl we left at Mr. Allison's, whom our readers no doubt recognize as Laura Perry.

'Good evening, Laura,' said Mrs. Allison, as she entered the room, 'not brought my work home already! I did not look for it till next week. You and your mother I am afraid confine yourselves too closely to your needles for your own good. But you have not had your tea! sit up and take some.'

'No, thank you, Mrs. Allison; mother will be uneasy if I stay long.'

'Well, Laura, I am sorry but I cannot settle with you to night. Tell your mother Mr. Allison was disappointed in collecting to day or she certainly should have had it. Did she say how much it was?'

'Two dollars, ma'am.'

'Very well: I will try and let her have it next week.'

The expression of Laura's countenance told too plainly the disappointment she felt. 'I am afraid Mrs Perry is in want of that money,' remarked the husband after she had gone.

'Not the least doubt of it,' replied his wife. 'She would not have sent home work at this hour if she had not been. Poor thing! who can tell the amount of suffering and wretchedness that is caused, by the rich neglecting to pay promptly.'

'You come without money, Laura,' said her mother, as she entered the house.

'How do you know that, mother?' she replied forcing a smile.

'I read it in your countenance. Is it not so?'

'It is; Mr. Allison was disappointed in collecting—what will we do, mother?'

'The best we can, my child. We will have to do without our beef for dinner to morrow;—but then we have plenty of bread; so we shall not starve.

'And I shall have to do without my new shoes. My old ones are too shabby to go to church in; so I shall have to stay at home.'

'I am sorry for your disappointment, my child, but I care more for Mrs. Carr, than I do for ourselves. She has been here, and is in a great deal of trouble. The doctor don't think Annie will live till morning, and Mrs. Corring has refused to give Mary more than three dollars for her month's work, every cent of which old Grimes took for rent. I told her she might depend on getting what I owed her, and that I would send you over with it when you returned. You had better go at once and tell her, Laura, perhaps she may be able to get some elsewhere.'

'How much is it mother?'

'Half a dollar.'

'I know hard that she can't get that small sum.' With a heavy heart Laura entered Mrs. Carr's humble abode.

'Oh how glad I am that you have come! my dear,' exclaimed the poor woman. 'Annie has been craving some ice cream all day: it's the only thing she seems to fancy. I told her she should have it as soon as you came.'

Mrs. Carr's eyes filled with tears as Laura told of her ill success. 'I care not for myself,' she said, 'but for that poor suffering child.'

'Never mind me, mother,' replied Annie, 'I was selfish in me to want it, when I know how hard you and Mary are obliged to work for every cent you get. But I feel that I shall not both er you much longer; I have a strange feeling here now.' And she placed her hand upon her left side.

'Stop!' cried Laura, 'I'll try and get some ice cream for you, Annie.' And off she ran to her mother's dwelling. 'Mother,' said she as she entered the house, 'do you recollect that half-dollar father gave me the last time he went to sea?'

'Yes, dear.'

'Well, I think I had better take it and pay Mrs. Carr. Annie is very bad and her mother says she has been wanting some ice cream all day.'

'It is yours, Laura, do as you like about it.'

'I goes hard with me to part with it, mother, for I had determined to keep it in remembrance of my father. It is just twelve years to-day since he went away. But poor Annie—poor mother I will take it.'

So saying Laura went to unlock the box which contained her treasure, but unfortunately her key was not where she had supposed it was. After a half hour's search she succeeded in finding it. Tears coursed down her cheeks like rain as she rem ved from the corner of the little box, where it had lain for so many years, this precious relic of a dear father, who in all probability was buried beneath the ocean.—Dashing them hastily away, she started again for Mr Carr's. The ice cream was procured on the way, and just as the clock struck eight she arrived at her door. One hour has elapsed since she left. But why does she linger on the threshold? Why but because the sounds of weeping and mourning have reached her ears, and she fears that all is over with her poor friend. Her fears are indeed true, for the pure spirit of the young sufferer has taken its flight to that blest land where hunger and thirst are known no more. Poor Annie! the last earthly wish, a simple glass of ice cream, was denied thee—and why? We need not pause to answer: ye who have an abundance of this world's goods, think when ye are about to turn from your doors, the poor seamstress or washerwoman, or even those less destitute than they, without a just recompense for their labor, whether the sufferings and privations of some poor creatures will not be necessary thereby.

Alewives.—The Middlesex canal was opened on the first of the present month, and "great store of alewives," as our forefathers used to express themselves, are crowding up through the locks from Charles River to the Concord and Merrimac, to make their annual visit to the waters of their nativity. Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, in a lecture before the Cambridge Lyceum, some 10 or 15 years ago, said that the alewives of Concord and Merrimac rivers were peculiar—having a different mark from the common Charles River variety; and that it had been ascertained that the alewives which are caught in the canal locks in this city, are the Merrimac river alewives and none other,—thus proving that they are attracted by the Concord river water, and beautifully illustrating their instinct which leads them to seek with astonishing perseverance the shores of their native river, by the same route which they followed in the no de, however devious it may have been.—*Boston Bibs Amerca.*

Critico, who is a painter of some pretension in the intellectual line, was one day passing the Suffolk Bank, accompanied by a friend, who remarked that a door they saw was a good piece of graining and an excellent imitation. 'Yes-s-s,' said Critico, 'to-lerable; but it's overdone; too much grain; poor color. The fact is, painters don't copy Nature—they overdo everything!' Upon close inspection they found it tolerable o.k. 'I'll marveled.—*Carp. l Bags.*

We have read an account in some southern paper, of a girl who was taken up and tried for stealing a pair of black silk stockings, and was acquitted, it being proved they were not a pair but *two* odd stockings.

"Matrm," said a little flaxen headed urchin.—"Marm, may I go a fishing?" "Yes sonny, but don't go near the water. And recollect, if you are drowned, I shall skin you as sure as you are alive."

Men form their opinions of circumstances of every sort; even the weather, being good or bad, form the particular relation those circumstances have to their own relations. A shoeblack meeting a backney coachman on a very fine sun-shining day, in the middle of November, accosted him with,—

"All's *bad* still.—Tom, all's *bad* yet; for you and I, here's a mother of these *blasted* fine days."

A Prince having asked his physician how much daily food was sufficient to nourish and support the body, the physician replied,—

"One pound of food will support man—should he take more, the man must support the food."

Don't get tipsy; don't *swear*; don't patronize tobacco; don't quarrel with your friends; don't fancy yourself the richest or the handsomest man in Christendom; don't despise the poor; don't condemn any one unheard; don't strike a man who is beyond your reach; don't forget to pay the printer; now don't.

The natives of Africa form baskets of a strong kind of grass, so closely interwoven that they will hold milk or the thinnest fluid. They also weave small cups for drinking, which, without lacker or varnish, are as durable as china.

The Rochester *American* says that there is a village on the eastern slope of the Hoosac Mountain, in a valley so narrow that sewed shoes cannot be made there—as there is not room enough for the workmen to draw their arms out—and hardly for a lap stone.

Here is a health to the fools, your patients,' said a celebrated English physician to another. 'Thank you, my dear, was the reply—'let me have all the fools, and you are welcome to the rest of the practice.'

If you would appreciate the power of knowledge, look at India, where 10,000 Englishmen keep seventy millions of blockheads in fear, trembling, and tax gatherers.

The tallpot tree, or fan palm, bears a leaf large enough to cover twenty men; and yet will fold like a fan, and is then no bigger than a man's arm.

Cheap Blacking for Harness.—Melt two ounces of mutton suet with six ounces of beeswax; six ounces of sugar, two ounces of soft soap, and one ounce of powdered indigo; melt and mix well; add a gill of turpentine. Lay it on with a sponge and polish with a brush.—*American Agriculturist.*

When the sturdy Quaker, William Penn, was introduced to Charles II., he kept on his hat. "Friend Penn," said the good natured monarch, "it is the custom of this court for only one person to be covered at a time," and then his majesty took off his hat.

The coolness of a determined manner, when in earnest, is what few people can withstand.

When ill news comes too fast to be serviceable to your neighbor, keep it to yourself.

When a *country* is the god, what must the *worshippers* be —Junius.

We suppose some valedictory remarks may be expected from us this week upon the editor's *retreat* which was sounded in the last number of his paper; but we feel very much disposed not to make any. To tell the honest truth, we feel *not a little ashamed of the way we have been gulled*. When the editor, in obedience to his own call, stepped his ham-strings, and, through the columns of his paper, stepped confidently before the public as a firm and decided unbeliever in the doctrines of the Christian faith, we were only surprised at his course. In the first place, we thought it in bad taste. In the second place, we thought it a poor return for the patronage which the Christian public had very generally accorded to his enterprise, *to pronounce the religion of their fathers a delusion*, and scatter in their families *columns of irreligion* instead of *columns of news*. In fact, we hardly knew whether to regard this as downright stupidity, or as one of the most brilliant pieces of impudence on record. And in the third place, we thought he would be very likely, before he got through, to find himself engaged in a business too big for him. We supposed, however, that he might be tolerably well posted up on the sharp points of infidelity; and by presenting distinctly the arguments upon which it has always relied, might afford an opportunity of having them as distinctly answered. We were led to this conclusion partly by the assurance which the editor himself seemed to feel in his qualifications for theological controversy. In *his first article* which was *originally published* in the Portland Pleasure Boat (and which he soon afterwards judiciously prevailed upon the transfer to the columns of his own paper) he says,

"The popular creed teaches that there are prophecies of Christ in the Old Testament."

He then informs us that there are *not*, however, because *he has looked*.

Again, the publishers sent the editor a volume entitled "The true barrier against Romish and Infidel Aggression"—whereupon the editor kindly admonishes Christians to bestir themselves, and get behind it, because

"Infidelity, as it is seen hereabouts, are ever ready by examination, by sophistry if you will, to attack Revelation; the Christian should therefore be prepared to repel it."

On the 10th of April, the editor, at the close of an article nine columns in length, laid down his pen,

"Courting investigation and reply."

And finally—the editor's soul seems to have been wound up to think that in the whole of that part of Ethiopia which lies "within hearing of the church bells of Plainfield," only "five hundred" had as yet stretched out their hands unto infidelity; and charitably supposing that this *might be due, in a measure, to the fact that the* fundamental principles of justice and truth had not received a careful investigation, he gives us, under the imposing title of "*The fundamental principles of justice and truth considered*," a couple of columns of nonsense on stilts, which open with the following *oracular*:

"Seeing so many who do not appear to possess a correct knowledge of these principles, and believing it important to their social well-being, and seeing so much that we consider to be erroneous, false, wicked; so much that is directly opposed to the best interests of man, to his progress in knowledge, liberty and happiness, we cannot refrain from attempting to discuss a subject so vitally important to the well being of our fellow man."

Therefore that these objects may be promoted, that justice and truth, knowledge and liberty *may universally prevail*, we must first ascertain in what they consist, or rather the fundamental basis upon which they rest; which having found shall be laid down as a guide, that all knowing the right may the right pursue."

Now after all this who will blame us for taking it for granted that the editor was an opponent not to be trifled with; and that in his search after truth, he had waited at the posts of her doors, and watched long at her temple gates? We therefore felt no inconsiderable degree of anxiety lest we should fail to prove ourselves a foeman worthy of the editor's steel; and we do not, under existing circumstances, care to make ourselves ridiculous by confessing just how much pains we took to provide ourselves with, and master the contents of a very considerable number of the standard works upon infidelity. It never once occurred to us that the editor knew no more about his subject than the man in the moon; and that he was yet to learn the meaning of such words as "*immutable*," and of such expressions as "*cover e of a proposition*." And least of all did it occur to us that we were not able to frame a *denial* of a proposition in terms so direct and positive that the editor could not mistake it for a *frank admission* of that proposition. How beautifully we have *escaped* in all of these respects will appear from the following brief recapitulation of this sad abortion of a controversy.

The subject of the editor's first article was the "*Truth of the Bible*." He there tells us that the Bible is not only a fabrication, but that this is not the worst feature about it. He says it has given rise to a "popular creed," the indirect effects of which are to make men "liars, hypocrites, thieves and murderers—to clothe some in purple and fine linen every day, while thou sandest and out a miserable existence in suffering and want." But before he gets through his article, he seems to find out, by some means or other, that one Christ taught a "great moral truth." *We supposed, of course, that the information was derived from a better source than the Bible, though we had never seen it anywhere else.* So we quietly asked him *how he found out that Christ taught that great moral truth?* The editor saw his dilemma, and at once *took to his heels*. He *must have been* soon able to call his hour to get him to face that simple question.

Again: the editor in "*The fundamental principles of truth and justice considered*" made it proper for us to ask him, (1) Whether he believed in the *immortality of the soul?* (2.) *What* he understood by the converse of a proposition? (3.) Where the religion of Christ is taught? and (4) What principles of truth and justice he recognized which the Bible did not? The editor squirmed a little, but finally resorts to his long-legged argument; which by the way we always prefer to *long eared* ones. We never

"This formidable production we did not read at the time of its appearance. A careful perusal of it since, however, has left upon our mind a strong conviction that its merit consists in the astonishing fact that it is not longer

could hear from him since upon either of these points. This is the veriest warrior who can go into the field with a fourth of its spirits!

But the editor cared comparatively little about being worsted upon these points. His *strong point* was that miracles were out of the question, because "*nature ever acts by immutable laws.*" This proposition he had examined carefully, and intended to stand by to the last. Every body knew what the laws of nature were, *and knew, by experience, that they always had been*, and always would be what they are; and therefore they knew beyond a cavil that this proposition was true. Men's *acts*, also, had much to do with the truth of this proposition. In fact, from the very first, ringing the changes upon the different statements of this proposition constituted a large portion of the editor's stock in trade.

Now we told the editor that we should examine this proposition, and show him (1) that his *premises were false*, and then (2) that, *granting* his premises, his *conclusion*, or the *proposition itself*, was false. This promise we fulfilled in an article drawn with much care and with all the perspicuity in our power. The editor, we verily believe, cannot find a single intelligent man among his readers, inside or out of the State, who will not say that we established what we undertook to establish—that the proposition that his premises were both false—that his conclusion, or proposition, was false *both in inference and fact*—and that his proposition moreover involved a contradiction in terms as flat as the expression "*honest thief*," or "*sober drunkard*," and therefore *could not be* true. We further said that we had never heard any body pretend that such a proposition was true; and that so far as our reading extended, *Deism had never taken* any such ground. We commenced our article by saying that we were about to address ourselves to the very easy task of showing the falsity of this proposition, and closed it by submitting the success of our attempt to every candid reader.

Now what does the simpleton say in his next paper, but that we have not *attempted* to prove his proposition to be false; that on the contrary, we have, upon reflection, *become satisfied of its truth*, and *frankly admitted it*. He even *says that after we saw the folly of attempting to* invalidate his proposition, we made a virtue out of a necessity and set ourselves manfully and cheerfully to work *to show its truth*. Our vindication of the editor's proposition is complimented as "triumphant." And in conclusion he modestly congratulates *himself on having predicted* that a careful examination of his proposition would lead us (as he says it will every body else) to acknowledge its truth. The editor didn't hint that we were troubled with any *doubts* about the truth of his proposition. Now we will undertake, in eighteen months, to train a smart monkey to reason as well as the editor has shown himself able to do in this controversy. When we first read his reply to what he was pleased to call the "*grand demonstration*," we naturally felt provoked at *what we had no* right to call by any other name than his *stupidity*; and if we had taken up the pen on the spur of the moment, we might perhaps have said something unkind. But, under the reflection that the editor has probably done his best, our feelings of contempt have gradually yielded to the gentler impulses of commiseration, until we are unwilling to say more than from engaging with a *dunce* we hold ourselves and all other men excused.

We do not trouble ourselves with any further review of what the editor has written. Nor are we going to say any thing (though we promised to do so) about his paltry charge that we had misrepresented Hume. We don't suppose the editor ever saw Hume's Essay on Miracles in his life. The plain truth is, the editor knows nothing about infidelity whatever. He has gone blindly by all its arguments, its sophistries and its plausibilities (and it has many,) and squats himself down on ground which no intelligent infidel ever thought of. "*Save me from my friends—I'll take care of my enemies*," said the Grecian general; and we think infidelity may sometimes say as much. We advise the editor to write upon his phylacteries, "*Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off*." It is simply ridiculous for him to think, *at present*, of taking up the cause of infidelity, and giving battle to christianity. If he aims at making a figure in that line, he must "tarry at Jericho until his beard be grown" —and till then we bid him an affectionate farewell.

QUIA.

The Manufacturing Interest.—The Boston *Atlas*, in a recent statement giving the extent of losses in six manufacturing companies in Massachusetts, amounting to $246,000, says *truly* that it has ever been the aim of the Whig party to secure adequate protection to our domestic manufactures, and thereby increase the resources and prosperity of the country, and render it independent of the support of foreign powers. The present depressed state of our manufactures renders it more imperative than ever before, that the Whig Press throughout the country should rally around the banner of PROTECTION, and fight the good fight for the extension and improvement of domestic industry. Is not the late tariff "a tariff for revenue?" Will not the tariff of 1846—whose author is now the head of the Free Trade league, holding treasonable correspondence with the enemies of our national prosperity—judging from the past, be a death blow to our future prospects? Has it not acted as a slow poison rather than as a restorer to health? It is time that the country—the whole country —was aroused to a sense of the degradation to which Free Trade will inevitably carry us, if allowed to encumber the minds of the people with its pernicious doctrines. Free trade is the mill-stone hanging around the neck of the country, choking its vitality the longer it is allowed to subsist. Let then the voice of the united Whig party be raised for the protection of home industry.—*Newark Mercury*.

New Jersey Strawberry Trade.—In addition to the large quantities of this favorite fruit sent from Monmouth and adjacent parts of N. Jersey, the present season, to N. Y. and Eastern states, that long trains of wagons loaded with it, are coming half hourly through the night over the Hoboken Ferry. On Friday last 132. of these wagons passed over, each containing many thousands of baskets, principally from the neighborhoods of Hackensack, Paterson, New Durham, and Bergen. The average price now is 3 cents a basket. One gardener near Bergen is said to have cleared $1500. A large profit connected with their growth in this State, is the making of the baskets. Though the price is *only one cent each, yet the profits are stated to* be very considerable.

Wonderful Dispatch.—Last Tuesday the news of the Europe's arrival was telegraphed from N. York to New Orleans and an answer received in one hour and three quarters. The distance there and back is 3600 miles.

White Crow.—Two white crows and a black one were taken from one nest at Augusta, Me., last week, in the neighborhood where one white crow was caught last summer.

There is a sore famine in the Isle of Skye. Subscriptions are in progress in Glasgow and other places in Scotland for the relief of the sufferers.

Military.—At an election for a Colonel of the 4th Regiment; and a Major of the Essex Brigade, held by the Commissioned Officers, on the evening of June 23d, at Seiple's House, (Else bethtown, Brig Gen. James Miller, presiding, and Quarter Master, C. E. Stewart, Secretary, Dr. Wm. M. Whitehead was duly elected Colonel, and Wm. O Price, Esq. Major.

There are 1,558 Jerseymen, who are now citizens of Cincinnati, according to a late census of that place.

The Trenton True American states that the whole amount of property assessed in that city is $4,000,000.

A man named Joseph Johnson was lately committed to the Burlington county jail charged with the murder of his wife! It is said both were intemperate.

Excommunicated.—We understand that Bishop Timon, last Sabbath, caused a pastoral letter to be read in all the churches of his diocese, formally excommunicating St. Louis Church and congregation. The church has been deprived of its priests for two or three months past, because it would not surrender its temporalities into the hands of the bishop, and this extreme step has been taken as a farther punishment of the "refractory" trustees, who insist that the control of the church property shall remain where it was placed by the donor, the late Louis Lecouteulx.—*Buf. Com Adv*

They say Tom Hyer, the pugilist, don't know what to do with himself. He's gett ng so pugnacious, as the weather gets warmer; that he has let himself out for a battering ram, to drive *piles and split rocks. His friends fear*, that unless somebody accommodates him with a fight, they'll have to put him in irons!

It is said that a new order has lately been organized in this country, called "Red Fellows" composed principally of gentlemen from the Emerald Isle, whose business it is to respond to the mason's call of 'more mortar—more brick!' The *degrees*, we presume, are as numerous as the rounds of a ladder.

This is the season of flowers, and a time when any suggestion concerning horticulture is most valuable. The "Plow the Loom and the Anvil," for June, tells how to smoke a green house effectually: "Take a sheet of touch paper, spread it out, and roll half an ounce or an ounce of tobacco up in it, light it at both ends, put it into the house, leave it there, remain outside with your hands in your pockets, and the job is done. In the morning all the green flies will be dead

Joseph Dixon, of New Jersey, has discovered a process for making cast steel, and obtained a patent therefor.

The discovery will enable American labor to bid defiance to European competition. Until it was made, England had entire control of the market. But the Adirondack works, New Jersey, under the control of Mr. Dixon, have settled the question that American steel, equal to any the world may furnish, can be manufactured cheaper by American labor, than any European can furnish it.

At last dates from Key West, the parties engaged in the work of sounding the Gulf of Mexico, were making a reconnoissance of Boca Grande Passage, about fifteen miles west of that place. A channel fifteen feet deep is said to extend from the Gulf Stream to the Bay, which when buoyed out, will shorten the passage from the Atlantic Ports to New Orleans about 150 miles.

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To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States.

Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, will *display*ed, as above, without any alteration by abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it two insertions, shall receive the Visitor for one year, or a copy of any one of our $1.50 or $2 works (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the publisher.

No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid

☞ Publishers will please direct their papers to "Sears' Family Visitor," and state particularly whether they wish the Book or Newspaper for advertising.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by *M. F. CORBIN.*

THE UNION.

Plainfield, July 1, 1852.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

The Glorious Fourth—will be celebrated this year very generally, in this section. At Basking Ridge, Boundbrook, and Millstone, the anniversary will be appropriately observed.

At New Providence, Rev. Wm. Whittaker will deliver an Address before the Sons of Temperance.

At Washington Rock, H. N. Congar, Esq. Editor of the *Newark Mercury*, well known in this section, a fine writer and speaker, will deliver the oration. The Rock has become a place of very general resort, of late, in the summer season, and we are assured they have ample accommodation for "man and beast."

Money Facts.—From Jan. 1st to June 18th, of the present year, $18,041,534 in specie were shipped from New York. In 1837, England exported to this country about the same amount and she became nearly bankrupt. So would we be now, but for California. The gold dust received at the Philadelphia mint in the same time, was $18,713,156. It seems, therefore, that we dig the gold and coin it, solely for England's use—sending it there as fast as we can it and make it, giving employment to her manufacturers, and *ruining our own*. Such is the operation of the present democratic British Tariff—a tariff which the British journals praise without stint, and which is making this country not only a colony of Great Britain, but of more value to them than all their colonies put together. We take from them more of their manufactures than all their extensive and wide-spread colonies in all parts of the world, which cost them for conquest and defence untold millions, while we cost them nothing. We could easily and profitably manufacture a large portion of the articles imported, and give employment to *our own mechanics and manufacturers*, who are now in much want of the wages and profits, and thus these millions of hard cash be retained in the *country*. After an experience of 50 years, of the benefit of a good tariff, or the evils of a low one, it would seem that so sensible and shrewd a people as we are reputed to be would learn, and profit by a wise and judicious tariff.

The subject is well treated in an article from the *Newark Mercury* in another column

We published a short article last week, reporting to be the statistics of the Baptist churches of this State. Rev. D. T. Hill informs us that they are the statistics of the East Jersey Association only—there being three other Associations in the State. Of course, the number of members, churches, &c. stated in the article *is but a part, perhaps a third, of all in the State.* We copied from another paper, and are obliged to Mr Hill for his notice of the unintentional error, that it may be set right.

The Pennsylvania Whig State Convention, last week, resolved, That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the whigs.

Gov. Johnson was nominated for re election.

The Pennsylvania whigs again express their decided preference for Gen. Scott, as their candidate for President.

Georgia.—An unknown friend has sent us a copy of the 'Georgia Constitutionalist,'—a large and interesting weekly paper, published at Augusta, the capital of the State—now in its 30th *volume. It is also published daily we suppose.* From a communication published therein, we learn that Georgia and New York are the only States of the old 13, that have been constantly gaining on their sister states from 1790, when the first census was taken, to this time. Verily Georgia may well be called the Empire State of the South. In 1790, Georgia was the 11th State in point of population, now it is the 5th —*New York was then the 5th, now it is and* long has been the 1st. Pennsylvania was then and is now the 2d. Virginia was then 1st, now 3d. North Carolina was then 3d, now 6th.—Massachusetts then and now 4th, South Carolina 7th at both periods—also New Jersey 9th, Rhode Island 12th, and Delaware 13th—continué in the same rank as at first. Maryland has fallen off from 6th to 8th—Connecticut from *8th to 10th, and New Hampshire from 10th to* 11th. The old 13 States only are taken into the comparison—as several of the new States have gone ahead of even Georgia.

A more destructive fire occurred in Camden last Thursday night, than have ever visited that city before. Two stables and the building occupied by the "Camden Democrat," and a hardware store, were consumed. Four prisoners escaped from the county jail in the confusion, for which it is supposed the fire was caused

Last Thursday night an attempt was made to *murder and rob the dwelling of Mrs. Drew*, between Wheatsheaf and Rahway—but it happened she was from home. Her husband is in California and had lately sent her some money.—The head of the servant girl was shockingly beaten, but no other damage done.

Mr. Thomas Wallace, long an instructor of youth in this place, sailed from New York for Liverpool last Thursday, in the ship Trumbull, Capt. Smith.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

Perhaps most of your readers are already apprized of the fact that the 76th anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated on Friday next at Washington Rock, situate on the top of the mountain in the rear of our village and a short distance from it.

A more beautiful and appropriate spot for the celebration of the Nation's birth-day, could not be *selected within the United States*. The scenery, viewed from the summit of this rock, is sufficiently beautiful to gratify any mind, that has any taste for the "magnificently grand" in nature—but to the American, it has the double attraction of natural grandeur, and interesting national reminiscences. It has its name from its having been honored, years ago, with the frequent presence of the nation's father. *Washington frequently resorted to this spot*, while in the vicinity—spy-glass in hand—to watch the movements of Sir William Howe, on the plains below. At an elevation of about 500 feet, on the extreme summit of the mount, stands this celebrated rock, and from its summit, New York, Newark, N. Brunswick, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Amboy town and Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, the Heights of Neversink, Trenton and *Princeton are visible*. Taken altogether, the Revolutionary associations clustering around this rock—the grandeur and magnificence of the view from its summit—a more appropriate spot to erect the Beacon of Liberty, could not be selected.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The U States mail steamship Arctic arrived at New York June 22d, 11 days and 5 hours from Liverpool, with 4 days' later news.

The British mail steamship Europa arrived at Boston last Wednesday afternoon, 11 days and 5½ hours from Liverpool via Halifax, with three days' still later news.

The cotton market had slightly improved—also the prices of breadstuffs. Trade and the crops promise very fair in Britain, Ireland, and on the Continent.

The steamship Franklin, of the Havre line, arrived at Cowes, on the 12th inst in less than 12 days from New York.

The English parliament had appropriated £330,000 for the *expenses of the Kaffir war.*

63 Hungarian refugees had arrived in England from Constantinople on the way to the United States. Meanwhile the British government supports them.

It is said that the value of corn-mills in Great Britain and Ireland is more than double the value of all the cotton mills or any other mills in the kingdom.

An American passenger, who arrived by the *Europa at Liverpool, was fined £2 for bringing* on shore 4½ lbs of cigars. Had there been a quarter of a pound more, the penalty would have been £100.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, our Ambassador, on the 30 h of May, gave a great banquet in London, at which Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Dukes of Wellington and Rutland, and many other of the nobility were present.

In France, trade and commerce continue to improve.

The Austrians have at length entered the Papal territories under an arrangement with the French.

An electric telegraph is now in operation from Diamond harbor to Calcutta, in Hindostan. This is a new instance of the arts of civilization penetrating the dark old regions of Asia

In South Africa, the rebellion of the native tribes is extending, and great distress exists among the frontier settlers. The English with their present forces, can only act on the defensive. The war will be a long one, for it extends over a large region, the settlements are sparse, and the natives have ample opportunities for retreat.

The Cunard steamship America left Boston for Liverpool last Wednesday, with 83 passengers for Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax.

Fire.—The main buildings of J. R. Ford & Co.'s India Rubber Factory at Milltown, about 3 miles from New Brunswick, were destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, June 22d. It was the work of an incendiary.

The extensive carriage warehouses of James B. Laing & Co. of Rahway in New Orleans, *were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning*, 23d inst. The New Orleans firm is Marsh, Denman & Co.—all the members of which are from this county. Loss some $10,000.

On Saturday morning, in New York, a man named Riley murdered in a most shocking manner his wife and wife's mother, and horribly mutilated the adopted daughter of his wife's mother, so that she is not expected to live. The parties murdered are named Goulding.

The Tucker, house painter, was found dead in the mill pond near the stone bridge at Elizabethtown, on Saturday morning, with a bruise over his eye, and a deep cut in his neck. Foul play is suspected.

The extensive stables of Cornell & Turnure near the corner of 39th street and Broadway, New York, were destroyed by fire last Tuesday afternoon. The workmen only escaped with their lives from the window of the 2d story.—About 150 horses on the ground floor were saved, but 40 or 50 in the 5d story were consumed —also 75 tons of hay, 20 set of harness, a large quantity of grain, four omnibusses, &c. &c. were consumed. Loss $40,000—insurance only $15,000.

The largest amount of silver which probably ever came from the West, reached Philadelphia on Monday by Adams & Co.'s Express. It was six tons in weight, and came from the Union Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, to the Philadelphia Bank. The procession which carried this precious load to the Bank was quite an imposing one, all the force of Adams & Co. being required to carry it.

Last Friday night, the Watch and Jewelry establishment of A. L. Williston, 208½ Broad street, Newark, was robbed of $4000 or $5,000 worth of property. $300 reward is offered.

Attempted Suicide.—Gideon Ross, Esq., of Westfield, on Wednesday last, found an Irish man, on his premises, with his throat partially cut, on his own himself stated, with a razor. He gave his name, Peter Farley, and had recently been at work on the Central Railroad, and said he had been drinking. Mr. Ross took him in charge, and had the wound dressed, and the man taken care of.

The Ohio Constitution, which has just been adopted, contains the following provision:

No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom.

This is the first example of the incorporation of such a provision in a State Constitution, and it is said must produce a vast amount of good.

The Custom House at San Francisco, which was destroyed by the recent fire, was owned by Mr H. Davis, who rented it to the Government for $3,000 per month. Davis, who is now, or was previous to the fire in the receipt of over $20,000 per month, went to California as a cabin boy 25 years ago, and was induced to purchase for thirteen dollars, the lot of ground, upon part of which the Custom House stood, but thought so little of his purchase that he would not pay two dollars to have the deed recorded, until the property was producing him $3,000 per month. Davis had an American father, and a Kanaka, or Sandwich Island mother.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN; *the True Ingestive Fluid or Gastric Juice.* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from the Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Captain Tucker, $4,12; David Rockwell, 3,25; Daniel Corr, Warrenville, 2,95; L. M. Force, 1,25; David Bayden, 1,00; Morgan Bird, Mount Bethel, ,75; D. Borgmann, Warrenville, ,75; Augustine Brown, do, ,63.

DIED.

In Vernon township, Sussex county, May 26th, Mrs. Rosetta, wife of Joseph S. Martin, and daughter of the late James Frazee, of Scotch Plains, in the 31st year of her age.

In Woodbridge Neck, June 11th, Mrs. Marie Post, aged 56 years.

At his father's residence, in Piscataway, on the 23d of June, of consumption, Mr. John Drake, son of Reune Drake, aged 24 years.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

If the person who took a piece of pasteboard from a certain stand in Plainfield, without leave or information on Wednesday, June 18th, should feel inclined to return it soon, it will be received without exposing the man to the community; otherwise the individual will not only be made known, but probably held to answer the demands of the law in such cases.

Plainfield, June 25, 1851.

STRAYED FROM the Subscriber, A YEARLING HEIFER. Deep Red with white strips on the back. No ear mark. Any person making said strayed heifer known to the subscriber, shall be amply rewarded.

Warren June 31, 1851. EDWARD DRAKE

Watts' Nervous Antidote, ALSO, Phalon's Improved Magic Hair Dye, For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

DR. H. DA TON, Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on Main st. 2d house below Webster & Marsh's. June 2d, 1851. Store.

Patent Gum for Removing Pencil MARKS, STAINS, &c. from Paper. To pieces at 6, 12 and 25 cents each.—For Sale by June 2, 1851. E. KIRKPATRICK.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co 134 *WILLIAM STREET*, NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of Lamps, Chandeliers, Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851.—6m

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF.

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Professor A. C. Barry's *TRICOPHEROUS*, OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND.—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and integuments, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation there is no such word as fail." The first journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for restoring vigor, gloss, luxuriance and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing cancers, ulcers, sprains, stings, &c., *and relieving diseases of the skin*, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice throughout the world. In efficacy Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense sales of this article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 50 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than the prices of any other preparation for the hair now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and the skin, (embracing valuable directions for the cultivation and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament,) to which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

CELEBRATION OF THE

4TH OF JULY.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT BOUND BROOK.

Arrangements have been made to celebrate the coming 4th of July at Bound Brook, in a manner becoming the spirit of the day. A procession under the direction of Col. Wm. Thompson of Somerville, and headed by the Princeton Band, will be formed at half past nine o'clock, in the village, at Mr. C. P. Holcombe's. Thence they will advance to Middlebrook, and returning proceed to the Ref. Dutch Church in South Bound Brook.

The exercises in the church will be opened with prayer and the reading of the Declaration of Independence. An oration will then be delivered by the Hon. George Brown of Somerville.

At the close of the above exercises, a DINNER will be served by the ladies upon the grounds at the Church. A FAIR also will be opened in the Lecture Room during the day, and various Refreshments served.

At half past 3 o'clock, Daniel Talmage, Esq., of Brooklyn N. Y. will deliver an address in the church. The whole of the exercises will be enlivened by the Princeton BAND of music.

The proceeds of the above are for the benefit of the Ref. Dutch Church.

Tickets for Dinner 50cts., and can be procured at any time previous at C. P. Holcombe's, or at John Creed's, and upon the grounds at the day of the celebration.

Plainfield still increasing!

NEW BAKERY!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the Baking Business again, the first door above Fabrique & Marsh's store, where he intends to keep constantly on hand every thing in his line of business, Wholesale and Retail, and made from the choicest materials and neatest workmanship that can be procured.

The Subscriber would also state that it has been the desire of the citizens of this village for some time past, to have two Bakeries, and now respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage. He does not wish it to be understood that he goes on the selfish monopolizing system of some of his neighbor bakers, but merely asks a share, so as to live and let live.

Family Baking done at all hours.

ROBERT STUART.

Plainfield, June 16, 1851.—tf.

Wanted Immediately!

BY JAMES FACKRELL & SON, Oak and Marble Decorative Paper Hanging Manufacturers, of Plainfield, TWO LADS, about 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Printing of Paper Hanging, &c. Must be religious—Baptists preferred.

June 9, 1851.—3w

Tare Satins,

JUST received, 5 pieces of Tare Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Pl inield and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman's and C. Fralick's, corner Somerset road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell as cheap as possible.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5 1851.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new tax law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where you may find at all times ready made clothing of every kind and description, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere; thereby saving all unnecessary expenses. We also have constantly on hand a choice and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, *of all qualities*, styles and prices which may be made up to order at brief notice. A good fit is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor's trimmings at a low price—also constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., in fact every thing comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Friends, will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere and consider for yourselves.

Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.,

Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

At the Old Stand of

D. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods peculiar to the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Berege DeLaines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS plain black, Gros de Rhyne wide and heavy GINGHAMS, Lined, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans. 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wood, curled, and oil cloth Carpeting, gross matting 1yd to 1 1-4 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortme t. Window Shades &c. &c. Cloths, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 4, 1851.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT.

For the cure of *Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quinsy Sore Throat, Headache, &c.*

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Superior Scented Soap,

IN 1-4 lb. Bars, for sale very cheap by M. F. CUSHING.

June, 1851.

Looking Glasses.—A Large number JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, cash. D. BULLMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, opposite the Astor House,

NEW YORK.

P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor and Manager.
JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr. Assistant Manager.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Will be celebrated at this vast establishment in a manner worthy of the

BIRTH DAY OF FREEDOM!!

In order to concentrate upon this great Festival, a greater amount and variety of attractions than were ever before exhibited within the walls of any place of Amusement in this country, the proprietor several months ago despatched agents to Europe with instructions to secure, at any expense, whatever might seem calculated to give zest to the

The Holiday Performances!

On this occasion, and the success with which they have catered for the

ENJOYMENT OF THE MILLION!

Exceeds his warmest anticipations. During the past year many striking additions have been made to the

Wax Figure Gallery of Curiosities!

Animate and inanimate, from all parts of the Globe. Truly may it be said of this extraordinary collection, Surprising ever

TWO MILLIONS OF WONDERS,

"For them has Science sought on every wing,
And in the sea's unfathomable dwelling."

FOUR GREAT MUSEUMS!

In the formation of each of which a whole lifetime has been employed, are here merged in one grand and magnificent Tableau of all the kingdoms of Nature and all the departments of art! The

CHINESE MUSEUM,

Which only forms ONE FEATURE of the establishment, is in itself a world of curiosities exhibiting, as it does, thousands of figures and implements illustrative of the manners, customs, punishments, social life, arts, and military system of the people of a country sealed up since the Deluge by the jealousy of its government. In the

BEAUTIFUL LECTURE ROOM

☞ The coolest and best place of amusement in New York—splendidly fitted up, and capable of containing

☞ *Three Thousand Spectators!* ☜

Performances by the first Artists, and the illustrative system of lectures will be given nightly.

EVERY HOUR Throughout the Day,

The regular Vaudeville Company comprises some of the First Talent in the country, and new recruits from every walk of the Drama have been engaged in order to give a livelier zest to the

PATRIOT'S JUBILEE!!

Among the new engagements is the

STAR OF THE RAVEL FAMILY,

THE CELEBRATED LEON JAVELLI,

Unequalled perhaps in the world as a Gymnast and Pantomimist. Another most interesting feature never before introduced in the United States, is

The Happy Family!!

☞ Which may be described as a community of Natural Enemies, living together in the most perfect harmony, and realizing the Scripture Pr phecy, that the Lion shall lay down with the Lamb. In this harmonization of antagonists may be seen Cats fondling with Rats and Mice—Dogs playing with Squirrels—Owls on friendly terms with Sparrows, Hawks feeding young Pigeons with mother's solicitude, and many other creatures supposed to hate each other by instinct, dwelling together in quiet and peace. In the same apartment will also be found,

MONKEYS, PARROTS,

And small birds of a great variety of kinds. The spectacle is entirely new in America, and of

☞ *INTENSE INTEREST!* ☜

As well to the casual spectator as the man of Science—and there is a moral to it which man should lay to heart. As a place of

Family Recreation,

Combining the instructive, the wonderful the humorous, Barnum's American Museum is peculiarly the resort of visitors as will as the cheapest place of amusement in the world. On this side of the Atlantic it has ce tainly no rival or competitor. The sparkling and witty performances of the *Lecture Room* are never marred by word or gesture that can offend the most scrupulous, and the strictest order and decorum are maintained in the establishment.

Admittance to the entire Museum, including Curiosities the Chinese Collection, Performances, &c., 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age 13 cents.

June 10, 1851.

How Natural!

WHEN any one buys some of French & Runyon a good molasses for 2 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more; and at the same time it is very natural to buy some muslin, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy good sugar at a very low price, and good tea for 2s. per lb., how very natural; and the naturally low price of the Ginghams, Calicoes, Vestings, Cloths and Cassimers, Lawns and Delaines, Shoes and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. Natural—how natural.

FRENCH & RUNYON.

May 12, 1850.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK.

ARE now opening from Auction and Importers, their New Style of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 25 per cent. less than any other house, and their *system of doing* busine s for the last eight years—and having the lowest price marked on every article—ensures to their customers fair prices, as it leaves the same advantage, whether judging or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and comprises, in part

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenidines, Poplins,

Toil le Indi, DeLaines, Organdies,

Lawns, &c., &c.,

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Cannon, Crape, Thibet, Broche, Silk; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drs Far, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 44 to 124 wide.

Linen Diapers, 3 4 to 10-4.

" Table Cloths and Napkins,

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.

Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities, embracing the very best fabric for family use.

Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambrics and Linen Hdkfs. Fancy articles, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be continued, and any deviation from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 215 Greenwich-St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—1m.

Just Received,

A FEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the thousand or retail.

June 9 '51 P. M. FRENCH.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 2 & 2½.
Imperial do do 10 & 11s.
Brussels carpets, 10 & 1 6.
Tapestry do 2 & 2 6s.
Venetian do 1 9 & 2s.
Door Mats, 2, 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap
Common Carpets, 2 to 6s.
English Druggets, 3s. 6d. to 6s.
Floor Oil cloths, 3 to 4s.
Floor do. 2 yards wide,
English oil cloth, 6 to 9s.
Tufted hearth rugs,
Axminster do 48s.
Window shades, 8 to 40s.
Check matting, 4-4 to 6-4
Stair Rods 6-8 & 10s.
Table Oil Cloth, 3s.

HIRAM ANDERSON.
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

NO. 123 FULTON STREET,

Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological,
School,
Miscellaneous and
Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of continuing the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.

April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David I. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, says a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS,

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard st., N.Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES a new article of great beauty and elegant texture.

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barages,
Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Towelings and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies,
Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,
Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings,
English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving their attention as usual to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there, than at Retail Dealers' stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, as set as directed, and the money

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so the ladies from above will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of combining an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, such as *the largest and most select ever before exhibited to* this country. By this arrangement

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interests and wants of the persons will also be consulted in the bestowal.

New York Nov. 16th, 1850. 43 1y

CEMENT, 13 shillings a barrel.

THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel, by

Sept. 9, 1850. P. M. FRENCH.

Hunkydoryism.

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Boiler, for Plainfield, also for the North American Exhibition. This Fluid cleans great laborsaving expedient to housekeepers, and is recommended not to injure clothing, and for the purpose of washing it will be found to do the work using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial; those who have used them approved them as much as myself, by both.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw lying on my desktop a pair of beautiful new and elegant plain and figured Cashmere Silks and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, at reduced prices, and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 23, 1850. DANIEL SULLIMAN.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month in advance.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should be very carefully examined at least annually. This is done in the most scientific manner possible, and operations in a perfect and to discover defective places, which are often so concea ed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold so healthy as to last for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from 6 single teeth to an entire set, inserted on the most approved styles; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. Rooms at Dunn's.

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 223 Broad St., on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. T. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT books and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payments at the same

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, at Chesnut Hill with 2-4ths of an acre of Land. The House is a comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms. None but those of remedy below need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day to be wanted as well. Apply to Peter Cadmus who lives in washing. Apply to JOHN RANDOLPH.

Chesnut Hill, June 2d, 1851.—tf

Hudson River

Hosiery and Glove Store,

273 (old No. 256½) Greenwich Street,

Two Doors above Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment *of all kinds and sizes of* English, German, and domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's under garments suitable to every season, knitting and thread cotton, and yarn, &c. Also a large assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, Figured Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for cuffs, Lace Capes, Veils, Children's Worked Waists, Enamelled Lace Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Thread Lace Veils, all widths, black silk Lace for trimming, GLOVES in every description, dress makers' Trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Those in the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the to west prices. Patronage respectfully solicited.

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN.

April 25, 1851 272 Greenwich st. New York.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (26 miles) to Easton, N. J., where it connects with the neighboring Pennsylvania and Easton & 25 miles, the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 14 miles.

Trains for leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabeth Port with trains on the N. J. Rail Road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st., at per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. 1 (freight) and 5 (evening pas.) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3½ A. M.	6 45 A.M.	4 45 P.M.
North Branch,	3 40	5 30	1 50
Somerville,	4 30	6 05	2 05
Bound Brook,	4 50	6 25	2 15
Plainfield,	5 20	6 55	2 25
Westfield	5 50	6 30	2 55
Elizabethtown,	7 15	10 30	3 15
Elizabethport,	7 45	11 00	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk, Reading and to Flemington, Clinton, Bloomsbury, Danville, Bethlehem, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Purify the Blood.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefitted by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their general properties, and needs but little more than a passing remark to place them beyond the reach of competition by the testimonies of every patient. By their use the lives of thousands have been saved, and many restored to health, when all other systems of practice had utterly failed. This system is very simple, offering their operation, but unexpected, and they require no restraint in the way of diet, &c. The articles used in Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, a remedy that will do all that is claimed for it, are purely vegetable, and may be used by all with perfect safety, under any circumstances, and every rule annexed according to the laws of the Dublic Health.

Prepared by DR. A. MOFFAT, M. D., New York.

For sale by

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
At the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious Ingredients,
And are pleasant in taste and smell, and mild in their operation, and yet remove impurities from the body and give health and vigor to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the utmost of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great medical counsellor, Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland," and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and experience by the great inventor, and is known and prized in Europe as one of the best remedies for *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials which accompany the certificates of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the happiest effects all the same happy results, which the immortal inventors indicated and intended, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids; for there is no virtue in any remedy for diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and agreeable!!

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Atwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in their worst form. He had been an very long time afflicted with them. You can learn his case here. Call and see him; you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhœa*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the care of medical men during this time, and visited the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" office, October 31, 1849:—

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying the renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can attest its virtue to its efficacy. We have taken two bottles, and we think we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previously from upwards of a fortnight's attendance at the bed-side of our first physicians."

Thirty Years Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*, I occasionally tried different remedies for the ailment, but to the first intake upon a daughter, she having a severe spell of sickness. They "Hoofland's German Bitters" had such effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I thought a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system, and I took a very severe spell of the *Dysentery*, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. Thy Bitters again being used relieved very happily upon the bowels and tone more, and soon relieved me from that great pain I suffered, and gave me general health to the system. I remember it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,
SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 5 Jennings's Row, Carthusian, above Third.
To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases no one can doubt, if they use it as directed. It will act upon the Liver, Stomach and Nervous System, and is preferable to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud, the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. ☞ *Purchase none without these marks of genuineness; all others are Counterfeiters.*—OFFICE ADVICE gratis, up to all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot,

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 276 Race Street,) Philadelphia. Also, by many respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of this great Vegetable Restorative Power,
Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2,00.
For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.
April 15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or gallnis, windgall or splint, sprains, scratches, foundered feet, poll evil or fistula, quitter or sand crack, sore shoulders or backs, saddle or harness galls, or wire cuts, mule evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LE WIS EARLE, in Somerville by Culver Barcalow. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections in man as well as beast.
Jan. 28, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices. Now selling off at I. S. DUNHAM & CO's.
Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BILLMAN.

PARRETT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best of soap, besides saving a gr at part of the labored washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 8 shillings a gallon, and Cheese as is shoud be, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

Flour, Butter, Sugar, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that is sold in a country store, will be taken in exchange by goods.
Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Cure.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after the manner of Dutrow, Libby, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after *Nature's own method*, by what digests herself.

Nature's own way, at the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest one pint of nutritious *Fibre Foods of Roast Beef* in *two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating agent in the animal economy.* Without it there would be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the *second* parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is procured from the stomach of a mouse, a rat, a cat, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion, and possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that "One part of Pepsin will digest sixty thousand parts of raw meat, with its ligament and other food." Diseased stomachs produce an good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we present the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the pig." "One part of Pepsin will digest sixty thousand parts of flesh, with

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 27. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1851. Whole number 755.

BY MILTON P. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

The Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 10' o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 10 10' o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, at 5 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets in Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Keeping constantly on hand,

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. V. ARROWSMITH.
J. H. COWARD.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by new Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 8, 1850. IRA PRUDIN

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER
Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line of the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quality desired.

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to receive further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat or Cap to buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 27, 1850.—1y.

THANKFUL for past favors, we now more call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have just received, consisting of No. 1's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys do. full assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Stair Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rocking, Office and Children's Chairs; Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteds, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in this place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 25, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front-st., nearly opposite the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally, will find a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple, suitable for the season, consisting of a great variety, such as Barages, Barage De Laines, Silk Tissues, Crape Delaines, plain figured and changeable Silks, Ginghams, Prints, Ginzes, Parasols, &c. &c. We can't begin to name half of them in this advertisement but mention the Fancy Articles as we have them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with every article necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit. One of the best hands in experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods as we trust by quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.

Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

NO. 215 GREENWICH-ST: NEW YORK,

First door below Barclay-st.)

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to their stock of

Dry Goods,

Which comprises a larger assortment of both FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS than is generally to be found, together with a full assortment of small articles, thus enabling the purchaser to get his entire order from one house, and delay of running all over town to make up his assortment.

J. M. T. & Co. pay great attention to the *Auction* trade, and from the advantages they possess in their arrangements with manufacturers and others for their supply of *Domestic Goods*, they are prepared to offer at all times inducements to buyers as any house in the city, and those who buy for cash will find it greatly to their interest to examine their extensive assortment.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.
215 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

March 11, 1851.—1m.

Compound Tomato Pills,

AND LEE'S PILLS and Cook's Family Pills, equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap by

June, 1851. M. P. CUSHING.

The Jewelled Watch.

Among the many officers who, at the close of the Peninsular War, retired on half-pay, was Captain Dutton of the — th regiment. He had lately married the pretty, portionless daughter of a deceased brother officer; and, filled with romantic visions of rural bliss and "love in a cottage," the pair, who were equally unskilled in the practical details of housekeeping, fancied they could live in affluence, and enjoy all the luxuries of life, on the half pay which formed their sole income.

They took up their abode near a pleasant town in the south of England, and for a time got on pretty well: but when, at the end of the first year, a sweet little boy made his appearance, and at the end of the second an equally sweet little girl, they found that nurse-maids, baby linen, doctors, and all the etceteras appertaining to the introduction and support of these baby visitors, formed a serious item in their yearly expenditure.

For a while they struggled on without falling into debt; but at length their giddy feet slipped into that vortex which has engulfed so many, and their affairs began to assume a very gloomy aspect. About this time an adventurer named Smith, with whom Captain Dutton became casually acquainted, and whose plausible manners and appearance completely imposed on the frank, unsuspecting soldier, proposed to him a plan for insuring, as he represented it, a large and rapid fortune. This was to be effected by embarking considerable capital in the manufacture of some new kind of spirit lamps, which Smith assured the captain would, when once known, supersede the use of candles and oil-lamps throughout the kingdom.

To hear him descant on the marvellous virtues and money making qualities of his lamp, one would be inclined to take him for the lineal descendant of Aladdin, and inheritor of that scampish individual's precious heirloom. Our modern magician, however, candi ly confessed that he still wanted the slave of the lamp, or, in other words, ready money, to set the invention agoing; and he at length succeeded in persuading the unlucky captain to sell out of the army, and invest the price of his commission in this luminous venture. If Captain Dutton had refused to pay the money until he should be able to pronounce correctly the name of the invention, he would have saved his cash, at the expense probably of a semi-dislocation of his jaws; for the lamp rejoiced in no slight syllabled title, of which each vocable belonged to a different tongue—the first being Greek, the fourth Syriac, and the last taken from the aboriginal language of New Zealand; the intervening sounds believed to be respectively akin to Latin, German, Sanscrit, and Malay. Notwithstanding however, this *prestige* of a name, the lamp was a decided failure; its light was brilliant enough; but the odor it exhaled in burning was so overpowering, so suggestive of an evil origin, so every way abominable, that those adventurous purchasers who tried it once, seldom used it a second time, but either returned it to the shop, or left it to smoke and stink in the garret.

The sale and manufacture of the lamp and its accompanying spirit were carried on by Mr. Smith alone in one of the chief commercial cities of England, he having kindly arranged to take all the trouble off his partner's hands, and only requiring him to furnish the necessary funds.—For some time the accounts of the business transmitted to Captain Dutton were most flourishing, and he and his gentle wife fondly thought they were about to realize a splendid fortune for their little ones; but at length they began to feel anxious for the cent-per-cent. profits which had been promised, but which never came; and Mr Smith's letters suddenly ceasing, his partner one morning set off to inspect the scene of operations.

Arrived at L——, he repaired to the street where the manufactory was situated, and found it shut up! Mr. Smith had gone off to America, considerably in debt to those who had been foolish enough to trust him, after leaving a rent due on the premises than the remaining stock in trade of the unpronounceable lamp would pay. As to the poor ex-captain, he returned to his family a ruined man.

But strength is often found in the depths of adversity, courage in despair; and both our hero and his wife set resolutely to work to support themselves and their children. Happily they owed no debts. On selling out, Captain Dutton had honorably paid every farthing he owed in the world before intrusting the remainder of his capital to the unprincipled Smith; and now this upright conduct was its own reward.

He wrote a beautiful hand, and, while seeking some permanent employment, earned a trifle occasionally by copying manuscripts, and engrossing in an attorney's office. His wife worked diligently with her needle; but the care of a young family, and the necessity of dispensing with a servant, hindered her from adding much to their resources. But with untiring and extreme poverty, they managed to preserve a decent appearance, and to prevent even their neighbors from knowing the straits to which they were often reduced. Their little cottage was always exquisitely clean and neat; and the children, despite of scanty clothing, and often insufficient food, looked, as they were, the sons and daughters of a gentleman.

It was Mrs. Dutton's pride to preserve the respectable appearance of her husband's wardrobe; and often did she work till midnight at turning his coat and darning his linen, that he might appear as usual among his equals. She often urged him to visit his former acquaintances, who had power to befriend him, and solicit their interest in obtaining some permanent employment; but the soldier, who was as brave as a lion when facing the enemy, shrunk with the timidity of a girl from exposing himself to the humiliation of a refusal; and could not bear to confess his urgent need. He had too much delicacy to press his claims; he was too proud to be importunate; and so others succeeded where he failed.

It happened that the general under whom he had served, and who had lost sight of his since his retirement from the service, came to spend a few months at the watering place near which the Duttons resided, and hired for the season a handsome furnished house. Walking one morning on the sands, in a disconsolate mood, our hero saw, with surprise, his former commander approaching; and, with a sudden feeling of false shame, he tried to avoid a recognition. But the quick eye of General Vernon was not to be eluded, and, intercepting him with outstretched hand, he exclaimed: "What, Dutton! is that you? It seems an age since we met. Living in this neighborhood, eh?"

"Yes, general; I have been living here since I retired from the service."

"And you sold out, I think—to please the mistress, I suppose, Dutton? Ah! these ladies have a great deal to answer for. Tell Mrs. Dutton I shall call on her some morning, and read her a lecture for taking you from us."

Poor Dutton's look of confusion, as he pictured the general's visit surprising his wife in the performance of her menial labors, rather surprised the veteran; but its true cause did not occur to him. He had had a great regard for Dutton, considering him one of the best and bravest officers under his command, and was sincerely pleased at meeting him again; so, after a ten minutes colloquy, during the progress of which the ex-soldier, like the war horse who pricks up his ears at the sound of the trumpet, became gay and animated, as old associations of the camp and field came back on him, the general shook him heartily by the hand, and said: "*You'll dine with me to morrow, Dutton,* and meet a few of your old friends? Come, I'll take no excuse; you must not turn hermit on our hands."

At first Dutton was going to refuse, but on second thoughts accented the invitation, not having, indeed, any good reason to offer for declining it. Having taken leave of the general, therefore, he proceeded towards home, and announced their rencontre to his wife. She, poor soul, immediately took out his well saved suit, and occupied herself in repairing, as best she might, the cruel ravages of time, as well as in starching and ironing an already snowy shirt to the highest degree of perfection.

Next day, in due time, he arrived at General Vernon's handsome temporary dwelling, and received a cordial welcome. A dozen guests, civilian as well as soldiers, sat down to a splendid banquet. After dinner, the conversation happened to turn on the recent improvements in arts and manufactures; and comparisons were drawn between the relative talent for invention displayed by artists of different countries.—Watchmaking happening to be mentioned as one of the arts which had during late years been wonderfully improved, the host desired his valet to fetch a most beautiful little watch, a perfect *chef d'œuvre* of workmanship, which he had lately purchased in Paris; and which was less remarkable for its richly-jewelled case, than for the exquisite perfection of the mechanism it enshrined. The trinket passed from hand to hand, and was greatly admired by the guests; then the conversation turned on other topics, and many subjects were discussed, until they adjourned to the drawing-room to take coffee.

After sitting there a while, the general suddenly recollected his watch, and ringing for his valet, desired him to take it from the dining-room table, where it had been left, and restore it to its proper place. In a few moments the servant returned, looking somewhat frightened: he could not find the watch. General Vernon, surprised, went himself to search, but was not more fortunate.

"Perhaps, sir, you or one of the company may have carried it by mistake into the drawing-room?"

"I think not; but we will try."

Another search, in which all the guests joined, but without avail.

"What I fear," said the general, "is, that some one by chance may tread upon and break it."

General Vernon was a widower, and this costly trinket was intended as a present to his only child, a daughter who had lately married a wealthy baronet.

"We will none of us leave this room until it is found!" exclaimed one of the gentlemen, with ominous emphasis.

"That decision," said a young man, who was engaged that night to a ball, "might quarter us on our host for an indefinite time. I propose a much more speedy and satisfactory expedient: let us all be searched."

This suggestion was received with laughter and acclamations; and *the young man presenting* himself as the first victim, was searched by the valet, who, for the nonce, enacted the part of custom house officer. The general, who at first opposed this piece of practical pleasantry, ended by laughing at it; and each new inspection of pockets produced fresh bursts of mirth. Captain Dutton alone took no share in what was going on; his hand trembled, his brow darkened, and he stood as much apart as possible.—At length his turn came; the other guests had all displayed the contents of their pockets, so, with one accord, and amid renewed laughter, they surrounded him, exclaiming that he must be the guilty one, as he was the last. The captain, pale and agitated, muttered some excuses, unheard amid the uproar.

"Now for the prisoner!" cried one to the valet.

"Johnson, we're watching you!" said another; "produce the culprit."

The servant advanced; but Dutton, crossing his arms on his breast, declared in an agitated voice that, except by violence, no one should lay a hand on him. A very awkward silence ensued, which the general broke by saying:—"Captain Dutton is right; this child's play has lasted long enough. I claim exemption for him and for myself."

Dutton, trembling and unable to speak, thanked his kind host by a grateful look, and then took an early opportunity of withdrawing.—General Vernon did not make the slightest remark on his departure, and the remaining guests, through politeness, imitated his reserve; but the mirth of the evening was gone, every face looked anxious, and the host himself seemed grave and thoughtful.

Captain Dutton spent some time in wandering aimlessly on the sands before he returned home. It was late when he entered the cottage and his wife could not repress an exclamation of affright when she saw his pale and troubled countenance.

"What has happened?" cried she.

"Nothing," replied her husband, throwing himself on a chair, and laying a small packet on the table. "You have cost me very dear," he said, addressing it. All rain did his wife try to soothe him, and obtain an explanation. "Not now, Jane," he said; "to morrow we shall see. To morrow I will tell you all."

Early next morning he went to General Vernon's house. Although he walked resolutely, his mind was sadly troubled. How could he present himself? In what way would he be received? How could he speak to the general without risking the reception of some look or word which he could never pardon? The very meeting with Johnson was to be dreaded.

He knocked; an liver servant opened the door, and instantly gave him admission. "This man, at all events," he thought, "knows nothing of what has passed." Will the general receive him? Yes; he is ushered into his dressing room. Without daring to raise his eyes, the poor man began to speak in a low, hurried voice:

"General Vernon, you thought my conduct strange last night; and painful and humiliating as its explanation will be, I feel it due to you and to myself to make it."

His auditor tried to speak, but Dutton went on, without heeding the interruption. "My misery is at its height; that is my only excuse. *My wife and our four little ones are actually starving!*"

"My friend!" cried the general with emotion. But Dutton proceeded.

"I cannot describe my feelings yesterday, while seated at your luxurious table. I thought of my poor Jane, depriving herself of a morsel of bread to give it to her baby; of my little pale Ann Annie, whose delicate appetite rejects the coarse food which is all we can give her; and in an evil hour I transferred two *pates* from my plate to my pocket, thinking they would tempt my little darling to eat. I should have died of shame had these things been produced from my pocket, and your guests and servants made witnesses of my cruel poverty. Now, General, you know all; and but for the fear of being suspected of a crime, my distress should never have been known!"

"A life of unblemished honor," replied his friend, has placed you above the reach of suspicion; besides, look here!" And he showed the missing watch. "It is I," continued he, "who must ask pardon of you all. In a fit of absence I had dropped it into my waistcoat pockets, where, in Johnson's presence, I discovered it while undressing."

"If I had only known!" murmured poor Dutton.

"Don't regret what has occurred," said the general, pressing his hand kindly. "It has been the means of acquainting me with what you should never have concealed from an old friend, who, please God, will find some means to serve you."

In a few days Captain Dutton received another invitation to dine with the general. All the former guests were assembled, and their host, with ready tact, took occasion to apologize for his strange forgetfulness about the watch.—Captain Dutton found a paper within the folds of his napkin; it was his nomination to an honorable and lucrative post, which insured competence and comfort to himself and his family.

California Farming.—No notion about California can be more unfounded than that it is unfitted for agriculture. On the contrary, it has some of the best farming land in the world. At present it receives breadstuffs from Ohio, Oregon, the Atlantic States, and elsewhere.—But the following account of Horner's Rancho shows its vast capabilities. It is situated in San Juan Valley, and contains 1,000 acres of land, and is inclosed by an iron fence, which alone cost $10,000. Last Autumn 300 acres only were under cultivation, 250 of which were planted in potatoes, the rest in turnips, tomatoes, onions, &c.

The last sack of the potatoe crop has been sold, and the gross proceeds of the crop have amounted to $178,000. There have been eighty hands employed on the Rancho, and the total expense of carrying it on during the season has been $80,000. The sacks in which the potatoes have been shipped cost above $8,000, while the gross receipts for the total crop of the Rancho have amounted to $223,000.

This season the entire 1,000 acres are under cultivation, 650 being planted in potatoes and the remainder in other vegetables.—*Sac. Trans*

The Dandy and the Business Man.—There is a gentleman now doing business in Boston, who resides in the country, and passes in over the railroad in the morning and out at night. He is a very energetic and intelligent gentleman, but does not put on the most costly garments. The other morning, as he seated himself with the first class passengers, he was told by a dandified personage that he had probably mistaken the car, and that the second class car was forward. He replied that his seat suited him very well, and thought he would stay; but the dandy indulged in a little forceful abuse, and told him that there would be music when the conductor came, if he did not leave peaceably. Unfortunately for the dandy, however, who anticipated a "time," the conductor quietly passed him by, and after gathering the tickets, returned, seated himself, and engaged in conversation with him. Before reaching the city, our friend, who received several daily papers by express, tendered one to the dandy, who apologized by saying he "had probably sent two copies." "Oh, no, was the reply; "I like to have one express those leathags which are uppermost in his mind. I don't dress as well as you, I know, and perhaps I am not able to do so, but I am able to pay for what I do wear, and any other matter I contrive for." The dandy changed cars at the first station.

An old lady said her husband was very fond of peaches, and that was his only fault.

"Fault, madam!" said one, "how can you call that a fault?"

"Why, because there are different ways of using them. My husband takes them in the form of brandy."

Food for Plants.—A specimen of snuff of good appearance was given to Sir Humphrey Davy, from Lincolnshire, in England, as remarkable for sterility.—On analysing it he found sulphate of iron. He recommended a top dressing of lime; and the sulphate of iron was forthwith converted into the sulphate of lime; a nonsuch substance was at once changed into an object of fertility. It was the boast of Franklin that he had stopped lightning of its power, and chained the thunderbolt.—Chemistry does more. Poisons are changed by its alchemy into the means of subsistence.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson purchased, in 1840, a small farm near Baltimore, in the last stages of imporerishment. Such was its reduced condition that the last crop of corn was not more than one peck to the acre. He states that all the vegetable matter growing on the two hundred acres of cleared land; including fodder, aftermaths and other bushes, carefully collected would have been insufficient for the manufacture of one four horse wagon load of manure.—He applied to Dr David Steward, of Baltimore, as able chemist, who rode out to the farm and procured specimens of the soil, which he carefully analyzed. He found that it contained an abundance of lime, potash, magnesia, iron and organic matter, duly mixed with alumine and silica. One ingredient only, a fertile principle containing, phosphoric acid; and of this there was no trace. He recommended an application to the soil of the biphosphate of lime, a preparation of bones, as the best mode of supplying the deficient element. The remedy was given at the expense of ten dollars per acre. It was the one thing needful. Health was restored to the exhausted patient, and the grateful soil yielded last year twenty nine bushels of wheat per acre to the proprietor. Nothing else was wanting. Here was a beautiful triumph of science. There was no doubt about the facts; the experiment came under our observation. It was detailed to the writer by Mr. Johnson himself.

The World Improving.—According to the reports of the Prison Discipline Society, the number of State prisoners in Maine decreased, —allowing for the increase of population,— from 1837 to 1844, 60 per cent; in Massachusetts, 16 per cent; in New Jersey, 39 per cent; in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, between 30 and 40 per cent; in New York, 23 per cent; and in New Hampshire and Connecticut the rate remains about the same. A very large proportion of the convictions for crime, is from the foreign population, and making allowance for the increase from this source, it is estimated that the average decrease of crime in the States mentioned, between 1837 and 1847, was nearly or quite 50 per cent. And yet there are many who make themselves unhappy by the mistaken idea that the world is becoming every day more and more a Sodom, which is ripening rapidly for the just vengeance of heaven. No one can dispute the fact that there is crime and sin enough among men to awaken the abhorrence of heaven and the pure of earth, but that the world is becoming worse, we do not believe a word of it. Statistics and figures will not lie they are above the authority of all the fears or impressions of partial observers.—*Eastern Argus*.

On Friday morning last, about 11 o'clock, a boy named Andrew Murray, who had been convicted a day or two before of house breaking and theft, and sentenced to the State Prison for six months, broke jail and made his escape. It was discovered a few minutes after wards, and several persons went in pursuit. He was seen to pass through the city without hat, coat or shoes, and across the river opposite to town.—He succeeded in getting as far as Plainfield, where he was apprehended on suspicion, and kept until our officers arrived, when he was brought back and delivered into the custody of the Sheriff again, and safely confined in prison. —*Fredonian*.

A correspondent of the "Builder" has communicated a very simple method of preventing damp walls, by the mere outward application of a letter of soap and hot water, and then washing as dry, sprinkle the wall with a saturated solution of alum. He states that he prepared several places in this way, and water poured on the wall ran off as from a duck's back, without producing the least effect.

A letter from London says the most stupendous failure of modern days is the Thames Tunnel. Built at an enormous cost, it was intended that it should become a great avenue of communication between the two sides of the Thames. Unforseen difficulties in the way of getting bouyancy among sand and water at the entrance prevented this, and now the wonderful Tunnel is become a paltry penny exhibition, with toy stores, grinding organs, and Punch and Judy shows scattered through it.

Soldiers' Wives.—A Judge of probate in the Minnesota territory, to whom a United States soldier at Fort Snelling recently made application for a discharge, on the ground that he could not find suitable quarters at the Fort for his wife, granted the discharge, and held that if the Government enlist a husband it must provide suitable accommodations for the wife; and that every enlisted soldier may have a wife provided for.

Extraordinary Growth of an English City.—A correspondent of the Washington *Intelligencer*, speaking of the town of Bradford, in Yorkshire, England, says that in 1841, the population of this town was 66,715; it is now no less than 103,732—an increase of 56 per cent. in ten years. This almost rivals the growth of our western cities.

"But your cash system!" cried a man about town, "it is quite absurd, what are we to do? Sure enough. If it comes the fashion for boards to be paid once a week, what would become of those who never pay anything? They would be obliged to change from boots to shoes once a week, instead of once in two or three months, as at present.

Red ants can be kept out of cake and other places by sprinkling the air with camphene, as this odor is offensive to all the insect family.

A Sister's Love.

More constant than the evening star
Which softly beams above;
Than thistem—oh, dearer far,
A sister's gentle love!

Brighter than dew drops on the rose,
Than nature's smile more gay;
A living fount which ever flows,
Steeped in love's purest ray.

Gem of the heart!—life's gift divine,
Bequeathed us from above;
Glad offering at affection's shrine—
A sister's holy love!

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

The old Druids of the woods were almost startled out of their propriety, on Friday last, by a carnival entirely new to the ancient god of oaks—"the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, on the top of the mountain near Washington Rock." On approaching the spot at about 11 o'clock on the above day, we found that the proprietors had made ample arrangements for the accommodation of the multitude, in the shape of booths, staging, tents and seats for the ladies, and a well constructed temporary observatory, from which to view the beautiful scenery through the telescope provided by the proprietors for the occasion. A motley assembly of "patriots" had already collected, who amused themselves in threading the mazes of the beautiful grove, or viewing the gorgeous landscape from the old consecrated Rock, or perhaps relating traditionary legends of the Revolution.

The company kept rapidly increasing until perhaps nearly 1000 persons had collected, when the committee took their station on the stage erected for the purpose. Mr. Jonathan Cory called the audience to order, and introduced the Rev. Mr. Haff, who made an appropriate prayer. *The echoes of the mountain* were next aroused by a national song by the choir. Mr. Elston M. Dunn was next introduced, who read the Declaration of Independence in a style that reflected credit on the young reader. Mr. N. Congar was then introduced, who for the space of an hour, perhaps riveted the attention of his large audience, in telling the story of our country's wrongs, and in tracing its progress from the declaration of human rights, to its present envied position

Mr. C. opened the subject by a brief allusion to the consecrated spot selected for the occasion—a spot rendered sacred by its associations. He then adverted to the famous Stamp Act—to its ultimate repeal—but with the infamous motto, "Taxation without Representation" tacked to it, as being the primary cause, out of which grew the tree of Liberty. New Jersey, the speaker said, had done her share in the struggle for freedom. She had sent her distinguished sons into the field, and freely offered them as sacrifices on the altar of Liberty. Her soil at Monmouth, Trenton, Princeton, and many other places, had been moistened with the blood of Jerseymen; and upon many a spot where waves the grass the greenest, and where grows the grain the rankest, has the soil been enriched by the heart's blood of Jerseymen. He spoke of the rapid strides our beloved country was making in science and art—especially of the iron road traversed by no living steed, and of the weird-like wires that almost foretold future events. Mr. Congar gave us an excellent and impressive address, and although I never had an opportunity of hearing him before, I think he speaks as well as he writes. He uses strong and forcible language, bold metaphor, appropriate figures *and imagery*, and is of a highly poetic temperament. Immediately after the oration, about one hundred and fifty gentlemen and ladies sat down to a really sumptuous dinner, provided by the proprietors, in a truly praiseworthy style. All the "substantials" of the season were there. The table was set in a beautiful grove, arched over with boughs of trees. Mirth and plenty reigned over the repast.

At 4 o'clock P. M., a second oration was delivered by Mr. G. W. Sales, of Connecticut; a young man of promise. Mr. Sales had a still larger audience than Mr. Congar, and his address was quite lengthy and well digested. He dwelt chiefly on the infinite superiority of our republican institutions over the dark, frowning, gothic organizations of monarchical governments. We have had intimations that Mr. Sales has lately passed the rubicon of public speaking: if so, we bespeak a reputation for him at no distant day. His enunciation was distinct and clear—his manner of speaking slow and impressive. Altogether it was one of the most pleasant and quiet days of the kind I ever attended. Some 2500 or 3000 persons visited the rock on that day. The day was as fine as could be wished; and I have no doubt that many who were present on that day, will, in after years, look back and consider the day spent at Washington Rock to be an oasis in the desert of memory.

E. W. R.

New Churches in Somerset County.—The Somerset Whig states that the Episcopalian Congregation of that place are about to build a house of worship on a lot bestowed for that purpose. In the township of Hillsborough, the members of the Dutch Reformed Church recently held a meeting in relation to the building of a new church edifice, at which $1700 were pledged to erect the same. The name of the church is Harlingen (R. D.) has been raised, and the work is going on with commendable spirit.—The new church at Pluckamin is doubtless going forward in the same way, but we have no particulars as to its progress.

Some years ago there was a caricature, very graphically portraying these grades of difference in the scum of the three nations. An Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotchman, were represented as looking through a confectioner's window at a beautiful young woman serving in the shop. "Oh! exclaimed Mr. Patrick, 'do let us be after spending half a crown with the dear creature, that we may look at her conveniently, and have a bit of a chat with her.' 'You extravagant dog!' says Mr George in reply, 'I am sure one half the money will do quite as well; but let us go in by all means; she is a charming girl.' 'Ah! wait a wee!' interposed Mr. Andrew; 'minus ye kin It'll serve our purpose equally well just to ask the bonnie lass is to go to yon' purpose for a shilling, and inquire whether Mr. Thompson's theatre—and—tek him!' We've no beauty, and may as well save the siller.'—*London Despatch*

Sunday News.—The Sons of Temperance of Hunterdon county have published the names of every applicant for tavern license, with the names of those recommending—by which we learn that 57 applications were made to the Court, three of which were rejected. The population of Hunterdon is 29,064, and has 54 taverns, being one to 538 2-9ths inhabitants.

We like this notion much, and would like to see a similar custom prevail here. We think it certain persons should post their names in the public papers, recommending *A. B.* and *C. D.* as reputable and *sober* men, and that the tavern was *needed*, and would conduce to the *public good*, they would not as a matter of course sign every paper on that subject presented to them. In one State at least, it is made by law a prerequisite to granting a license that this publication should be made. We go for it any way. —*Freelonian.*

Microscopic Writing.—The *London Morning Chronicle* says, in describing the article's exhibited in the Crystal Palace:—We were shown one specimen of microscopic writing, which was certainly the most astonishing of anything of the kind we have ever seen. Upon a space not exceeding that of a small pin's head, and which, indeed, was almost invisible to the naked eye, was written the following words: "Written as a microscopic object for Mr. Dent, 1851. Edmund A. Parris." The inscription occupies six lines, five of which are written in a bold text hand; the fine and heavy strokes are clearly distinguishable, and are as even and perfect as copper plate writing; the sixth line is in capital italics, printed and shaded, and which appear, when seen through the small microscope attached to it, of rather more than an inch in length.

There is a certain district in the suburbs of Lassa, the capital of Thibet, where the houses are built entirely with the horns of cattle and sheep. These odd edifices are of extreme solidity, and present a rather agreeable appearance to the eye; the horns of the cattle being smooth and white, and those of the sheep being black and rough. These strange materials admit a wonderful diversity of combinations, and form on the walls an infinite variety of designs. The interstices between the horns are filled with mortar, and these are the only houses that are not whitewashed. The Thibetians have the good taste to leave them in their natural state, without endeavoring to add to their wild and fantastic beauty. It is superfluous to remark, that the inhabitants of Lassa consume a fair share of beef and mutton—their horn houses are incontestable proof of it.

A Horse who Dislikes Tobacco.—Mr. Dawson, of the Albany Evening Journal, who is travelling in England, visited the princely estate of the Marquis of Westminster. His income is found a hundred thousand pounds a year, or $6000 per day. Dawson went into his stables, and met with the following indignant reception from an aristocratic horse. He says:

The celebrated horse "Touchstone," for which the Marquis refused $30,000 many years ago, was the chief attraction. He is now 20 years of age, and dark brown. He is conceded to be the best horse in the world, and now commands an income of 1200 guineas per annum. An incident occurred, as we entered his stable, worth mentioning. We had hardly crossed the threshold, when he gave signs of displeasure. Our guide inquired whether any of us had been smoking. None of us had been recently, but we had cigars in our pockets; and that, we were assured, was the cause of offence to the horse. As proof of it, the keeper held a cigar toward him, when he manifested great displeasure. He was only quieted by the removal of what so singularly (?) offended him.

Robin Story.—The editor of the New Haven (Conn.) Journal heard a story of the performance of a robin in the garden of one of the citizens of that place, which interested him not a little, inasmuch as the little creature and his mate exhibited a sagacity amounting to human reason. The incident occurred in the garden of Mr. John Bromham, which is a large one, reaching from his house in Olive street over to Warren street. While attending to some part of it, near his house, a robin flew about him apparently in great excitement. He took but little notice of it at first; but the bird persevered in every effort to attract his attention, and was soon successful. Mr. B remembered that there was a robin's nest in the tree *at the end of the garden*, and thought there might be some trouble there, and started in that direction. The bird accompanied him, keeping close by his side, chattering violently, all the way. On approaching the tree, he found the female bird equally agitated, and on making deliberate observation, discovered a very young robin sitting on the high fence, and a cat below intently watching it, and ready to pounce upon it on the failure of its attempts to reach the tree. Mr. B. drove away the cat, when the two birds instantly came to the assistance of their young one, encouraged it to try its new fledged wings for the tree, which it did, and safely reached its nest to the great apparent delight of the whole feathered family. The bird had seen enough for Mr. B. to know that he would not injure it or its progeny, but knew that he could protect them, and knew how to attract his attention and lead him to the scene of danger—and it knew that it would not be safe for it to encourage its young one to make an effort to reach the tree, while the dreaded enemy was below, ready to spring upon it, in case of its failure. Is not all this very akin to human?

Manifest Destiny.—The Liverpool Journal recently uttered the following earnest words about our Union:

America exists to reproach and reform the world. The rough and ready republicans expand themselves over a universe; the Union has just been enlarged by territories large as Europe, and already the new state of California exports half a million of gold dust a month, and prepares to open a steam communication with China and Japan. The Pacific becom s the highway of nations, and enterprises unheard of approach maturity, while the mind of the ancient world is absorbed on the miserable subjects of divine rights and sectarian controversy. The majesty of civilization and commerce brightens regions rich and vast, while Europe pauses to parley with idiot legitimacies and ancient nonentities. The Republic of America bids fair for the mastery of the universe, and will achieve it.

Up to the present time there are among the articles found in the Exhibition and deposited with the police: 17 parasols and 21 silk handkerchiefs, which have not been claimed; 4 silver watch and two or three purses, with money enclosed therein, are also included in the unclaimed list.

Great Will Case Decided.—Lawyer Lee, of Richmond, Va., who was employed by the heirs of Mr. Randolph, of Roanoke, in the celebrated case of the will of the latter, which was tried in the Richmond Circuit Court, at the verdict of the jury just made, liberated 80 or 90 negroes and devoted to their use the entire property of the testator.—*Virginia Paper*

The Rochester American of Saturday says: —A canal boat loaded with raw cotton from the Mississippi, passed this city east on Thursday evening, bound for New York. The fact is full of interest.

The large number of 83 vessels of all classes entered the port of New York on Monday of last week; 44 square-rigged and 39 schooners. $3,500,000 have been paid out the past week by the U. S. Treasury at New York and Boston on account of interest on the public debt, and the Mexican indemnity. The effect of this operation will be to put more money in the markets of those large cities.

On the 15th inst. at Waukegon, Ill. the jewelry store of Mr. West was burglariously entered, and the whole stock, amounting to $30,000 worth stolen. The robbers have not been arrested.

A brig arrived at New York June 26th, from Bermuda, brought 1100 barrels new potatoes, 395 barrels onions, 3000 lbs. onions in bunches and 500 boxes tomatoes.

The Montgomery Journal has a letter from a gentleman of that city, who is now travelling in Egypt, dated at Cairo, in which the writer says: "The Egyptians are probably the laziest people on earth. If you pass through the bazaars, you find the merchants laying about among their wares, smoking long pipes. If you wish to purchase any thing, the owner tells you the price; if you choose to take it, well—if not, he smokes on and says nothing, seeming glad that he has escaped the exertion of taking the money."

Sir George Simpson, on the authority of the Governor of Russian America, states that there is standing in that province, a tree 252 feet in circumference, and 515 in height; so that if carried to a perfect cone, it would contain nearly 22,000 tons of timber.

A large number of Prussian officers have associated for the purpose of emigrating to the United States, and the king of Prussia has assisted their undertaking.

Two of the best newspapers in the British West Indies, the Morning Journal in Jamaica, and the West Indian in Barbadoes, are owned and edited by gentlemen of color.

The chief of the body of German police sent to London to look out for German thieves there has had his own trunk broken open.

We inadvertently omitted to announce last week, that our fellow townsman, James R. Hasbenbergh, had been elected by a majority of forty four votes, Mayor of Sacramento, in California. This is certainly a flattering evidence of the confidence and affection of the citizens of that place, as Mr. H. is a Democrat, and the whole Whig ticket besides was elected by a decided majority. The salary of the office is $5,000 per annum. We hope Mr. H. may long continue to deserve such substantial proofs of their partiality.—*Fredonian.*

The Pizoc, just arrived at St. Louis from Council Bluff, with a large amount of robes and furs, reports that the cholera and small pox had broken out among the Sioux Indians; the number of deaths is about 4,000. The small pox is yet prevalent, and it may extend to other tribes.

There are in the city of New York eleven Jewish Synagogues. During the last 14 years the population of that people in this country has increased from 10,000 to upwards of 100,000

The whole amount of property assessed in Trenton amounts to $4,000,000. It is thought by some persons that there has been considerable holding back on the part of property holders.

The Newark Advertiser says the business of the Post Office in that city has materially increased under the new postage law.

Mr. Ex-Secretary Buchanan has been making a speech at a late ratification meeting in Lancaster, in defence of the past and present policy of the general administration. He enumerated all Mr. Fillmore's prominent measures since he has been President, and demonstrated their fitness and expediency.

A quack medicine vender at the South heads one of his advertisements as follows: "Sick Babies Wanted."

A man in Schenectady advertises a clock for sale, which "keeps time like a tax gatherer." Here's a chance to get a regulator as is a regulator.

A Great Feat.—The National Intelligencer says that during one of the very late sittings of the Senate at the close of the last session of Congress, the reporters of that paper worked twenty five consecutive hours, furnishing near a hundred newspaper columns of reports; a feat which, the Intelligencer says, has never been exceeded, if equaled, in any country in the world.

Very Singular.—The American bark Mary Annah, on her last trip to Belfast, picked up a dog which was swimming in the middle of the Atlantic, namely, in longitude sixty five degrees forty nine minutes W., and latitude thirty seven degrees twenty minutes N.

Intolerance of Liberalism.—A man 60 years of age, a laborer on the State Railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, was turned away last winter, because he refused to work on the Sabbath day. If he had been turned off for breaking the Sabbath, a cry of persecution would have been raised. There is no sect more intolerant than the sect of *Nothingarians.*

According to the census return, the population of the city of Waterford has diminished 6,000!

Half the bread now manufactured in Limerick is the produce of Egyptian flour, that being cheaper than any other flour.

A late French newspaper relates a marvellous incident, which is said to have occurred during a recent thunderstorm, in an interior department of France. A barn, in which were two goats, was struck by the lightning, but not burnt.—After the shower, a woman who had been accustomed to feed the goats, went to the barn, and perceiving that the animals were entirely motionless, approached and touched them, when to her great astonishment and alarm, they fell and crumbled to pieces, exhibiting nothing but a mass of cinders!

On the complaint of a passenger, the captain of the Albert Gallatin, American packet ship, was fined $25 and costs, in consequence of his officers, when asked, refusing to serve out water.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

An Irish journal says: The following bill was presented by a farrier to a gentleman in this town:—"To caring your pony that died, £1 1s.

THE UNION

Plainfield, July 8, 1852.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Rev. Joshua E. Rue, of Scotch Plains, has furnished us with the following statistics of the Baptist Church in this State:

Members of the several churches, over 13,000; number of churches, 97; number of Sabbath Schools, 110; S. S. scholars, 6,430; volumes in S. S Libraries, 20,050.

Candidates for the Presidency.—The whigs have four—Gen. Scott, Webster, Fillmore and Henry Clay.

The democrats are better off still, having six, Cass, Douglass, Houston, Buchanan, Woodbury and Gen. Wool.

The people of New Brunswick are going to erect a 2d Episcopal Church immediately, at a cost of some $8,000, 44½ feet by 66½ feet, with a recess for pulpit 22 feet by 5 ft

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The case of Dr. Harvey Dayton, late cashier of the State Bank at Morris, has been carried up to the Court of Errors—consequently the decision will not be reached in some time. It may turn out that the owner of the bank, or other brokers, may be more guilty than the officers.

The above we learned from what we deemed good authority, but since it was in type, have seen in many papers that he has been sentenced to pay a fine of $600. The N. Y. and Morris papers seem to think with us that the most guilty parties have not been arrested.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The Hermann, from Bremen, and the Africa from Liverpool, arrived at New York Wednesday morning—the former 13½ days from Southampton, the latter 11 days from Liverpool.—They bring 7 day's later news.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool June 15th, 11 days from New York. The Baltic arrived on the 17th, 10½ days from New York. The Yankee ship as usual half a day ahead

The Africa brings 70 passengers. The Hermann brings 120 passengers, and as much valuable German and French freight as she could bring, at £5 per ton.

Cotton had advanced a trifle, but prices had again receded. Wheat and American flour had slightly improved.

The daily number of visiters to the World's Fair was from 63,000 to 68,000.

The U. S. mail steamer Baltic arrived Saturday, about 11 days from Liverpool, with 4 days later news.

The Niagara, of the Cunard line, sailed from New York for Liverpool, with 92 passengers, and one million in specie,—last Wednesday.

The Arctic, of the Collins line, left on Saturday, with 120 passengers, and $780,000 in specie. Among the passengers were James G. Bennett and lady.

The steamship City of Glasgow arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, from Liverpool, with 140 passengers and a full freight.

The ship Monmouth arrived at New York on Friday, with 150 Hungarian refugees.

The Glorious Fourth was celebrated this year even more generally than usual, and it is tho't more powder was burnt than ever before on a like occasion. The proceedings on the Rock are well delineated in another column. At Elizabethtown, Com. Stockton delivered the oration, and in the evening they had a splendid display of fireworks.

We hear as yet of no great accidents.

The N. J. K. R. carried on that day 9,000 or 10,000 way passengers, besides the Philadelphia passengers

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The only Democratic papers in this State, so *far as we know, that are really* and consistently Anti-monopoly, are the Newark Eagle, Warren Journal and Plainfield Gazette.

Great Fishing.—Mr. Jacob Hill, fisherman of this city, recently at one haul took 3,000 pounds of trout in the neighborhood of Bombay Hook. At another haul he took something over that. Several of the trout were large, some of them were 9½ to 11 pounds weight, the rest averaging from 3 to 5 pounds.—*Wilmington (Del.) Chicken.*

Navigation in England.—Under the head of "Facts for Lord Granville," the London *Herald* says the amount of tonnage of foreign shipping, loading outward in the Port of London yesterday, was 11,452 tons; of these, 5,665 tons comprised American ships, loading for the United States—while there is not a single British vessel in the thames loading for the American Republic.

Singular.—A late writer in the Cultivator says, that whether scythes hold their edge well, depends altogether on whether the man works by the day or acre. While the former will be compelled to "stop and sharpen" every five minutes, the latter, he says, will sleash away all day without once thinking of a grindstone. Queer, isn't it?

Our lady readers will be interested to know that a small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moths.

'Margaret, what did you do with that tallow Mr. Jones greased his boots with this morning?'

'Please marm, I baked the griddle cakes with it.'

'Lucky you did, Miss, I thought you had wasted it.'

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Prometheus arrived at New York, on Thursday morning, by way of Nicaragua and Tehuantepec, with two weeks' later news from California. This is the first arrival by this route, being a new line and shorter than by way of Chagres. She brings 250 passengers, and reports $2,500,000 in gold on the way

San Francisco had nearly recovered from the effects of the late fire. In four weeks, three-fourths of the streets were lined with buildings.

Very encouraging reports are received from the various mining regions, and the amount of gold shipped shows an undiminished yield.

Indian disturbances and skirmishing are reported in the Northern part of the State. The Indian Commissioners have met with excellent success in their efforts to pacify the Indians.

The prospects of agriculture are very good. The late rains have materially increased the prospects of good crops.

The first execution under the laws of the State took place in Stockton lately. It was for murder. Crime has been considerably checked of late.

Property Recovered, and the Robbers Apprehended.—In our last paper was an account of the robbery of the watch and jewelry store of A. L. Williams, of Newark, of a large amount of property, on Friday night, June 27th. The robbers, two Englishmen, were arrested the next day in New York, and all the property recovered—also a lot of burglars' tools. The reward of $300, with other expenses, &c makes Mr. Williams' loss about $600.

Births in Trenton.—The capital of this State by the last census, contained 10,772 inhabitants The number of births in the year from June 1, 1850, was 344, 172 of each sex—living at the time of making the record. In each ward the number of each sex is different, but the total shows an exactly similar number of each.

The Post Office Advertising is given out every year, on the 1st of July, to the paper published in the vicinity having the largest circulation. In Rahway, the number given in by the Advocate as circulating within that Post Office District, is 249, while the Republican has 237.—Our own circulation within the district served by the Plainfield Post Office is considerably larger than that of either of the Rahway papers—though that is much the larger place. The quite liberal patronage extended to us in the village and country about, merits our heartiest acknowledgments, and best efforts to gratify our readers and promote their best interests. The quite general circulation of our paper in this section, makes it a very good medium for advertisers—which we invite them to avail themselves of for their own benefit as well as ours.

The Phrenological Journal for July commences the 14th volume. Its contents as usual, embrace a wide field of literature and science, —and it is one of the best, most interesting and cheapest periodicals published.

The Water Cure Journal for July has also been before the public for some time—a highly useful and interesting publication. Both are published monthly, and we will supply all demands at 6 cts. a number, at sufficient notice.

"The Student," by the same publishers, and at the same price, is a useful periodical for teachers and pupils—also for families.

Sartain's Magazine for July commences a new volume, and the amount of reading matter having been increased about one half, it is now one of the cheapest as well as one of the best Magazines published. Several prize tales, of great merit, will be published in this volume, commencing with the present number.

A friend of ours relates the following story, which is a good one. He says that a farmer whom he knew, once arrived at a village inn, in the west, after a hard day's travel, and, being very tired, requested a room to sleep in, but the landlord said they were entirely full, and it was utterly impossible to accommodate him, that his wife had to sleep on the sofa, and himself on the floor; but that he would see what his wife could do for him. The good woman on being applied to said that there was one room which he might occupy, provided he would agree to the conditions, viz., to enter the room late, in the dark, and leave early in the morning, to prevent scandal, as the room was occupied by a lady. This he agreed to. About two o'clock that night an awful noise was heard in the house, and our friend the farmer was found tumbling head over heels down stairs. On the landlord arriving on the spot, and inquiring what the matter was, the farmer ejaculated as soon as he was able to speak, "Oh Lord, *the woman's dead!*" "I know that," said the landlord, "but *how did you find it out?*"

A good story is told us of a German, in Upper Rahway, who had planted bush beans in a garden, while his neighbor had planted lima beans. The lima beans were properly poled, and the German supposing that he must follow in the footsteps of his neighbor, procured, at considerable expense, a large number of poles, and set himself to work poling his bush beans. Having completed the job, he was informed by his neighbor that bush beans did not require poles—that they would not climb. Our German citizen replied by saying that he reckoned his beans were as "thrifty" and "smart" as other people's beans, and that they would climb as high! Further argument was unnecessary—his neighbor sloped.—*Republican.*

A traveller from the European continent, says Lieber, is surprised at seeing so many people dressed in black, in both these countries, (England and the United States) I met once a lady of my acquaintance, in Rockaway, a village on the sea shore not far from New York. She was in mourning; she told me the reason of her sombre dress; some distant relation had died.

'But,' said I, 'I saw you in mourning half a year ago; for whom was that?'

'We were then in mourning for—Mary, my dear,' turn up to her sister, 'or whom were we in mourning then?'

A little girl, just past her 5th year, while chattering about the beaux that visited two of the sex in the house, of more mature age, being asked—

"What do you mean by beaux, Anna?" replied—

"Why, I mean them that have not much sense."

That is an observing little girl; if she lives, she'll make a sensible woman.

Number of Church Members in Western Africa.—On an extent of coast of about 1,800 miles, beginning from the mouth of the Gambia, 450 miles north of Sierra Leone, and running south east and east, there are supposed to be not less than 10,280 communicants connected with various churches.

Exposure to the Sun.—There are few points which seem less generally understood or more clearly proved than the fact, that exposure to the sun, without exercise sufficient to create free perspiration, will produce illness: and that the same exposure to the sun, with sufficient exercise, will not produce illness. Let any man sleep in the sun, he will awake perspiring, and very ill; perhaps he will die. Let the same man dig in the sun for an equal length of time, and he will perspire ten times as much, and be quite well. The fact is, that not only the direct rays of the sun, but the heat of the atmosphere, produce abundance of bile, and powerful exercise, much more efficiently than medicine, will carry off that superfluity.

German Infidelity.—An association has been formed among the Germans of Cincinnati for the diffusion of infidelity, and they are now publishing Tom Paine's Age of Reason in German, and infidel tracts, which they distribute gratuitously. In almost every great city, there is a German periodical published, in which the infidel is held up as the cause of all the misery found in the world, and the expectation of a future existence is deprecated as destructive to human happiness. A German Atheist in Dubuque, teaches his little children to say, "there is no God," and points them to ministers of the gospel, and says" You hear about devils—there they are!" This man "labors indefatigably to spread his views," even by most uncourteous means, and many more applaud and imitate.

A Word to Idlers.—A person once called and introduced himself by saying that "he was come to spend an idle hour with Mr. Benson," "Be assured," said that eminent man, "that Mr. Benson has no idle hours to spend. He never has any idle hours. From seventeen to eighteen hours he spends every day either in reading, studying, writing, praying, or preaching. Besides he is going to preach this evening; and he mostly spends an hour upon his knees before he goes into the pulpit." With some degree of confusion the person withdrew; and it was hoped that he learned, by the mode of his reception, never again to disturb ministers when they are preparing to preach, or to imagine that they have idle hours to spend with idle people who are not conscious of the value of time.

Penance for the Conversion of the Saxons.—A few days since, a lady of Cork city perceived that her female servant had not her morning business completed as usual, and having reprimanded her for lying in bed too late an hour, Mary declared that she rose even earlier than heretofore. The mistress said that that could not be the fact, and that her offence was being-ously aggravated by falsehood. Mary, wishing to continue to possess the good opinion of her mistress, said, "Well ma'am, I'll tell you the truth. There's a new kind of a priest come to Cork—they call him Lord Father Ignatius—who has put a new kind of penance upon us.—Our old clergy used to make us say prayers for our little sins; but this foreign priest makes us pray for the conversion of the benighted English, all of whom, he says, will go to mass this year if we say four paters and three ayes every morning; and sure that's too hard upon any poor girl who has to make three fires, tidy the drawing room and parlor, and boil the kettle before nine."—*Cork Constitution.*

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER ! ! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prearedp from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—*Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges*, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jos. Annin, Esq. $5,00 ; C. Townsend, Esq. 5,00 ; School District, No. 1, 2,50 ; Am. Mutual Insurance Co. 2,50 ; Smith Parker, 1 81 ; Isaac Thorn, Willow Grove, 1,50 ; Sylvester Cook, 1,25 ; Aug. Gilmore, 1,25 ; J. C. Moses, 1,00 ; David Conoklin, 1,00 ; Isaac L. Otis, 1,00 ; The. Roberts, 1,00 ; Alex. Pangborn, 1,00 ; Joseph Tingley, ,75 ; A.M. Dunham, ,63.

MARRIED.

On the 28th of June, by Rev. Thomas Mc Carroll, Peter Ulrick to Elizabeth Holton, both of Plainfield.

DIED.

On the 2d inst. Rev. William Palmer, of Nisack, Rockland Co. N. Y. and Sarah Congdon, of Rahway, N. J.

On the 28th ult. S. Cummings Tucker, of Newark, to Henrietta McDowell, daughter of Elihu Price, of Elizabethtown.

Turc Satins.

JUST received, 5 pieces of Turc Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

Watts' Nervous Antidote,

ALSO,

Phalon's Improved Magic Hair Dye

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,

June 19 4m. P. M. FRENCH.

Imported Stock For Sale.

AN *IMPORTED AFRICAN BOAR*, and *SEVEN PIGS*, of a superior breed —price $100—for sale by

NATHAN VAIL.

Plainfield, July 7th, 1851.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, on *Wednesday*, June 25th, a RED COW, with no marks, about 8 years old, middling size, and not handsome. Any one giving information of said cow will be rewarded. BENJAMIN PYATT.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, N. J. for June 30th, 1851.

S. Borden,
Theodore Brokaw,
John F. Bolmer,
Mathew Connet, 2,
Rebecca Cole,
Mrs. E. A. Coe,
Wm. Campbell,
Wm. M. Clark,
Miss Mary Ensworth,
Jonathan Dolbier,
Anne Freeney,
Mrs. Nancy Frazee,
Miss Caroline Honeyman,
Francis Hill,
Mary Hearty,
Bridget Hough,
Ellen Hough,
Sarah Hough,
Mr. E. Howe,
William M. Lennon,
Aaron Lyons,
John Lutz,
Garret Montfort,
Jer'h Moulton,
Catharine Molden,
J. D. Myers,
Bridget Nevil,
Ezra Penny,
Charles Pelletier,
William I. Prtus,
Nathaniel Pemberton,
John D. Putman,
Asa Randolph,
Edward S Runyon,
Henry R. Shotwell,
Harrison Steward,
David Smalley,
Aaron B. Satoul,
Miss Phebe Ann States,
Mr. Andrew Shotwell,
Joseph Stillman,
Aaron Stiles, 2,
A. A. Stiles,
John Tichner,
Jacob Tingley,
Robert Woodland,
Henry Wells,
Warren Weed.
R. Warren,
James Yang.

LEWIS CRAIG, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, South Plains, N. J. for quarter ending June 30, 1851.

Charles E. Burrows,
Monsieur Louis Baillot,
Joseph Bant.
Harriet J. Cleaver, 2,
Mrs. Elen Clark,
Henry Evans,
H. A. Guild,
Edwin T. Gager,
John Long,
Edward Mahar,
Samuel Pierce,
Peter Seiner,
Catharine Shotwell,

McWilliam.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. P. M.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IF the person who took a piece of goods from a certain store in Plainfield (without leave or license) on Wednesday, June 18th, should feel inclined to return it soon, it will be received without exposing the name to the community; otherwise the individual will be made known, but probably held to answer the demands of the law in such cases.

Plainfield, June 25, 1851.

New Store! New Goods!

D. Bullman and I. Frazee, opposite the mountain road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5, 1851.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new tax law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where you may find at all times ready made clothing of every style and description, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere; thereby saving all extra money expense. We also have constantly on hand a choice and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which may be made up to order at a brief notice. A good fit is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor's trimmings at a low price—to constantly for sale, viz:—Satins, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., in fact everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Please call and you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere and consider for yourselves!

Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.

Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

D. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. He would give a call and solicit a portion of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Berege De Laines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

BRILLS plain black, Grenadine Crape with and heavy GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Mens wear Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture warerooms a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass matting 1yd to 1 1-2 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities. Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortment. Window Shades &c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 24, 1851.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co

131 *WILLIAM STREET*,

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, *&c*

April 14, 1851.—6m

DR. E. DAYTON,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on Main st. 2d house below Webster & Marsh's June 24, 1851. Store.

Patent Gum for Removing Pencil

MARKS, STAINS, &c. from Paper. In pieces at 6, 12 and 25 cents each—For Sale by June 9, 1851. E. KIMPATRICK.

Looking Glasses—A Large number

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each D. BULLMAN.

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, A YEARLING HEIFER, Deep Red, with white strips on the bones. No ear marks. Any person finding said Heifer, taking care of her, or sending word to the subscriber, shall be amply rewarded.

Plainfield, June 21, 1851. EDWARD DRAKE

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

ON the 1st of July, 1851 was commenced the regular publication of a new Pictorial and Literary Weekly Journal, called

SEARS' FAMILY VISITOR,

For the cultivation, improvement and refinement of the home circle, conducted by Robert Sears, the well known Pictorial Book Publisher in the city of New York. The Visitor is printed every Saturday, and will be a compendium of literature and intelligence, embracing tales, adventures, essays, anecdotes, miscellany and news, together with agricultural and scientific departments, and a summary embracing the principal events enacting throughout the world. Our tales and stories are the best the wide field of literature can afford, consisting of selections from the principal English and American periodicals, and contributions from American authors of celebrity. Our miscellany is culled from the choicest productions of the masters of English literature, and affords a varied and highly entertaining collection of elegant extracts and choice fragments.

Every number of our journal will contain two or more

ELEGANT PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS,

executed in the highest style of the art, and always accompanied by appropriate and descriptive letter press. The illustrations make the most valuable and interesting feature of the paper, generally consisting of subjects of passing and immediate interest or usefulness.

In order to present these views in as finely executed manner as possible, every number is printed on paper of the finest and most beautiful quality, substantial enough to bear hard handling, and which will preserve the illustrations in their original beauty. No expense will be spared to make the Visitor the most valuable of all our weekly journals.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Clubs supplied at the following rates:—three copies, $5; six copies, $10; ten copies, $15; fourteen copies, $20.

CARE.—Additions will always be made to a club at the same rate at which the original club was furnished and the paper will be mailed to any direction that may be desired. It is not necessary to form a paying club, that all who compose it should be at the same post town. Specimen numbers furnished gratis.

All letters must be post paid.

Money that is sent at the place where the subscription is made will be taken in payment for the paper.

Be sure, in ordering the paper, to give the name of the post office, county, and state, where it is to be sent.

We are desirous of procuring agents in every town, village and city in the Union. All persons disposed to assist us in this way can learn full particulars, and our terms, which are most liberal, by addressing, post paid as line to the proprietor. Active and intelligent men out of employment, as well as postmasters and others, would do well to give their attention to the journal.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher and Proprietor,
181 William street, New York.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States.

Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, will be displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice,) and giving it two insertions, shall receive the Visitor for one year, or a copy of any one of our $2.50 or $3 works (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the publisher; a notice of the letter will be taken from the office unless post paid

☞ Publishers will please direct their papers to "Sears' Family Visitor," and state particularly whether they wish the Book or Newspaper for advertising.

How Natural!

WHEN any one buys some of French & Runyon's good molasses for 2 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more; and at the same time it is very natural to buy some muslin, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy some good sugar at a very low price, and good tea for 2s. per lb., how very natural! and the naturally fine Ginghams, Delaines, Prints, Mourning Cloths and Cassimers, Lawns and Delaines, Shoes and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. Natural—how natural. FRENCH & RUNYON.

May 12, 1850.

Plainfield still increasing !

NEW BAKERY !

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and old customers, and the pub le generally, that he has commenced the Baking Business again, the first door above Webster & Marsh's *Store*, where he intends to keep constantly on hand every thing in his line of business, Wholesale and Retail, and made of the choicest materials and neatest workmanship that can be procured.

The Subscriber would also state that it has been the desire of citizens of this village for some time past, to have two Bakeries, and now sincerely hopes by punctuality and strict attention to business to obtain a share of public patronage. He does not wish to be considered as one of the Dutch monopolizing system of none of his neighbor bakers, but merely asks a share, so as to live and let live.

Family Baking done at all hours.

ROBERT STUART.

Plainfield, June 16, 1851.—tf.

ONE PRICE STORE.

James M. Taylor & Co.,

(LATE TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG,)

NO. 215 GREENWICH STREET,

One door below Barclay,

NEW YORK,

ARE now opening from American and Importers, their New Stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To which they particularly invite the attention of all buyers visiting the city. Their prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than goods are usually sold, and their system of doing business for the last eight years—of having the lowest price marked on every article—assures to their customers fair prices, as all have the same advantage, whether judges or not. Our Stock is one of the largest in the city, and unsurpassed, in part,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In Rich Silks, Barages, Grenadines, Poplins, Toil le Inil, De Laines, Organdies, Lawns, &c., &c.,

in endless variety, to which we are daily making additions of new and fashionable styles from the Auction Rooms.

SHAWLS.

White Canton, Crape, Tibbet, Broche, Silk ; a great variety, most purchased at Auction.

For Men and Boy's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Drap Ete, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., of all the approved styles, at very low prices

Housekeeping Articles.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings from 44 to 12-4 wide.
Linen Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4.
" Table Cloths and Napkins,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.
Towellings of every description.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths and qualities, embracing the very best fabric for family use.
Ticking, Jeans, Prints in endless variety, &c.
Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Lawn Hdkfs.
Embroideries, Laces, Drawer Goods in all their variety, &c. &c.

Our goods are freely shown and customers may rely on polite treatment and being fairly dealt with, as it is the determination of the proprietors that the reputation they have so long enjoyed shall be maintained, and any deviation from the above by any one in their employ, if made known, shall be promptly corrected.

JAMES M. TAYLOR & CO.
No. 215 Greenwich-St., New York.

A full assortment of Black Bombazines and Mourning Goods always on hand.

March 11, 1851.—6m.

Wanted Immediately !

BY JAMES & ROKERLL, Oak and Marble Decorative Paper Hanging Manufacturers, in Plainfield, TWO LADS, about 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Printing of Paper Hanging, &c. One must be religious—Parents preferred.

June 2, 1851.—3w

Just Received,

A FEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail ! !

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices ! ! !

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 3 & 9 s.
Imperial do do 10 & 11s.
Brussels carpets, 10 & 1 4.
Tapestry do 4s 12s.
Venetian do 2 3 & 4s.
Door Mats, 2, 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap
Common Carpets, 3 to 4s.
English Druggets, 3s. 6d. to 6s.
Floor Oil cloths, 3 to 4s.
Floor do. 8 yards wide,
English oil cloth, 8 to 9s.
Tufted hearth rugs, 20s.
Axminster do 48s.
Window shades, 8 to 40s.
Check matting, 5 4 to 6-4
Stair Rods 6, 8 & 10s.
Table Oil Cloth, 3s.

HIRAM ANDERSON.
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 23, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

NO. 123 FULTON STREET,

Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological,
School,
Miscellaneous and
Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c., &c., which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That every day
Brings something new,

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty street, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.

April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaints.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring that Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES

a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barages,
Chene, Bodied, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant De Laines and Barage De Laines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Toweling, and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Toilet, Table and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Goods and giving their attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there, than at Gents' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, *S. S.* AMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, as the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its fellows, for the extent, variety and style, of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

of which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentleman's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will always be consulted in its renewal.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1850. 48-1y

CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHEAP FOR CASH, 13 shillings a barrel, at the MADISON LINE, 10c. a bottel, by F. M. FRENCH.

Humbug--something new!

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers, more than he has already said, that the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, is not sold, also for the North Carolina Tobacco Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, and created not to injure clothing, will fully answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using them who do not find selling them as represented intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial; those who have tested them opposite them much. Try one—you try both.

Just as I desired writing these lines, and raised my eyes, I see lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plaids and figured DeLaines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, at various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1850. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly prized by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover new diseases, which are often, as soon as one persons are quite unconscious of it, until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations of the gold on healthy teeth for the last 15 years, good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style, and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Laing's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his office in Elizabethtown, where he spends one hour from Tuesday and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 328 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE books and accounts of Jessie Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payments of the same

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 3-4ths of an acre of Land. The House is in comfortable order, has a good order, with two rooms. None but those of steady habits need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day is wanted. An excellent place for a family who would take in Washing. JOHN P. RANDOLPH.

Chesnut Hill, June 28, 1851.—tf

Hudson River

Hosiery and Glove Store,

373 (old No. 255½) Greenwich Street;

Two Doors above Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of all kinds of the best of English, German, and domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's under garments, suited to every season, knitting and tidy 4-4 silk, wash, on yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

PANDERGOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, Tipsilk Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for ladies' Lace Capes, Veils, Chi dren's Worked Waists, French needle work Collars, Gimbric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Lace all widths, Silk Lace for trimming, GLOVES of every description, dress makers' Trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Persons visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices, patronage respectfully solicited.

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN.

April 25, 1851 373 Greenwich-st New York.

my30 3m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to White Mindle, N. J. reducing the staging between that road and Easton to 25 miles, the Schooley's Mountain to 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethport with trains on the N. J. Rail Road, which leaves New York from the foot of Courtland st., as per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. (freight) till 5 o'clock P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland st. at 9 o'clock A. M.; 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

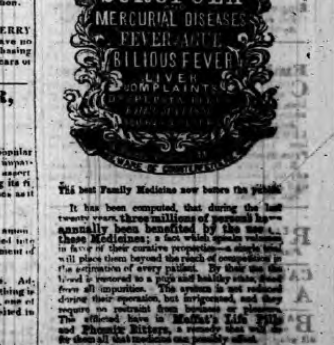
Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 A. M.	6 40 A.M.	1 40 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	5 50	1 50
Somerville,	4 30	6 05	2 05
Bound Brook,	4 50	6 15	2 15
Plainfield,	5 20	6 35	2 35
Westfield,	5 50	6 50	2 50
Elizabethtown,	7 15	10 30	3 15
Elizabethport,	8 00	10 45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk, Penn., and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Pittstown, Jugtown, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Purify the Blood.



This best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks more than volumes in favor of their virtues, powerful as even they will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is purified to a degree and health restored that will astonish all. The system is put to rights during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from exposure to the weather. The effects of Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, a remedy that will be found by those all that is needed in any family ailed.

The genuine of these medicines are never sold by wide & the name and residence of the Agent, and every right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., late of the New York Hospital.

Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines; such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all Injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant in taste and smell, and mild in their operation, and will remove impurities from the body and purify the blood, and strengthen the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the praise of obtaining the genuine recipe of the great medical counsellor, Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland," and these invaluable remedies are prepared with the same care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Medicine—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and experience by the great practitioner, and ought to be in the hands of every family as a valuable remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and innumerable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effect that the same happy results, which the immortal inventor indicated and intended, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

"These bitters are invaluable in cases of debility. Possessing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq. at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in the worst forms. He had been very much afflicted for three years. We can but note his case here. Call and see him; you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhea*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849;

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and are ready to say that, so far, they seem to have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previously from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of one of the physicians of the Penitentiary."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected Friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*, and personally recommended the "German Bitters" in the first place upon a daughter, she having a severe spell of sickness. They "Hoofland's German Bitters" gave her great relief from the debility, that *I* was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving me an appetite, and toning the stomach and whole system. Last fall I had a very severe spell of the Diarrhœa, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. The Bitters again being used, acted very promptly upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I suffered, and gave me general health to the system. I consider them a good and valuable medicine. I have used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,
SAMUEL HUTTON,
No. 5 Jennings's Row, Callowhill, above Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases no one can doubt, if they have a trial of it, as it will act specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front to the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. *Ep Purchase none without these marks of genuineness; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot,

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Mulberry, or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 576 Race Street,) Philadelphia. Pa. And by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power.

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2.00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.
April 15, 1851.

MOUNTS
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, cuts or splints, windgall and ringbone, thoroughpin, sidebone galls, or warbles, poll-evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG, in Somerville by Culver Baicalow. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N.B. The preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Grant Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices. Now selling off at I. S. DUNHAM & CO's.
Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS,

A entirely new designs, Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—

One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best 60 soap, besides saving a or at part of the labour of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 3 shillings a gallon, and Clarified in about 2 days, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can use or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. D. BULLMAN & CO.
April 8, 1851.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Cure.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

If half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest one ounce of Albumen, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach; by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, pallid, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, at the ox, calf, &c. It is the material needed by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion, and Pepsin possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "One part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry says that "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, *are digested, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on Food and Diet, published by Lea & Blanchard, Phila. New York, page 36, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is by taking a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the sensation of animal food is found to impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them in no wise *different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From such researches we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Longhman of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His statements with the experiments of Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestive process."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be beyond the cure of any medicine. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and this place alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly use ful for those subject to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine. Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. As much as a dose of it does, it gives instant Relief. A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms.* It only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purifies Blood and Vigor of Body follow its use. It is particularly adapted to cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain the same matter as the bottles, *and notice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for the Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for Six dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of *J. S. Houghton*, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,	Depurative Syrup,
Pectoral Expectorant,	Heart Corrector,
Pulmonary Liniment,	Humor Corrector,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture	Cough & Cathar. Pills
Nervine,	Female Pills,
Vermifuge,	Female Specific:
Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,	

Used by him constantly, and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.*

This book should be in every family. The consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions it gives for the care and education of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this Book have been passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broad way, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Health, or directions as to preparing for Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had gratis of all his agents.
April 8, 1851.

PAPERING!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop formerly occupied by F. Mosher, in Exchange Alley, will be happy to receive orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithful care to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Pruden's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.
April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 John Street, up stairs

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jas. Henning & Bro's Celebrated Needles—Richards's Grooveds, and other Needles, Pearl Buttons,—Combs,—Steel and Gold Pens —Spool and Ball Cotton —Stay Bindings—Tapes—Hooks & Eyes,—Thimbles—Scissors,—Pocket knives, &c. &c.

RICH'D RICHARDS,
Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods,
46 John st. (up stairs) N. Y.
May 26, 1850—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

58 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Stillmery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and such as will make it to their interest to call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety—
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion laces
Trimmings of all kinds, Crape and Dresses.
Fancy Lund Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and plain linen Cambrik Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money, by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb 10, 1851.—6m.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have numbness in the Flesh, prickling of the lungs, Loss of the constitutive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholic more speedily than any other medicine now in use. For general debility and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy can allow of to be the best one for *Dyspepsia* that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.
Nov. 19, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold in one week as quick. Thy Shawls, silk Velvet, Morinoes, De Laines, Parmo tas, Poplins, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Sattinet and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. I. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st. Plainfield, Feb. 3. 1851.

AARON H. BEAN,

39 *Water-street and 8 Coenties Slip,*

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &C.

HAS for sale from the United States Bonded Ware house, all the varieties of dark and pale Brandies, together with different brands of Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St Croix Rum. Madeira, Sherry and Port, of high medium and of low grades, Champagne and other French Wines, all of which are offered at their fair market value, according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time:

Brandies—Otard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00 to 3 50 gall
" Pinet, Castellon & Co.	1 50 to 3 50 "
" Leger Freres	1 90 to 3 00 "
" Hennessey	2 00 to 2 50 "
" P. H. Godard	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Revoire	1 25 to 1 75 "
" F. Seignette	1 35 to 1 40 "
" Alex. Seignette	1 35 to 1 47½ "
" P. Remieux	1 25 to 1 35 "
" Rasteau	1 25 to 1 40 "
" J. J. Dupuy	1 10 to 1 20 "
Gin— Swan	1 00 to 1 00 "
" Pine Apple	95 to 1 05 "
" Cologne	1 20 to 1 50 "
" Hoppe	95 to 1 05 "
" Double Eagle	85 to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey	1 75 to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum	1 60 to 2 40 "
" St. Croix "	80 to 95 "
Madeira Wines $	75, 90, 100, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Champagne	85, 1.00, 1.25, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Port	63, 1.00, 1.25, 1 50 to 3 50 "
Champagne	$ 7.50, $10, $11, $12 to $14 50 "

and other even cheaper wines.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper city reference will be cheerfully complied with.

Merchants or hotel keepers at any distance may rely upon receiving their goods just as ordered, hence the necessity of stating explicitly what they desire as regards quality and price, and if for Brandy and Gin, whether of high or low flavor.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF THE
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
OF NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company, (believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscribers. Their annual Statement dated Jan. 1st, 1850, exhibits a clear gain during the past year of $229,134, 14 cts. Further information showing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it. WEBSTER & MARSH.
Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

ANDREW M. WEBSTER,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

OFFICE—No. 153 Market Street,
May 13, 1850. NEWARK, N. J.

New Goods.

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord spoken thread, way bleached, warped on an improved principle.
Sept. 17, 1850. E. B. DUNHAM & CO.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age
Made Independent and Comfortable.

THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Properties Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutual Insurance, thus establishing the first and most satisfactory basis in Life Insurance—affording ample security to lives for one or more years, or for the whole of life. Persons can effect assurance on their own lives; wives on the lives of their husbands free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons insuring on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution.

Without incurring any Personal Liability what ever.

Premiums are payable quarterly semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Seydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles M. Connolly,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold,
John A. Laqueer,	Wash. R. Vermilye,
William Tucker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles S. Bull,	Edward S. Clark,
P. C. Van Schaick,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Francis T. Laqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
John J. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whittemore,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. B. Althause,
Jacob Harsen,	Elisha Riggs.

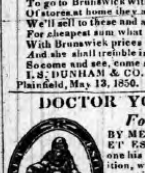
FREDERICK SHELDON, *President.*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*
J. EADIE, Jr., *Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by
ELISTON MARSH, *Agent.*
September 10, 1850.

Great Bargains.
Cheap Goods Forever.

Come young, come old, come short, come tall
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Goods and Customers I sell,
To suit the mind, to please the eye.
We paid the cash to buy them cheap.
We'll sell them right to sell to keep.
Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Cords,
The newest styles New York affords:
Delaines and Gaiters, Calicoes too,
Colors of which we'll warrant true,
Cloths and Cassimers, Hats and Shoes,
And all the goods which men do use;
Together with a good supply
Of groceries good which will defy
A close examination of the keep.
And twice a year make quite a foss,
To go to Brunswick with their trade.
It shortens not time the less
We'll sell to these and all the rest,
For cheapest sum what suits them best.
With Brunswick prices we'll compete,
And aim to treat the best of men.
Socome and see, come short, come tall
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or, Every one his own Physician! 9th edition, revised, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases in every shape and form, and malformations of the genital system.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become victims to ignorance or to by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general run line of private disease, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage—how many, their derangements and why would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

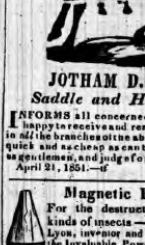
☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book by mail free. Five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address "DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street PHILADELPHIA." Post-paid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day here on 9 and 3 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)

Dec 17, 1850.

REMOVAL.

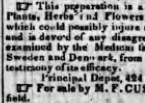
THE Subscriber has removed to the shop in Exchange Alley, in the rear of Titsworth, Dunn & Co.'s Store, formerly occupied by Pinkham Mosher, to the first floor.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well, as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try a gentleman, and judge for yourselves.
April 21, 1851.—tf

Magnetic Powder,



For the destruction of all kinds of insects — Emanuel Lyon, inventor and possessor of the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLIES, FLEAS, and insects on plants also PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON. ☜

Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. 52y.

New Goods.
E. B. TITSWORTH,
Formerly E. B. & N. M. TITSWORTH.

HAS removed his Store next door to Pine Drug Store, Somerset-st. Plainfield, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and new customers with a large assortment of goods, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in this or any other market. He has been selected with great care, and will be found to be of the best quality.
April 8, 1850. E. B. TITSWORTH.

the Nerves and Muscles, &c.

Pains of all Kinds instantly Eased!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

is the most powerful, speedy, and effectual Anodyne for all Pains and Excruciating Affections in man; it is quicker than all other remedies to afford ease to the sufferer. As strength and soundness of body are dependent upon the perfect action of the nervous system, the beneficial effects are experienced. It produces neither nausea nor sickness, and no one suffering it need fear any injurious effects from its use, as it is perfectly harmless. Its object is to give instant relief to pain. It can be taken or applied by the sick or infirm, at any time, and in any position of life with the same happy results. Taken internally, in doses of from five to sixty drops, and bathing the affected parts, it will remove pain and cure disease quicker than any other remedy in the world.

RHEUMATISM

In one of those troublesome and painful affections that have persisted in every remedy but the Ready Relief, let the sufferer bathe the part affected with the Ready Relief, as hot as can be endured, and rub it in well with the hand, and in a few minutes a perfect cure will be effected. Many cases of Rheumatism have been cured by a few applications of RADWAY'S RELIEF to give ease, and those who have suffered for years, and have been pronounced cured by a few bottles. (*For a case in point, see p. 14 of the pamphlet.*)

Eruptions of the Skin.

All Eruptions of the skin, such as Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Rash, Tetter, Blues or Pimples on the face, Barber's Itch, Scurfy or Dry Skin, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, &c. are cured at all irritations, as soon as the READY RELIEF is applied there will be no more to irritate, or a matter of any source.

Bleeding and Blind Piles

Are instantly eased, using the READY RELIEF twice half-an-hour apart, and a perfect cure will be effected in a few days. Ointments only make a cream of the Relief, by adding to it Sweet Oil, and cannot be used internally.

Nervous Affections

The Delirium—this dreadful complaint, which inflicts so much pain on the sufferer, is speedily eased by the use of the READY RELIEF; bathe the head and spine with the Relief, and in short doses it will be found to take a wonderful effect. Fits, Spasms, and Sallow Mistake, and relief will follow in fifteen minutes.

Asthma and Phthisic.

If you have a cough, no matter how severe it is, or how bad Phthisic, by taking a teaspoonful in Molasses, and bathing the chest and back part with the Relief, will relieve the cough, loosen the tightness on the throat and relief is found.

AFFECTIONS of the SPINE, And Contracted Tendons,

Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains and Aches in Joints, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, &c. *By RADWAY'S READY RELIEF a speedy and permanent cure is certain to follow. Relief will in all cases be felt from the first application.*

COUGHS, COLDS,

Sore Throat, Fevers, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Headache, Cramps in the Stomach, Colic, &c. speedily relieved and cured by the READY RELIEF when rightly directed.

IT IS WARRANTED to CURE In 15 Minutes,

Pains in the Back, Pain and Weakness in the Back and Bladder, Nervous Pains in the Head, Sick Headache, &c.

Its Superior Strength.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most concentrated Anodyne that has ever been offered to the public. It penetrates, both internally and externally. Cramps in Stomach, Colic, or Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, are instantly relieved, entirely in fifteen minutes, and cured entirely in fifteen minutes. *Spasmodic affections of the Heart are relieved by the READY RELIEF in a manner to surprise.*

IT IS WARRANTED to CURE In 15 Minutes,

Pains in the Back, Pain and Weakness in the Back and Bladder, Nervous Pains in the Head, Sick Headache, &c.

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If you have been suffering from any of the above complaints, and have used other remedies in vain, procure at once the READY RELIEF, and you will find a few drops in water will give you instant relief. Travellers should always be provided with it in case of accident, or change of water, and you will not be subject to those inconveniences which are so frequently experienced. Every family should have it in their house, ready for use. Two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of water, will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Rheumatism, Colds, Chills, Fever and Ague, and all Internal Pains. Travellers should always take a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. Each bottle will contain fifty doses, and at the moderate price of fifty cents, is within the reach of all. No one will be without it after a trial.

Fever and Ague.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. No change of diet is necessary while using the Ready Relief. No one will be subject to Fever and Ague after using the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in all parts of the world by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Southern States by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Western States by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Northern States by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Eastern States by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Europe by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Asia by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Africa by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in America by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Australia by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Islands of the Sea by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Canadas by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Nova Scotia by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in New Brunswick by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Prince Edward's Island by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Newfoundland by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Labrador by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Hudson's Bay by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Greenland by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Iceland by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Russia by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Sweden by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Norway by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Denmark by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Germany by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Prussia by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Poland by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Austria by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Switzerland by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in France by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Spain by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Portugal by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Italy by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Turkey by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Greece by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Egypt by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Arabia by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Persia by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in India by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in China by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in Japan by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Pacific Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Atlantic Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Mediterranean Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Ionian Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Grecian Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Turkish Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Persian Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Indian Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Chinese Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Japanese Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Pacific Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Atlantic Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Mediterranean Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Ionian Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Grecian Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Turkish Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Persian Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Indian Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Chinese Islands by the Ready Relief. Fever and Ague cured in the Japanese Islands by the Ready Relief.

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PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 28. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1851. Whole number 756.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Belvidere, N. J.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.

A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be attended with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store!

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store corner of Second and Cherry streets, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery, and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by new Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDIN

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity required.

He receives the latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and solicited by him.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and at much cheaper rates.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

April 23, 1850.—1y.

THANKFUL for past favors, we once more call on you to look at our stock of the Fall Goods that we have in consisting of Mr.'s Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys do. fall assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

I. S. DUNHAM & CO

Sept. 17. 1850.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet, very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale low.

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs. Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteads, &c.; for sale as cheap as can be had in this place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front of the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally will find a *superior* and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple suitable for the season, consisting of a great variety, such as Barages, Barage De Laines Silk Tabbies, Crape De Laines, plain figured and changeable Silks, Ginghams, Prints, Gl ves, Parasols, &c., &c. We can't begin to name half of them but will say for us to mention the Fancy Articles as we keep them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting, together with every article necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, as we trust by quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.

Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late important sales, have extended their business and experience, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has been for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

of which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country, By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most fashionable stylish goods in the market.

The proprietors respectfully solicit a continuance of that liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will be studied, to be bestowed.

New York, June 30th, 1850. 43 1y

Perseverance,

OR A TRIUMPH OVER THE SEA.

In the eastern suburb of the town, (Cromarty,) where the land presents a low, yet projecting front to the waves, the shore is hemmed in by walls and bulwarks, which might be mistaken by a stranger approaching the place by sea for a chain of little forts. They were erected during the wars of the five winters, by the proprietors of the gardens and houses behind; and the enemy against whom they had to maintain them was the sea. At first the contest seemed well-nigh hopeless; week after week was spent in throwing up a single bulwark, and an assault of a few hours demolished a whole line. But skill and perseverance prevailed at last; the storms are blown over, but the gardens and houses still remain. Of the many who planned and built during the war, the most indefatigable, the most skilful, the most successful was Donald Miller.

Donald was a true Scotchman. He was bred a shoemaker, and painfully did he toil, late and early, for about twenty five years, with one solitary object in view, which, during all that time, he had never lost sight of—no, not for a single moment. And what was that one? Independence—a competency sufficient to set him above the necessity for further toil; and this he at length achieved, without doing aught for which the severest censor could accuse him of meanness. The amount of his savings did not exceed four hundred pounds; but rightly deeming himself wealthy—forhe had not learned to love money for its own sake—he shut up his shop. His father dying soon after, he succeeded to one of the snuggest, though most perilously-situated little properties within the three corners of Cromarty—the sea bordering it on the one side, and a stream, small and scanty during the drought of summer, but on the second bulwark, with its proud parapet and rock-like strength, shared the fate of the first. Donald fairly took to his bed. He rose, however, with renewed vigor; and a third bulwark, more thoroughly finished than even the second, stretched in the beginning of autumn between his property and the sea. Throughout the whole of that summer, from gray morning to gray evening, there might be seen on the shores of Cromarty a decent-looking elderly man, armed with lever and mattock, rolling stones, or carrying them on their backs in the sand, or fixing them together on a sloping wall, toiling as never laborer toiled, and ever and anon, as a neighbor stuttered by the way, straightened his wearied back, and tendered the ready snuff box. That decent-looking elderly man was Donald Miller. But his toil was all in vain. Again came winter and the storms; again he had to taken him self to his bed, for his third bulwark had gone the way of the two before. With a resolution truly indomitable, he rose yet again, and erected a fourth bulwark, which has now presented one unbroken front to the storms of twenty years.

Though Donald had never studied mathematics, as taught in books or the schools, he was a profound mathematician notwithstanding. Experience had taught him the superiority of the sloping to the perpendicular wall in resisting the waves; and he set himself to discover that particular angle which, without being inconveniently low, resists them best. Every new bulwark was a new experiment made on principles which he had discovered in the long nights of winter, when, hanging over the fire, he converted the hearth stone into a tablet, and with a pencil of charcoal, scribbled it over with diagrams. But he could never get the sea to join issue with him by changing in the line of his angle; for, however deep he sunk his foundations, his invidious enemy contrived to get under them by washing away the beach; and then the whole wall tumbled into the cavity. Now, however, he had discovered a remedy. First, he laid a row of large flat stones on their edges in the line of the foundation, and paved the whole of the beach below until it presented the appearance of a sloping street—taking care that his pavement, by running in a steeper angle than the shore, should, at its lower edge, bore itself into the sand. Then, on the flat stones which formed the upper boundary of the pavement, he built a ponderous wall, which, ascending in the proper angle, rose to the level of the garden; and a neat firm parapet surmounted the whole. Winter came, and the storms came; but though the waves broke against the bulwark with as little remorse as ever, not a stone, however, moved out of its place. Donald had, at length, fairly triumphed over the sea.—*Hugh Miller.*

Kind Hearts Under Coarse Jackets.

Early one morning last winter, the snow was falling fast in the streets of Edinburgh, the wind blew loud and cold, driving down the drift into the kitchen areas, and through the crevices of broken doors and shattered windows. The mechanic, with buttoned jacket and whistling pipe, hastened with nimble feet to the workshop; and the old woman in the attic story was comforting her only shawl upon the broken pane from which the wind had torn a piece of newspaper she had pasted on the day before. A haggard looking mother was shivering in the streets, picking out of the snow the cinders and chips of coal with which she intended to prepare her baby's breakfast; for she had spent her last sixpence the previous evening, in the blazing tap room of the low whisker shop. The streets, from side to side, were covered with ice, from the snow which the sun had melted on the previous day; and gentlemen, muffled up in their dread noughts, were shortening their steps and keeping even balance, lest they should measure their lengths on the frozen pavements — Many of the boys, hastening up the brae to the High school, had been obliged to bolt a hasty breakfast, almost scalding their tongues with the hot porridge; for they had said so often "plenty of time yet," when snuggling in the warm sheets, that they had scarcely their faces washed when the bell was ringing. And what was worse—as they had left no time to revise the morning lessons, their hearts were beating frightfully, expecting a practical explanation of the first *declension* by finding themselves at the bottom of the class.

But the bed of the ragged scholar was le a writing; he was in no danger of holding a morning's parley with the cozy sheets. Right glad was he when the old blanket staid at home, in which he wrapped himself on his straw bed; and when, awaking in the morning, he found the shoes he had given him lying where he left them; as they, too, were in danger of finding their way to "*uncle's*"—especially when father and mother were "on the spree" The wind awoke him that morning long before daylight, as it whistled and hollowed along the draggy *wynd*. He could not fall asleep again, for his legs were icy cold, his limbs stiff, and shrunk together as he might, he could not get them warmed. He began to feel how true it is, that

"Sleep on her downy pinions
Flies from woe, and lights on lids
Unsullied with a tear."

What was he to do? He could not light a fire, for there were neither coals nor cinders in the room; and his father and mother had taken their clothes and spread them on their own bed, so it was in vain to look about for something more to cover him. As he lay and listened to the wintry winds, whirling and rattling among the shattered slates, and making the old doors and windows creak, as if determined to pull them down, his heart beat with hopeful gladness when he heard the hollow tones of the Tron Church chiming away the weary hours. But another chill came over him when the old bell stopped short at *four*. "What! is it only four o'clock yet! *Oh I wish it was eight!*—Another five hours to school time!" But the lazy clock would not speak again until another sixty minutes had passed. He lay, sometimes talking to the angry winds, oftener listening for another chime; until at last he got angry at the "auld kettle," as he thought it wished to deceive him, from a desire to prolong his misery.

Hour after hour passed away, and the clock came at last, and found John standing at the end of the wynd, waiting for his schoolfellows. On getting up, he found that sure enough his shoes had gone to "uncle's," and how to get along the icy pavement on his bare feet he scarcely knew; but at last he thought that the comfortable school room, and plate of warm porridge and milk would compensate for all, and soon make him forget the morning's misery. After a little; a number of his mates were standing around him, wondering why he was so soon astir; but when they saw his poor naked feet and ankles, shivering in the snow, their hearts were melted to pity. They could not bear to see him limping along with knitted brows, and hear his sighs when his feet were pierced by the broken ice. But what could they do; no one had got a pair of shoes to lend him—and even if they had, the old clock was going faster now, and there was no time to return. "Let us carry him," said a noble little fellow, "Yes," cried another, "shoulder high;" and in a minute John is placed upon their shoulders, and borne triumphantly through the snow, amid the shouts and cheers of his ragged but kind hearted school fellows! People stopped in the streets to look at the little company, and prayed that the God of the needy might bless them, when they saw their young hearts leap with gladness—happy in their deed of mercy.

Dear reader! strive to learn four lessons from the noble conduct of these ragged boys:

I. They pitied a poor unfortunate boy, who was worse off than themselves.

II. They did *all* they could to help him.

III. They did it at once.

IV. They did it cheerfully, *with all their hearts.*

GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

☞ "Uncle," in ragged phrase, means the pawn shop.

From the Carpet Bag.

My Little Boy.

Perhaps he is in no wise different from every body's little boy—I dare say he is no taller or heavier, than ten thousand other boys who have had existence, and been the idol of doting papas and mammas, and maiden aunts. He is not an original boy in a single particular—I don't claim him as such—he eats very much the same way, and very much the same food, as other young gentlemen of his age, sleeps the same, cries the same, and makes the same outrageous faces at castor oil. I don't care if he isn't different. But every parent has a right, in fact he is bound, to think his boy better than everybody's boy by a law of nature which knows no contravening—will admit of none. If everybody sees in the picture I draw of my boy a sketch of his own, let him remember it is my boy still, and not flatter himself that he has a prodigy that knows no equal.

My boy has the glory of more than a year of months to brag of, three of which he has devoted to taking his steps in the inefficacy of locomotion, and excels in little manœuvres in engineering of his own adoption, steering wisely among chairs and tables; and though frequently bruising ch and foundering under a press of sail, he is ever ready to encounter, investigating the kitchen, he invariably comes up all right, and forgets minor adversities in the grand triumph.

My boy is a living proof of the great truth of gravitation, as, when unlucky circumstances kicks him out of bed or throws him from a chair, he invariably strikes the floor; and my boy has had knocks enough on his head to realize a faith with regard to his profundity equal to that of Captain Cuttle in the renowned Bunsby, for the same reason.

My boy understands the moral of a whip—thus young will he wield the rod in terror over the back of shrinking sisterhood, nor, even spare maternity in his experimental philosophy.

My boy knows very well how to manage it when the slop pail is within reach, and nothing pleases him more than a plentiful ablution in soap suds or greasy dish water.

My boy delights in experimenting in hydraulics—now essaying to administer hydropathy by the dipper full to a healthy floor, now souse stockings into the water bucket, and now putting the hair brush into the sink.

My boy fills his father's boots with incongruities that do not belong there, and looks on gravely as the load is shaken out, wondering apparently, why his father don't let it stop in.

My boy watches his chance to pull a dish, or a cup or a saucer—no matter which—from the table; he seems to have an antipathy against crockery, and vivid visions of sundered pairs remind his father daily of the havoc he has made in the once respectable 'service.'—Here a white and there a blue, some cracked, noseless, handless—stare him in the face.

My boy despises all conventional rules, and unheeds the reason that would limit will; republicanism speaks through every act—independence in every look—freedom in every motion.

My boy is very decidedly partial to an ash-hole; it is a spot by him of all others, to be craved—he glories in an ash hole; thereward his inclination ever points. David of old, in his utmost woes, couldn't have gone deeper into the ashes. A stove pan is a good substitute for an ash hole; there is a luxury in strewing the gritty dirt about a clean carpet that is not to be described, and never is there in full in bearing it crunch beneath the feet of his mother, and fun, too, in filling his mouth with the fragments. I have thought, from my boy's predisposition to pick up gravel, that he required it to aid digestion.

My boy rejoices in a dirty face. No Mohawk chief, in the pride of war paint, could feel more magnificent than my boy under an application of molasses—or anything—he is not particular; and no Mohawk would fight harder to prevent its being wiped away.

My boy takes to sugar very readily; he was very quick in taking to this; it seemed instinctive with him. I have heard of people's having a sweet tooth, but I verily believe the whole of my boy's—he has but four—are *all sweet.*

My boy is all exacting in his demands—*demands* sure enough, as imperious as those of a prince, and his brow frowns and his little voice rings again, if his demands are not complied with—principally confined, however, to the matter of victuals.

My boy is everything that is affectionate; a laugh and a kiss his morning and evening sacrifice, and his bright eyes and rosy cheeks glowing in the sunlight of a happy heart. His voice greets me as I come from labor, and his arms encircle my neck in a sweet embrace, and his cheek reposes against mine in the fullness of childish love, and then I feel that my little boy is better than everybody's, and I can't be made to believe at such times but what everybody must think so. In short, as Mr. Micawber might say, my boy is a trump card in my domestic pack.

Rules for Young Shopkeepers.

1.—Choose a good and commanding situation even at a higher rate of premium; for no money is so well laid out as for situation, providing good use be made of it.

2.—Take your shop door off the hinges at seven o'clock every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3.—Clean and set out your windows before seven o'clock, and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4.—Sweep before your house, and if required, open a footway from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all your neighbors may be sensible of your diligence.

5.—Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business, and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6.—Apply your first return of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions suitable emphasis by claiming discount.

7.—Always be found at home, and in some way employed; and remember that your bidding neighbors have their eyes upon you and are constantly gauging you by your appearances.

8.—Re-weigh and re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed you have nothing to do.

9.—Keep up the exact quality, or flavor, of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers; and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

10.—Buy your goods for ready money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit, pay to a day and unasked.

11.—No advantage will ever arise to you from ostentatious display of expenditure.

12.—Beware of the odds and ends of a stock, of remnants of spoiled goods, and of waste; for it is in such things your profits lie.

13.—In serving your customers, be civil and obliging, and never lose your temper, for nothing is got by it.

14.—Always be seen at church or chapel on Sundays, never at a gaming table; and seldom at theatres or at places of amusement.

15.—Prefer a prudent and discreet to a rich and showy wife.

16.—Spend your evenings by your own fireside, and shun a public house, or a sottish club, as you would a bad debt.

17.—Subscribe with your neighbors to a book club, and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your future affluence with credit to yourself, and advantage to the public.

18.—Take account of stock every year, ominate your profits, and do not spend above one fourth.

19.—Avoid the common folly of spending precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheek—repelling beholders instead of attracting them.

20.—Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and two hundred and fifty six pounds at the end of twenty four years.

21.—Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader: for they justly consider, that if he ed with him, they must contribute to his follies.

22.—Let these be your rules till you have realized your stock, and till you can take discount for prompt payments on all purchases; and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.—*Mr. Richard Phillips.*

Old Parson Pine, of Newburyport, was a very eccentric personage, and seldom did a Sabbath pass but what he set the whole congregation into a broad grin by his queer remarks. The boys of that day, like those of the present generation, were sometimes a little mischievous, and occasionally when the contribution box was passed around, buttons were fleurly as plenty as dimes. The good old parson had noticed this and determined to put a stop to it. Accordingly, he announced one Sabbath that a collection would be taken up for the poor, and said he, "If any man, woman, boy or girl finds it necessary to drop a button into the plate, let it be one with a good eye, for when the eyes are bust down the buttons ain't worth a wisp of straw."—*South Boston Gazette.*

The newer the country is, generally speaking, the more hospitable the people are. Where houses are so far apart as countries, a stranger is as welcome as a newspaper is [illegible] commonly used as one. The moment he arrives he is "put to press," and what is more, kept there till all the news that has happened for the last six months is thoroughly squeezed out of him, and bottled up for future use. A man that tells a good murder story, could travel from one end of Indiana to another, without it costing him the first red cent.

"What do you wish to get in your two bottles?" said a grocer to a little boy, at his entrance into his store.

"Mother wants a cent's worth of your best yeast."

"Which bottle will you have it in?"

"I'll have it in both. And will you please put a cork in them? Can't you send it home, 'cause I'm going another way?"

"Well, where is your cent?"

"Mother says as how you must charge it."

The Albany Dutchman gives the following: "The everlasting perseverance of the Yankee is admirably illustrated in a case that lately occurred at Lynn, away down east. A cute chap undertook himself to a buckmaker, for two weeks, to learn to book. At the end of those days he *bought out his time*, and set up *his* himself!

An old Dublin beggar woman asked a lady the other day, for a half penny. I've nothing for you, but if you go to the soup kitchen, you'll get a pint of excellent soup," said the lady.—"Soup is it ye mane?" bawled the indignant mendicant; "do you call that stuff soup? Bate, and I'll just tell you how they make it: they get a quart of water, and then boil it down to a pint, to make it strong."

Vonce, a long vhile ago I vent into mine abble orchard to climb a bare tree to get some beaches to make mine vow a plum budding in; and vhen I gets to de tiefer most branch, I valls from de lowermost limb, hit vone leg on vone side of de fence, an like to shave my outsides in."

A Greek of small wit and great connections lost a child. His friends and relatives collected in great numbers at the funeral; and when the corpse of the child was exhibited to the audience, the polite Greek apologized for its size and said he was ashamed to show so small a child to so great a collection of people.

"Pray, dear Knick," writes a friend, "what countryman was he, who, in falling off some turkeys, looked over the purse that was made up for one of them, and cried out, 'Hello! here's a shilling short. Who put it in?' The man was busy looking for the first time at the Falls of Niagara, after a pause of wonder, cried, 'Almighty river!—go ahead! go ahead!'"

"At his club, at the opera, at balls, and in Broadway, the New York dandy is passé.—*Wit is.*

We propose, respectfully, a slight variation in the reading of the above, for instance:

At his club, at the opera, at balls, and in Broadway, the New York dandy is—gone!—*Sunday Courier.*

The Wheeling Gazette says that the reason why Jenny Lind does not go to Pittsburg is, that *her reputation is so high that she cannot get under the bridge.*

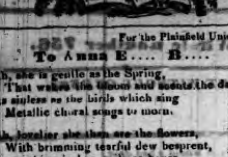
The editor of one of the Maine papers says that he has had a pair of boots given him which were so tight that they came very near killing him a Universalist, because he received his punishment *to be sent along.*

Benificence is the most exquisite luxury—and the good man, after all, is the genuine epicure.

A Connecticut having tasted of turtle soup for the first time, was asked how he liked it.—"First rate—almost as good as stewed candles."

Remember This.—Do you want an invitation? Reply gently to countenance [illegible]

For Sale.—A rock maple, bass wood sled, and well "broke." Will draw anything that grows out to market.



For the Plainfield Union.

To Anna E.... B....

Ah, she is gentle as the Spring,
That wakes the flowers and paints the dawn,
As sinless as the birds which sing
Metallic choral songs to morn.

As lovelier she than are the flowers,
With brimming tearful dew bespent,
As soothing in her smile as hours,
Of first love's star light the Orient.

Her beauties seen to young Spring's prime,
Her every mouth as dew that wets,
With truthful tears of that sweet time,
The blue of virgin violets.

When Winter's ruffian gust doth blow
His sleety breath o'er northern hill,
Her heart is like the valley's snow,
As stainless, but ah! not as chill,

For pity, gentle pity, dwells
In every thought, tone, smile and air,
Her eyes are *Love's* own liquid wells,
And truth is seen, not hidden there.

Plainfield, July 6th, 1851. SONTAG.

For the Plainfield Union

A, B and C take apples to market. A has 85, B 50, and C 15. What they sell by the dozen they sell at the same price per dozen; and what they sell singly they sell at the same price apiece. They sell all their apples and bring home the same amount of money apiece. How can this be? R. V. L.

The Connecticut Pedlar and his Load of Brooms.

We have a story to tell, and must tell it—and must tell it in our own way. The reader will please not bother us with any questions.

A few days ago, a Connecticut broom pedlar, a shrewd chap, from over amongst steady habits, and wooden clocks, and schoolmasters and other fixings, drove through our streets heavily laden with corn brooms.

He had called at several stores and offered his load, or ever so small a portion; but when he told them he wanted cash, and nothing else, in payment, they had unifomly given him to understand that they had got brooms enough, and that he might go farther. At length he drove up to a large wholesale establishment on the west side, and not far from the bridge, and once more offered his 'wares.' 'Well,' said the merchant, 'I want the brooms badly enough; but what will you take in pay?' This was a poser. The pedlar was aching to get rid of his brooms; he despised the very sight of his brooms; but he could not sell one broom for cash, than the whole load for any other article—especially any article which he could as easily dispose of as he could brooms. After a moment's hesitation therefore, he screwed his courage to the sticking point—(a required some courage afer having lost his chance of selling his load half a dozen times by a similar answer)—and frankly told the merchant that he must have cash. Of course the merchant protested that cash was scarce, and that he must put his cash, if he purchased at all, with what he had in his store to pay with. He really wanted the brooms, and he did not hesitate to say so; the times were hard, he had notes to pay, and he had goods that must be disposed of.

Finally he would put the goods at the cost price, for the sake of trading, and would take the whole load of brooms which the pedlar had loaded so unsuccessfully at other stores to dispose of. So, said he to the man from Connecticut, unload your brooms, and then select any articles from my store, and you shall have them at cost. The pedlar scratched his head.—There was an idea there, as the sequal shows plainly enough. 'I'll tell you what it is,' he answered at last, 'just say them terms for half the load, and cash for the 'other half, and I'm your man. Blood of I don't sell out at Connecticut sinks with all her broom stuff the next minute.' The merchant hesitated a moment, but finally concluded the chance a good one.—He should be getting half the brooms for something that would not sell as readily; and as for the cost price, it was an easy matter to play gammon in regard to it. The bargain struck; the brooms were brought in, and the cashier half of them paid over. 'Now what will you have for the remainder of your bill?' asked the merchant. The pedlar scratched his head again and the time most vigorously. He walked the floor—thinked—drummed with his fingers on the head of a barrel. Bye and bye his reply came—slowly, deliberately: 'Your Providence fellows are cute, you sell at cost, pretty much of ye, and make money. I don't see how its done. It must be that somebody gets the worst of it. Now I don't know what your goods cost, barring one article, and of I take anything else, I may get cheated. So, seein' as it won't make any odds with you I guess I'll take the brooms. *I know them like a book*, and can swear jest what I paid for 'em.'

And so saying, the pedlar commenced reloading his brooms, and having snugly deposited half his former load, jumped on his cart, and with a regular Connecticut grin, and while the merchant was cursing his impudence and his own stupidity, drove in search of another customer.—*Providence Pat.*

A Healthful Joke.—Dr. Moore, au hor of "Zeluco," used to say that at least two thirds of a physician's fees were for imaginary complaints. Among several instances of this nature he mentions one of a clothier, who after drinking the bath waters, took it into his head to try Bristol hot wells.—Previous, however, to his setting off, he requested his physician to favor him with a letter, stating his case to my Brother Galen. This done, the patient got into a chaise and started. After proceeding half way, he felt an itching to pry into the contents of the letter, when the following words presented themselves:—"Dear sir, the bearer is a fat Wiltshire clothier—make the most of him." It is almost unnecessary to add, that his cure was from that moment effected, as he ordered the wheels to turn, and immediately proceeded homeward.

"*Good* morn, *Mr.* Grimes! I come over to see if you'd lend me the loan of your pickaxe; to save a board to make a chicken coop to put our hens in, for I can't get your neighbors' cows and them they won't come about my premises, and have to drink our coffee without cream or sugar."

Just Judgment.—Last fall we took an account [illegible] Wilmington, [illegible] poor man [illegible] position made [illegible] them presuming and ungrateful. The facts were these. A debtor of ours had a judgment against him for a small amount, which he paid, all but the cost, amounting to about $2 50. On that sum execution was issued, and some standing corn sold improperly, it was said to a person by the name of Robinson. The debtor gathered and husked the corn after it had been sold. Two of the Robinsons, a constable, and some six or seven other persons went after night to bring away the corn. They were met at the bars by the debtor, and forbid to enter, telling the Robinsons that the corn was all he had to feed his wife and little children, and they should not have it. The party commenced taking down the bars to let in the wagon they had with them, when the poor man told his little son to go and bring the axe, whereupon he was set on by the party, knocked in the head and kicked to death in the presence of his wife and children. The one who hit him on the head died, and has not been re-taken; the constable has since died of a crushed spirit; four of the others were tried last week, and found guilty of manslaughter. One of the Robinsons was sentenced to nine years hard labor in the penitentiary, another Robinson to *seven years*, another of the party to five years, and a fourth to three years. They were started off the next morning for the penitentiary, and served the afternoon of the same day in the penitentiary, where it is hoped they will remain without Executive clemency, every day of their sentence. Three others remain to be tried.

As the latter are wealthy, we suppose the widow will recover full damages for the loss she has sustained by the murder of her husband, at their hands. We hope so with all our hearts. —*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Eccentricity.—The Providence Post tells the following story:—

"There is on the farm of Mr. Paris Mathewson, in Johnston, a male Turkey; who has, the present season, set upon 21 eggs, and hatched 12 of them—having driven his better half from the nest, and taken upon himself all the female cares of domestic life, and spurned all interference from the gentler sex. This isn't all. When his turkeyship got his own brood out of the shell, he found that some of the woman folks in the old flock had also been at work and that there were, in all, 67 young turkies to be taken care of. All these he has taken care of, and is now a regular Lord Mayor of the whole yard, and looks down on all the old ladies that come into his presence. He is a queer fellow, and a good one into the bargain."

Sandwich Islands.—Annexation.—We learn that an Agent of the Sandwich Islands Government is now at Washington, who is the bearer of two propositions to our Government, the one for the establishment of an American Protectorate over the Islands, and the other for the absolute cession of the Islands, and the annexation of the Islands to the United States. It is presumed that, if either proposition is adopted, it will be the latter.

If the independence of the Islands could be secured, free from the interference of foreign nations, it might be better to let them remain as they are; but so long as French cupidity continues to disregard the rights of nations too weak to resist, this seems to be out of the question. Besides, if these Islands must come under any foreign dominion, all things point to this country. By far the greater portion of their white population is American; and their civilization and Christianity are of American or gin. Their laws also, are framed after the model of this Republic; and the commerce of the United States at those Islands is greater than that of any other nation. Their proximity to the territory of the United States point out the connection as natural. And, in addition to all this, the genius of our institutions admits of their coming under our government upon a more equitable footing than any other

Secretary Corwin.—The *Dayton Gazette* relates the following story of Secretary Corwin. Its humor is characteristic:

To a friend of ours who saw him the other day at Lebanon, he gave a most amusing, and we doubt not, truthful account of the condition of things in the Treasury Department, when he entered upon the duties of Secretary. The Clerks, he estimates, were *sick*, on an average, about half the time—but it struck him as somewhat remarkable that, much as they were sick, none of them died. The fact was apparent at a glance, that they did very little work for the public, and the inference was irresistible, that something must be done for them. According ly, the Secretary turned physician, and began to prescribe for the invalids. He issued an order that all Clerks who were absent from their desks a certain number of days, say two, on account of sickness, should submit to a proportionate deduction from their respective salaries; and that all who were absent longer, say one week, would be required either to *die or resign!*

The prescription worked like a charm, and in a short time there was not a sick clerk in the whole Department. A healthier set of men than they are now, Mr. Corwin declares cannot be found anywhere.

A Natural Barometer.—I am not aware that been have ever been placed in the list of those creatures which are said to foretell the changes of weather, as many animals of the feathered and insect tribes are; but in my opinion they are foremost of the weather-wise. A nice observer, by looking at them in the early morning, during the working season, will very soon be able to form an opinion as to what the day will be, and that almost to a certainty; for they will sometimes appear sluggish and inactive, although the morning be very bright and showing every appearance for a fine day; but the sun soon becomes clouded, and rain follows. And again, the morning may be dull and cloudy, and sometimes rain may be falling, when they may be observed going out in considerable numbers, and as sure as this is seen, the day be comes bright and fair!

Millerism and the Next Presidency.—The Boston Herald says that on a recent occasion some quid nuncs had collected together at one end of a railroad car, and were warmly discussing the merits and chances of the prominent candidates for the next Presidency, when a gaunt solemn-visaged Millerite, walked towards the crowd, and exclaimed—"Gentlemen, you are all mistaken—the world is coming to an end —Jesus Christ will be the next President!"—On hearing this, a tall son of the Granite State, who was troubled with the infirmity of stuttering rose up, and with a furious gesture, exclaimed —"I'll b-b-bet you t-t-ten dollars New Hampshire doesn't go for him!"

John Dennison, a lad, was lately by an explosion of gunpowder, deprived of [illegible] plosion took place [illegible] Dennison is about [illegible] square, weighs three tons, and cost $3,500.

Missionaries.—Two Mormons are laboring on the Sandwich Islands, in companies of two, to convert the population, natives, foreigners, missionaries and all, to their faith. It is not a little worthy of note, that while in England and Scotland they have made converts by thousands, on Hawaii they have met with no success whatever.

Comparative Contributions of Catholics and Protestants for Missions.—In 1847, the Roman Catholic Church collected for its great institution, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, £165,743. That same year the Established Church of England and Ireland collected for missions, £170,201; the Dissenters of England for the same object £199,490; and the Protestants of other countries, £159,174. That is to say, Protestants paid more than three times as much for missionary purposes, as Catholics.

In due season we shall reap, if we faint not —Dr. Judson was at his station six years before he baptized a single convert. After three of these years had elapsed he was asked in view of the little apparent progress, what evidence he had of ultimate success. "As much," he replied, "as there is a God who will fulfil all his promises." This faith had not grasped a shadow. Thirty one years had elapsed since his first baptism, and now seventy churches, averaging one hundred members each, were exhibited.—*Miss. Advocate*

The Cincinnati *Nonpareil* speaks of one Giles Woodie in that city who is worth $200,000, and never took a newspaper. He wears but one suspender, and never was known to have but one button on his coat. He has left directions with the undertaker to use nails in stead of screws in his coffin, they are so much cheaper!

The Chilian Government are calling in all their currency to coin a new one, same as that in the U. S.—times and half times, quarter dollar, half dollar, dollars, (both gold and silver,) quarter eagles, half eagles, whole eagles, two eagles and ounces.

The correspondent of the Phila. *American Courier*, writing from the World's Fair, has the following: "The United States sends the most beautiful Carriage. I saw no English carriage like it, and I believe we are rather famous in that way." The carriage was sent by Mr John Aitman, of Philadelphia.

A singular error has occurred in the accounts of the late General Treasurer of Rhode Island. The Providence Journal says that he finds in his possession five thousand dollars, of which he has no account, which he is sure does not belong to him, and which must therefore belong to the State, to which he passes it over.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes us:—"No American can now get into Russia. The Russian embassador refuses to sign the passports of American travelers."

Frogs in Egypt.—Mrs. Loudon, in her 'Entertaining Naturalist,' a book for children and young persons, says, 'Frogs are generated in such numbers in Egypt, in the fields and meadows, that did not the storks devour them, they would overrun everything.' These storks are protected, and are so numerous that the fields are safe with them.'

A series of experiments have recently been made by order of the French Government, to ascertain the applicability of peat fuel for locomotives, and it is said that they have fully established its economy and singular power of producing steam.

The plank road from Brooklyn to Coney Island has been finished to within two miles of the latter place.

Under the new constitution of Maryland, ministers of religion are disqualified from holding office.

Six sevenths of the Roman Catholic priests in this country are foreigners.

The Claremont Eagle states that but one death has occurred in that town in the last two months. The population of the town is about 4000.

The buttonwood trees throughout the country, are nearly all destroyed or dying very fast.

A young woman in Manchester, England, aged 22, is the mother of nine children.

The house at Berlin where the celebrated philosopher Moses Mendelssohn resided, has just been purchased by the Jewish community of that city, for the purpose of *founding*, with the permission of the government, a school for orphan girls, without distinction of religious belief.

The members of the Baptist Church of Piscataway, whose place of worship was burned down a few months since, are again erecting a church edifice, for their accommodation.

From every part of our country—the West, the South, the North and the middle States—the papers speak in strong terms of the anticipated abundance of the crops. Cotton and wheat especially promise well. The barley, rye and oats will be heavy. Fruit of every kind has never appeared more plentiful.

A Temperance Church.—Dr. Tyng of New York, at a recent Anniversary, said that of the six hundred members of his church, he did not know a *single person* who either drank liquor, or offered it to others. And he never saw, in any of their dwellings, any of the paraphernalia of drinking.

A census proves the population of Switzerland to be 2,425,000; half a million less than that of the State of New York.

Paper is so scarce in Austria that printing offices are at a stand still, and newspapers are reduced in size.

In the London Times a Scotchman advertises for a person of intemperate habits to dwell with him. This is the first time we can call to mind any one finding it necessary to apply through the public prints for the agreeable companionship of a drunkard!

A correspondent of the New London Star writes that there is a man in East Haddam—a Mr. Emmons—who weighs *five hundred and thirty nine pounds*. This is about 100 pounds heavier than the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis was.—The writer adds, "he is of fine personal appearance, of elegant proportions, and said to be one of the best judges of horses in seventeen counties, besides being a great favorite of the ladies."

The Worcester Transcript says that for eleven days ending last Saturday, not a single death had occurred in that city. We doubt whether the like can be said of any other city of the same population in the Union.

THE UNION

Friday, July 18, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The New Postage Law went into operation on the 1st inst. Its provisions in part are as follows:—

Letters not exceeding half an ounce, and within 3000 miles, 3 cents prepaid, 5 cents not prepaid; and the same for every additional half ounce or part of one. Over 3000 miles, double these rates. Drop letters, 1 cent.

Weekly papers are free within the county where published. Out of the county the rates are as follows:

Fifty miles or under 5 cts. per quarter,			
Over 50 and less than 300	—10 cts.	payable	
300 "	1000—15 cts.	quarterly	
1000 "	2000—20 cts.	in	
2000 "	4000—25 cts.	advance.	
4000 "	30 cts.	"	

Transient newspapers, unsealed circulars, pamphlets, books, &c. not exceeding 2 lbs 1 cent for every ounce or part therof for 500 miles; from 500 to 1500 miles, 2 cents; from 1500 to 2500 miles, 3 cts.; from 2500 to 3500, 4 cts.; over 3500, 5 cts.; to be paid in advance. If unpaid, double those rates.

Magazines and similar periodicals, published quarterly or oftener, half the above rates, if paid quarterly in advance.

Shields, in jail at Newark, for robbing the store of A. L. Williams, requested a policeman to send him a pair of boots claimed to have been leit by him in a certain place in New York.—The boots were found, but the officer, on ripping the soles apart, found a number of saws, files, &c.—tools adapted to breaking jail. He probably expected to have worn the boots when captured, but was arrested too soon.

As we expected.—Shields and Thomas, confined in Newark jail, having been discovered in an attempt to break jail, have been removed to other cells, and well secured with fetters and chains, firmly fastened to the floor.

Shields is about 25, and it is said, commenced his career of crime at the age of 13. He married the woman now confined with him, as an accomplice. For a daring burglary, he was sentenced to 15 years' transportation. On his way to prison he killed an officer and escaped. was recaptured, broke jail and fled to this country—where he was arrested the first day after his first crime. We hope his criminal career is now ended.

"A Looker On," in the last *Gazette* reiterates the false and absurd assertion that "the laws of nature are immutable." As the writers for that journal do not know the meaning of the word immutable it becomes our duty to inform them. It means "that cannot be changed." God has the power, as acknowledged even by themselves, to change the laws of nature, consequently they can be changed, and are mutable and not immutable. The assertion is not only false, but absurd—for it is evidently nonsense to say that a Power can make laws which cannot be changed by the exertion of the same power. This is plain enough surely, and the writers aforesaid can have no excuse for again repeating the assertion, which has so often been proved untrue

The first number of the Bordentown Register a neutral weekly paper has been received. It being well filled with reading matter, and published in a large and thriving village, must we suppose, meet with ample support.

The foreigners or adopted citizens of Newark, have eight churches, viz 4 German Evangelical, 1 Scotch, 2 Irish Catholic, and 1 German Catholic.

The Elizabethtown Journal states that rioting and disorder, highly annoying to the citizens, and deeply disgraceful to the parties engaged, occurred there on the 5th inst. at the celebration of the colored people. The participants were white rowdies principally from Newark and Rahway. To prevent a recurrence in the evening, the military were notified to be on hand, which probably induced the b'hoys to keep out of harm's way.

Godey's Lady's Book for July has been on hand over a month, and has been well canvassed. Its entire contents are written by American ladies, most of them well known to fame—and is richly and appropriately embellished, with fine steel and colored engravings.

The July number of the International Magazine concludes the 3d volume and the 1st year of its publication—four numbers making a volume of near 600 large, closely printed pages. Its contents are original and selected articles from the best living English and American authors—and appropriately illustrated by fine wood engravings. We sell the numbers as issued for 22 cents each.

A rattlesnake mother, with nine rattles and ten eggs, each containing a perfect snake, was killed in Milton, Mass., lately, by the courage of two young ladies

Mr. Simeon Boutber, a wealthy citizen of Hanover county, Va., has been convicted of beating one of his slaves to death, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

Philosophical happiness is to want little and enjoy much; vulgar happiness is to want much and enjoy little.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Empire City arrived at New York from Chagres, on the 8th inst. with the California mails, $1,500,000 in gold, and 275 passengers.

The new buildings erected in San Francisco in the place of those destroyed by the fire are mere shanties. Many of their richest merchants were ruined by the fire, and will not start again—many went there poor, accumulated fortunes, lost all, and are now poor as at first, besides being disheartened and tobe worn.

The New Route to the Pacific, by way of Nicaragua is now complete. Two iron steamboats, which draw only 17 inches of water, when loaded with 300 passengers and freight, are now running on the Nicuragua lake and river, connecting the two oceans, with the exception of only 12 miles land carriage. The whole distance from the Atlantic port to the Pacific is 140 miles; 128 of it by steam. Steamships connect with each end, and the proprietors intend to run from New York to San Francisco in 23 days!

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The Collins steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, July 5th, in less than 10 days from Liverpool, with 4 days' later news.

The Cunard steamship Canada arrived at Boston last Tuesday afternoon, over 10 days from Liverpool, via Halifax, with 40 passengers and 3 days' later news.

June 24th, the World's Fair was visited by 68,374 persons, and near $30,000 was taken in for admission at the doors.

The most important intelligence is a slight decline in the price of cotton.

The Cunard steamship Europa, left Boston for Liverpool, via Halifax, last Wednesday, with 190 passengers, and $700 000 on account of the Mexican indemnity—mostly in American gold.

The U. S. mail steamship Hermann, for Southampton and Bremen, sailed from New York on Saturday afternoon with 93 passengers and 35',000 in specie.

The house of Isaac Miller, between Newark and Elizabethtown, was attempted to be entered last Wednesday morning, but the robbers were frightened away. About the same time several articles were stolen from C. H Earl's house near by. Same night, Wm. S. Baldwin's house in Clinton was broken into, but the thieves were frightened away before taking any thing.

Large ripe peaches, fine melons, figs and roasting ears of corn, are frequently arriving in New York by the steamers from Savannah and Charleston.

There will be an Eclipse of the sun on Monday morning, 28th inst. commencing in this section about half past 7 and ending after 9.

The bill to authorize the enlargement of the Erie canal has passed both Houses of the N. Y. Legislature. It passed the Assembly Wednesday, 81 to 36. The State has been divided into Congressional Districts, according to the new apportionment. The Legislature adjourned sine die, on Friday.

The damage done by the flood in the Upper Mississippi for a month past is greater than has been known heretofore For over three weeks the Levee at St. Louis has been submerged and all the stores on Front st. filled several feet with water. Meanwhile business has been suspended, the fastom lands above submerged; houses, an immense amount of fencing and a vast quantity of live stock been swept away; and the growing crops destroyed.

The diamonds worn by the Marchioness of Londonderry, at the Queen's costume ball, were of the value of £150,000, or $750,000!

In the town of Lunenburg, in Connecticut, there are now 48 persons who were living when the Declaration of Independence was made. Six of them are over 90 years old. The entire population of the town is but 1,300.

The two foremasts of the screw steamship City of Manchester are formed of tubular iron of great strength and her standing rigging of wire rope.

The venerable Dr. Nott, now in the 97th year of his age, was present at the celebration at Hartford, Ct., on the 4th inst., and closed the services in the church by pronouncing the benediction.

Professor Dick, of Edinburg, has pronounced an opinion that hydrophobia is purely a work of imagination.

A State Convention of colored persons has been called in Indiana, "to consult as to the propriety of emigration, and to elect delegates to a National Convention." It is to be held at Indianapolis on the 1st of August next. The Sentinel newspaper, of that place, says, "If they determine to emigrate to Liberia, they determine in favor of their own freedom and the independence of their posterity. If they determine to remain in this country, they decide in favor of slavery and degradation."

The Savannah *Georgian* has hoisted the Buchanan flag for the next Presidency.

Sample.—The "penny wise and pound foolish" policy which many persons adopt, illustrated. A man in Saybrook, Canada, recently had a *farm for sale*, and was advised to have it advertised in the papers as usual in such cases. He said he 'could not afford it.' The farm was soon after sold for $1,500; the purchasers bought "*on speculation*," paid $2,000 advertising, and shortly afterwards sold the same farm for $2000; what think you?

"Mary," has been a stewardess in the Black Ball Line of Liverpool Packet ships for twenty years, during which time she has crossed one hundred and thirty six times.

A land of liberty is a land of newspapers; had rather have newspapers without a government, said Jefferson, than a government without newspapers.

As this is the season for bathing and the salt water on the New Jersey coast, it becomes all customers to the rusty deep to be a little watchful of the voracious monsters therein. Last week, we learn through the Bridgeton Pioneer, that a party from that place went on an excursion to the Brest water for the purpose of catching blackfish. While engaged in this sport they caught a large female shark, measuring nine feet and four inches in length, and supposed to weigh near four hundred pounds. Upon arriving at the wharf they dissected this monster of the deep, and found within her stomach a quantity of bones and a man's lace boot—Three of the bones were in a perfect state of preservation, and were pronounced by competent judges to be the ribs of a human being.—*Newark Daily.*

The shipwrecks in Great Britain during the past year appear, by official returns, to have been six hundred *and sixty eight* sailing vessels and four propelled by steam—about two per day. But the proportion of steam to sailing vessels is much greater than the disasters of each. Navigation by steam is thus proved a great deal the safer. Probably there is an equal difference in favor of railroad travel and that by coaches.

Bell's Life in London recently stated that a lady had lost no less than £20,000 at the Races. *The Limerick "Chronicle" says the lady is the only* daughter of the poet Lord Byron, "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart."

Ants are easily destroyed by pouring lime water into their abodes, or by covering their haunts an inch thick with sand. Also, if jalap, mixed with sugar, is placed in their way, they will eat it with eagerness, and will be destroyed. Camphor placed in cupboards and in drawers will prevent their intrusion therein.

A specimen of wool has been exhibited in Binghampton, grown from a Merino sheep, at Morris, Otsego county. It is from a year's growth only, yielding 21¼ lbs.

"The man who never loved a pretty woman, was lately seen by some Greenlanders, going round the North Pole, an icicle a yard long hanging to his mustachean and a sharp nor'easter after him, whistling, 'O never fall in love.'"

The best reason a merchant can give for not advertising, is, that by refusing to let the public know that he has goods to sell, he is not subjected to the expense of employing clerks to assist in selling them.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

Bargains.—If you wish to get good bargains, buy of people that advertise. The increased amount of custom which a *judicious* system of advertising offers to shopkeepers in a store, enables the proprietors to sell at smaller profits than those can afford to who have an accidental customer now and then.

A relative of Bushe's not remarkable for his Hindoo ablutions, once applied to him for a remedy for a sore throat.

"Why, said Bushe gravely, fill a pail with water as warm as you can bear it till it reaches up to your knees; then take a pint of oat meal and scrub your legs with it for a quarter of an hour."

"Why, hang it! man," interrupted the other, "this is nothing more than *washing one's feet.*"

"Certainly, my dear John," said he, "I do admit it is open to *that objection.*"

Soon after the Revolutionary war, a brave Yankee officer, a former captain in the service, happened to be at St. Petersburg, in Russia, and while there was invited to dine at the table of a distinguished merchant. There was a large number of guests at the table, and among the rest an English lady, who was anxious to appear as one of the 'knowing ones.' On understanding that an American was sitting near her, she expressed to one of her friends a determination to quiz him. She fastened upon him like a tigress, making numerous inquiries touching our habits, customs, dress, manners, modes of life, education, amusements, etc. To all these queries the officer gave courteous answers, which seemed to excite the curiosity of all but the exception of the lady herself. She was determined *not* to be satisfied, and went on: 'Have the rich people in your country any carriages?—for I suppose there are *some* who call themselves rich.' 'My residence,' replied the captain, 'is in a small town upon an island where there are but few carriages kept; but in the larger towns and cities on the main land there are quite a number maintained, suited to our republican manners.' 'Indeed!' replied his fair questioner, in a tone which was both interrogative and exclamatory; 'I can't fancy where you find coachmen: I shouldn't think the Americans knew *how* to drive a coach.' 'We find no difficulty on *that* account, Madam,' calmly rejoined the captain; 'we can have plenty of drivers by sending to England for them.' 'To England!' exclaimed the lady, speaking very quickly; 'I think the Americans ought to drive the English, instead of the English driving the Americans.' 'We did madam, in the late war,' rejoined the officer; 'but since the peace, we have generally driven our *self-check* Companions, who is more 'quizzing' of our American during the dinner. He waited in vain, like Sam Weller in 'Bardell vs. Pickwick,' for the next question.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!! PESIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice.* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prestedip from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's *own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.* See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Wm. Pierson, Esq. Sheriff of Essex county, $17,00; Mary C. F. Randolph, 5,00; P. T. Barnum, 'New York, 2,00; Van Nostrand & Turret, do. 1,50; Robert Sears, do. 1,50; Mrs. Mars, 2,56; Jane Runyon, 2,00; Corra Drake, Scotch Plains, 1,55; Mr. Bridges, do. 1,50; Reune Runyon, New Market, 1,50; J. S. Townsend, do. 1,50; G. W. DeBruyn Kops, Washington Valley, 1,50; Asa'h. Mundy, do. ,75; The Stand, 1,25; J. Pound, 1,00; Abm Runyon, 1,00; J. Q. Adams, Mount Bethel, ,50; C. Jones, ,50.

Dr. Johnson, to ridicule some fallacious reasoning, wrote the following indecorous lines:

> If a man who turnips cries,
> Cry not when his father dies,
> 'Tis a sign that he had rather
> Have a turnip than his father.

'Why don't you put on a clean shirt?' said a swell the other night to his companion; 'then the girls will smile upon you as they do upon me.' 'Everybody can't afford to wear a clean shirt every day as you can,' was the reply.—'Why not!' said white collar. 'Because,' said soiled collar, *'everybody's mother is not a thief woman.'*

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by Rev. Thomas McCarroll, Daniel G. Terry to Eunice Waldron, both of Plainfield.

On the 6th inst. James Gale to Catharine A. *Leffy*, both of Elizabethtown.

In Somerville, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Abm. Messler, D. D., Mr. James H. Dewitt, of Newark, to Miss Alletta E., daughter of William J. Hedges, Esq.

On the 2d inst. Wm. Rhodes to Josephine Clevinger. On the 3d inst. John E. Walker to Marriet Ann Martin McLean,—all of Rahway.

DIED.

In Morristown, on Tuesday morning, 1st inst. of palsy, Mr. Samuel Green, aged 65 years.

In New York city, June 30th, Ann Eliza, wife of Pinkham Mosher, formerly of Plainfield, aged 43 years. Her remains were brought to New Market for interment.

At Rockaway, Morris County, on Saturday, *the 5th inst., of consumption,* Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, wife of L. A. Chandler, Esq., and second daughter of Dr. John D. and Agnes Jackson, aged 26 years and 14 days.

A MAGAZINE FOR YOUTH.
A new volume of
THE MENTOR
COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF JULY.
The July number is embellished with
A Splendid Steel Engraving,
AS A FRONTISPIECE.
IT IS ONE OF SARTAIN'S BEST MEZZOTINTS.

During the past year the publishers have MORE than fulfilled their promise, giving seven Handsome Steel Engravings, a great variety of fine Wood Engravings, and two pieces of Music; besides sustaining the high reputation of *the Literary Department of the Magazine*, under the direction of its experienced editor.

The Publishers thus refer to what they have done, as Proofs of what they will do in the coming year:—they will be determined to make the succeeding number better than the one before it, if possible.

They will endeavor to make "Mentor" still more excellent and beautiful. Engravings, and occasionally them with choice contributions from the best writers.

The Contents will be chiefly *original*. The editor, being a resident of the city, will devote himself entirely to his supervision.

"This excellent Magazine, for youth, well deserves the praise which it receives from every quarter."—*Union (N. Y.) Messenger.*

TERMS.—One Dollar a year, invariably in advance. Six copies for $5—thirteen copies for $10,—twenty one copies for $15,—twenty eight copies for $20,—sixty copies to one address for $40. Single Nos. 10 cents.

BOUND VOLUMES.—The first two volumes are neatly bound, and for sale at $1 25. Persons sending us $6, shall receive the Mentor for the coming year and the bound volumes, which can be sent by mail, as a small present.

All letters must be postpaid.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Postage on this magazine, 100 miles, when paid *quarterly in advance*, 1 cent—over 500 and under 1500 miles, 2 cents.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement will be entitled to one magazine one year without an exchange.

STAVELY & McILLA Publishers
No 12 Pear Street, Philadelphia.

Imported Stock For Sale
AN *IMPORTED AFRICAN BOAR and SEVEN PIGS*, of a superior breed —price $100—for sale by
NATHAN VAIL.
Plainfield, July 7th, 1851.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At the Old Stand of
De BULLMAN.
D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that the public is generally that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crapes and Berege DeLaines.
ALPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.
SILKS plain black, Gentzelly yes wide and heavy
GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.
MUSLINS, bleached and brown.
TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Diapers.
GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.
Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds and Kentucky jeans. 70,000 yards Bonnet and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.
I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil-cloth Carpetings, green and 1yd to 1 1-2 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $35 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortme t, Window Shades &c. &c. Coins, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly approached.
April 26, 1851.

Turc Satins,
JUST received, 6 pieces of Turc Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.
May 19, 1851.

Watts' Nervous Antidote,
ALSO,
Phalon's Improved Magic Hair Dye.
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,
FOR SALE by the Subscriber,
June 18 1m P. M. FRENCH.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co
134 *WILLIAM STREET,*
NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of every Variety of
Lamps, Chandeliers,
Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c
April 14, 1851.—6m

DR. E. DAYTON,
Surgeon-Dentist,
Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on
Main st. 2d house below Webster & March's Store.
June 28, 1851.

Just Received,
A FEW Extra Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality, by sale by D. BULLMAN.

How Natural!

WHEN a person can have home made Cream & Sponge Cake, at a very natural rate, (Cream 8 pence per quarter, & in very natural lots, (from 1 to 100 cakes) and Cakes 1 penny each, and Cream Cakes, Jumbles, Singing in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy mens good sugar 8 c very low price, and good tea for 8s. per lb. how very natural! and the latter really how natural! for Brighams, Clarks, Ventings, Clothing, Chambers, Lewis and Delaneys, dresses and Stockings, furnishes a natural independent for persons to buy just as naturally. Natural—how natural. FRENCH & RUNYON.
May 12, 1850.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.
April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

STRAY COW.
STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on Wednesday, June 25th, a RED COW, with no marks, about 8 years old, middling size, short horned some. Any one giving information of said cow will be reasonably rewarded. BENJAMIN PYATT.

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, N. J. June 30th, 1851.

S Boyden, J. D. Myers,
Theodore Brokaw, Bridget Neril,
John F. Bolmer, Ezra Peney,
Mathew Connet, 2, Charles Pelletier,
Rebecca Cole, William I. Prius,
Mrs. E. A. Cox, Nathaniel Pemberton,
Wm. Campbell, John D. Putnail,
Wm. M. Clark, Asa Randolph,
Miss Mary Ensworth, Edward S Runyon,
Jonathan Dolbier, Henry R. Shotwell,
Anne Freeney, Harrison Steward,
Mrs. Nancy Frazee, David Smalley,
Miss Caroline Huneyman, Aaron B. Satsel,
Frances Hill, Miss Carnevia States,
Mary Hearty, Mr. Andrew Shotwell,
Bridget Hough, Joseph Stillman,
Ellen Hough, Aaron Stiles, 2,
Sarah Hough, A. A. Stiles,
Mr. E. Howe, John Tichenor,
William M. Lennon, Jacob Tingley,
Aaron Lyons, Robert Woodland,
John Lutz, Henry Welle,
Garret Monfort, Warren Weed,
Jer'h Moulton, R Warren,
atharine Molden, James Yang.

LEWIS CRAIG, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post Office, South Plains, N. J. for quarter ending June 30, 1851.

Charles E. Burrows, Edwin Y. Gager,
Monsieur Louis Baillot, Edwin Gager, 2,
Joseph Bant, John Long,
Harriet J. Cleaver, 2, Edward Mear,
Mrs. Ellen Clark, Samuel Pierce,
Henry Evans, Peter Seiner,
H. A. Guild, Catharine Shotwell,
McWilliam.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. P. M.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
IF the person who took a piece of goods from a certain store in Plainfield (without leave or license) on Wednesday, June 18th, should feel inclined to return it soon, it will be received without exposing the name to the community; otherwise the individual will instantly be made known, but probably held to answer the demands of the law in such cases.
Plainfield, June 25, 1851.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Plainfield, and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman and I. Pruden, opposite the mansion road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.
LAING & WEBSTER.
May 5, 1851.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the *Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co.*, where you may call and inspect every made clothing of every style and description, as cheap and as good, of cheaper and better than elsewhere; thereby saving all unnecessary expense. We also have constantly on hand a choice and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which we make up to order at short notice. A good fit is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailors' trimmings at a low price—also constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., in fact everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Friends, will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere and consider for yourselves?

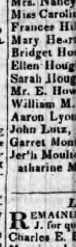
Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.,
Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.
Plainfield, May 26, 1851.

Compound Tomato Pills,
ALSO, LEE'S PILLS and Cook's Family Pills, equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap by M. F. CUSHING.
Johns, 1851.

Superior Scented Soap,
IN 1-4 lb. Bars, for sale very cheap by
June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

M'Alister's All-Healing
OINTMENT.



For the cure of
Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quinsy Sore Throat, Ague, Headache, &c
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Looking Glasses—A Large number
JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each
D. BULLMAN.

STRAYED
FROM the Subscriber, A YEARLING HEIFER. Deep Red, with white stripe on the face, no horns. Any person finding said Heifer and delivering her to the subscriber, shall be amply rewarded.
Warren, June 21, 1851. EDWARD DEANE

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,
No. 99 Bowery, New York.
EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.
Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets,	3 & 4s.
Imperial do	10 & 11s.
Brussels carpets, 1st & 2d,	
Tapestry do	2 & 12s
Venetian do	2, 3 & 4s.
Floor Mats,	2, 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap	
Common Carpets,	2 to 4s.
English Druggets,	3s. 6d. to 6s.
Floor Oil cloths,	3 to 4s.
Foot do.	2 yards wide,
English do do	3 yards wide,
Tufted hearth rugs,	20c.
Axminster do	40c.
Window shades,	8 to 40s.
Check matting,	4-4 to 6-4
Stair Rods,	6, 8 & 10s.
Table Oil Cloths,	3c.

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 99 Bowery New York.
Jan. 25, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.
Van Nostrand & Terrett,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NO. 123 FULTON STREET,
Next door below Nassau st.,
Offers for sale the largest assortment of
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,
To be found in the City.
—ALSO—
Theological, School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as to leave in the city.
Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. may13.

None the Worse for the Change.
Again we say
What every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and gentlemen, please give us a call.
April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.
HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.
No. 347 Broadway,
(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES,
a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barages,
Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant De Laines and Barage De Laines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Towelings and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Toilet, Table and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving their attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of *Mourning and Half Mourning Goods* which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND their cravats, warps, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there, than at Gents' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY will be promptly executed, as it as directed, and the *Goods always Warranted*

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

Professor A. C. Barry's
TRICOPHEROUS,
OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, flutterings of the heart, muscles and intestines, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation there is no such word as fail. The first Journals in America, and men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing contusions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice in consequence as well as efficacy. Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The numerous spurious imitations, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 cents less than the price of any other preparation of the kind now in use. The demand is constant with the hair and the skin, (embracing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament,) in which each bottle is enclosed, is a worth its weight in gold.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,
Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,
IMPERIAL CATARAH SNUFF.
Tanner's German Ointment,
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING

CEMENT, 15 shillings a barrel,
THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel, by
Sept. 9, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

Humbug—something new!

THE Subscriber would say to the friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, the Philadelphia and the North American Chemical Soap. Field, both great labor saving articles in washing, untreated and no injury clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using this fluid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. The above recommendation of the above articles is a truth; those who have tested them approve them much. Try one—yes, try both.

Just so! I polished writing the above and related my verses, I am lying on my sheepskin mattress, in clean and elegant plaids and figured DeLaines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully solicited.

Plainfield, Sept. 30, 1851. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective pieces, which are often unconscious of its existence, and the unconsciousness of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth are perfectly inserted in sets or from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved styles; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms reasonable. Call at all times at House or Office.

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad on Mondays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 208 Broad st. on Tuesdays and Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. T. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.
Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
TAKE NOTICE,
THAT the notes and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. ELISHA RUNYON.
Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

House to Let.
Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 3-4ths of an acre of Land. The House is a comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms. None but those of strictly temperate need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day is wanted. An excellent place for a family who would like to be settled. Apply to JOHN RADGLEY,
Chesnut Hill, June 28, 1851.—tf

Hudson River
Hosiery and Glove Store,
273 (old No. 255½) Greenwich Street,
Two Doors above Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of Wholesale and Retail of English, German, and domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's under garments suited to every season, knitting and tidy cot on, wool en yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,
Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, Figured Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for cuffs, Lace Capes, Veils, Ruffles, Thread Laces, Edgings, Needle work Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Lace all widths, black silk Lace trimming, GLOVES of every description, dress buttons Trimmings, and a *variety of other fancy articles.*

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest prices. Patronage respectfully solicited.

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN.
April 26, 1851 273 Greenwich-st New York.
my26 3m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Summer Arrangement;
Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (25 miles) to White House, N. J reducing the staging between the termini and *Easton* to 25 miles, and *Schooley's Mountain* to 12 miles.

This fine leaves New York by steamboat Red racket *Pier No.1* North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st. as per schedule.

Leave New York,
By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M.; 1 (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. foot of Courtland-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3) A. M.	5 40	A.M. 1.40 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	6 10	1.50
Somerville,	4 30	6 06	2.06
Bowed Brook,	4 50	6 30	2.25
Plainfield,	5.30	6 35	2.35
Rahway,	6 50	6 50	2.50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10 30	3 15
Elizabthport,	7.50	10 45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York, to convey passengers to Bloomsbury, Lebanon, Whitehouse, and Mauch Chunk, Pequa and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Bricktown, Longpass New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. Passengers for the above stages will be delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Putty the Blood.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines; such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying post ure, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious Ingredients,

And are presumed to taste and smell, and mild in their operation, and will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the merit of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great medical counsellor, 'Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland,' and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at his German Medicine Store. The bitter Mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and experience by the great inventor, now known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for all *Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and unanswerable confirmation of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effect and the same happy results, which the immortal inventor indicated and intended, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possess the great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in their worst form. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years. We can but say, call at the German Store and see him; you will pronounce his case a sad one

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Mem, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Diseases of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhœa*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and used the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken a variety of *Liver* bottles, and never have derived more benefit from the experiment than we do. Several previous years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our family physicians."

The More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I had carefully tried my medicine, and German Bitters is by the first place upon a daughter, she having a severe spell of sickness. Thy "Hoofland's German Bitte s" had such effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try them myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to my digestive and nervous system. Last fall I had a very severe spell of the Dysentery, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. Thy Bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I suffered, and gave me general health as the system, I consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever saw, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 5 Jennings's Row, Callowhill, above Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases, no one can doubt, if they use it in time. It will act specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle etc. *Purchase none without these marks of genuineness, and avoid all Counterfeits.*—OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL ADVICE Green gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot.

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Hoofland's Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 276 Race Street,) Philadelphia. For sale by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power.

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2,00.
For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.
April 15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall or ringbone, thoroughpin, saddle galls, cuts or wounds, poll-evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG in Somerville by Calver Hancklow. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for sprains and rheumatic affections; in man as well as beast.

Jan. 24, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices. Now selling off at I. S. DUNHAM & CO's.
Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs.

Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by R. BULLMAN.

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's

worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a gr at part of the labor of washing, for sale by M F CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 8 shillings a gallon, and Cheese as in abundance, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that one can want or do anything with, taken in exchange for Goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.
Sept. 17, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Cure.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by A. Sherman, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by the Gastric Juice, the digestive Juice.

☞ Mail a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours out of the stomach.*

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion, no conversion of food into blood itself, or sent itself out. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which in long bed tic especial wonder of the dairy. The curding or milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will coagulate 300 times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "One part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food. Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid may be prepared by the Gastric Juice may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, are *softened, changed, and digested in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states it more fully, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was previously afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Wyman, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "it is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them in no wise *different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simmons, a great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lea and Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chimical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from the dead, as well as from the calf, "by artificial digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most unparalleled effects, *in cases of Debility, Indigestion, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but an honest statement has already been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These are merely specimen cases, and the cures are not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint and Jaundice, and to avoid the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A *Single Bottle* will prove its wonderful power, and only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly specific in the cure of Nausea, Vomiting, the Sugarcoat of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Dowsiness of Spirits, Despondency, Indigestion, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,
Sent by Mail free of Postage.

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Agent is also prepared in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, free of Postage, for the Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. *Every* package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by responsible dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,
Pectoral Expectorant,
Pulmonary Liniment,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture
Nervine,
Vermifuge,
Depurative Syrup,
Heart Corrector,
Humor Corrector,
Cough & Cathar. Pills
Female Pills,
Female Specifics
Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver labeling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES
ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on his method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.

This Book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions it gives for the care and education of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this Book have passed through the press, and the sale continues unchecked.

For sale by S. B. FITCH & CO. 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis of the Agents.
April 8, 1851.

SASH!

THE Subscriber having removed to the factory formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, on Somerset street, will be happy to receive orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithful care to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Prudon's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.
April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 John Street, up stairs

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jas. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles—Richards's Grooveis, and other Needles; Pearl Buttons,—Comb,—Steel and Gold Pens—Spool and Ball Cotton—Slay Bindings—Tape—Hooks & Eyes,—Thimbles,—Scissors,—Pocket knives, &c. &c.

RICH'D RICHARDS.
Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods.
No. 4 John st. (up stairs) N. Y., and
May 26, 1850—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

38 Liberty Street, New York.
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons; a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes of all Kinds, Tarletons and Illusion laces
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Crape, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and Chemisets.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and plain linen Cambric Hdfs
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hdfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.
All will find it to their advantage to call before they will make purchasing themselves.
Feb 10, 1851.—6m

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, causes the system to throw off Bilious and Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy ever offered for those who have numbness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, very good for Nervous Debility, Sick Headache, &c. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for *Dyspepsia* that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.
Prepared by Cain&Gold. M. F. CUSHING.
Nov. 19, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield as well as Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Morinoes, De Laines, Prints, one inch Flannels, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Satinet and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Remember, I. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st., Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

AARON H. BEAN.

39 Water-street and 8 Coenties Slip,

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

HAS *for sale* from the United States Bonded Ware House, 'till the varieties of Dry Goods Sale Business, together with different brands of Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St Croix Rum; Madeira, Sherry and Port, of high medium and of low grades of Brandies and other Wines, all of which are offered at their fair market value, according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time.

Brandies—Otard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00 to 3 50 gall
" Pinet, Castellon & Co.	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Leger Freres	1 90 to 3 00 "
" Hennessey	2 00 to 3 50 "
" J. S. Godard	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Reveire	1 35 to 1 55 "
" P. Seignette	1 35 to 1 40 "
" Alex. Seignette	1 25 to 1 30 "
" P. Guinard	1 25 to 1 35 "
" Rasseau	1 30 to 1 40 "
" J. J. Dupuy	1 10 to 1 20 "
Gin—Swan	1 00 to 1 05 "
" Pine Apple	1 00 to 1 05 "
" Cologne	1 30 to 1 50 "
" Hope	1 35 to 1 05 "
" Plymouth Eagle	95 to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey	1 75 to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum	1 60 to 2 25 "
" St. Croix "	95 to 1 05 "
Madeira Wine $	75, 90, 100, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Champagne	8$, 1,00, 1,25, 1 50 to 3 50 "
Port	8$, 1,00, 1,25, 1 50 to 3 50 "
Champagne	$ 7,50, $10, $11, $12 to $14 50 "

and other even cheaper wines.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper city reference will be cheerfully complied with.

Merchants or hotel keepers at any distance may refer to a person residing their goods just ordered, hereby the necessity of stating explicitly what they desire as regards quality and price, and if for Brandy and Gin, whether of Holland or low proof.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF THE
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
OF NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company, (believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscriber. The Annual Statement of the Co. for 1850, exhibits a clear gain during the past year of $292,124, 14 cts. Further information showing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it. WEBSTER & MARSH.
Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

ANDREW M. WEBSTER,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE—No. 163 MARKET STREET,
May 13, 1850. NEWARK N. J.

New Goods.

BROCHE Royal Pieces 8 yards wide, for sale at 75 cts. A good assortment of Shawls.
Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

The Best Investment for Old Age
Much Recommended to the Comfortable.
THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Premium Fund, in addition to the principle of Mutual Insurance, thus establishing the first in point of security, and the most reliable in Life insurance—absolute security.

It insures lives for one or more years, or for the whole of life. Persons can effect an insurance on their own lives or wives on the lives of their husbands, free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing absolute

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons insuring on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution,

Without incurring any Personal Liability what ever.

Premiums are payable quarterly semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles M. Connolly,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold,
John A. Loquiser,	Wash. R. Vermilye,
William Tucker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward S. Clark,
P. C. Van Schaick,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Francis T. Luquer,	B. R. Winthrop.
John J. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whittemore,
Richard P. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. B. Althause,
Jacob Harsen,	Elisha Riggs.

FREDERICK SHELDON, *President.*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*

J. EADIE, Jr., *Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by
ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*
September 10, 1850.

Great Bargains.
Cheap Goods Forever.

Come young, come old, come short, come tall
I. S. DUNHAM & CO.
Goods on our counter now to lie,
To suit the mind, to please the eye;
We paid the cash to buy them cheap,
We'll sell them right to sell a heap;
Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Cords,
The newest styles New York affords;
Delaines and Gaiters, Calicoes too,
Colors of which we'll warrant true.
Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats and Shoes;
And all the goods which men do use;
Together with a good supply
Of Groceries of which we'll buy;
A class of men we'll live with us,
And twice a year make quite a fuss,
To go to Brunswick with their trade,
Of Goods and Groceries to purchase,
We'll sell to these and all the rest,
For cheapest sum what suits them best.
With Brunswick prices we'll compete,
And she shall tremble in the heat!
So come and see, come short, come tall,
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCK ET ESCULAPIUS, or, Every one his own Physician! It is entirely new, and will appeal to all as a most engeavings, showing private diseases in every shape and form, and the symptomsand of the general five system.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that no person need suffering from secret disease, need no more become a victim to Quacks, as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself without hindrance to business or the knowledge of his most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general vou ine of private disease, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on the errors of youth, and other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending to our five cents en-lo-sed in a letter will receive one copy of this book. By mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, "DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street. PHILADELPHIA, Pa."

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases as described in any of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day betw en 9 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)
Dec 17, 1850.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the shop in Ex-change Alley, in the rear of Titsworth. Dunn & Co's Store, formerly occupied by Pinkham Mosher, on the first floor.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is *not all* times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well, as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. To we gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.
April 21, 1851.—tf

Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects —— Emanuel Lyon, inventor and proprietor of the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, PLANTS, FLIES, FLEAS, and insects on plants. Also, FALL for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON. ☜

Price, Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure us in domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whose he has received testimony of its efficacy.

WEBSTER & MARSH.
Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.
☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. 4y20.

New Goods.

E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly C. D. & E. B. TITSWORTH,

HAS commenced his Store next door to Plain Dealer, and opposite Dent. & Hubbard's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and new customers with a good assortment of Goods at the lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves, as we are determined to sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.
April 8, 1850. E. B. TITSWORTH.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber has leased for a term of years the well known and popular Hotel, the

CONGRESS HALL,

Situated in the centre of the village, and directly opposite the Congress Spring, and will open it for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June next. The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished throughout, and no pains will be spared to render it a desirable place of resort for those who may favor it with their patronage.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS SPRING,

and will keep a constant supply of the water on hand at the Hotel, and at the Spring, for the accommodation of those who may wish to use it.

The Congress Spring is the property of the State, and is the only one which is owned by the State. The water is pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be the best Mineral Water in the United States, and is highly recommended for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, &c.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS PARK,

which is in front of the Hotel and Spring, and contains a fine Pavilion for Dancing, Bowling Saloon, Fountains, Flowers, Shrubbery, &c. &c.

The Subscriber has also leased the

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,

which is connected with the Congress Spring, and contains a large number of Baths, with every convenience for bathing.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL STABLES,

which are large and commodious, and will be kept in the best manner.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL GARDEN,

which is large and extensive, and will be supplied with every variety of vegetables and fruits in season.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL BOWLING SALOON,

which is one of the largest and best in the United States.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL BILLIARD ROOM,

which is large and commodious, and contains two of the best Billiard Tables in the United States.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL BAR,

which will be supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL BARBER SHOP,

which will be supplied with every convenience for the accommodation of those who may favor it with their patronage.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL BOOK STORE,

which will be supplied with the best Literature of the day.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL FANCY STORE,

which will be supplied with every variety of Fancy Goods.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL SHOE STORE,

which will be supplied with every variety of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL MILLINERY STORE,

which will be supplied with every variety of Millinery Goods.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

which will be supplied with the best Daguerreotype Apparatus, and the Proprietor will be in attendance to take Likenesses.

The Subscriber has also leased the

CONGRESS HALL BATHING HOUSE

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 29. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1851. Whole number 757.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all her duties will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, lately occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on as reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and a community terrified by New Arrivals, is resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

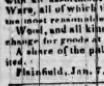
And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

MANNING VERMEULE,



HAT MANUFACTURER,
Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the lowest reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity.

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued, and will work by prompt attention to obtain he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be accommodated with as fine a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

THANKFUL for past favors, we more near call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have just received, consisting of Men's Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys' do. full assortment.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late. I. S. DUNHAM & CO

Sept. 17, 1850.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two or three Silk Damask Carpets very suitable for Halls, Dining and Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs. Wash and Bed Stands, Bedsteads, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in this place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

IS now opened, and may be found in the BRICK BUILDING in Front st., nearly opposite the Post Office, where the Ladies and the public generally, will find a superior and splendid assortment of New and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

Both Fancy and Staple; suitable for the season, consisting of a great variety, such as Bareges, Barage De Laines Silk Tishues, Crape De Laines, plain figured and changeable Silks, Ginghams, Prints, Gl ves, Parasols, &c. &c. We can't begin to name half of them. It is unnecessary for us to mention the Fancy Articles as we have them and are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor us with a call.

We have also a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting, together with every article necessary for a gentleman's complete suit. One of the firm being an experienced cutter will personally superintend that department, so that a complete suit or any part thereof can be furnished at short notice and warranted to fit. We don't like to talk much about goods, as we trust by quick sales, small profits, and prompt attention to business to secure a share of the public patronage.

ROCAP & SHEPPARD.

Plainfield, April 15, 1851.

ROOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assert that, unrivalled as it already is, preeminent among its sale, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of supplying an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them, so honorably, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in so benewal.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1850. 43 1y

From the Ingoldsby Legends.

The Cardinal's Curse.

The Cardinal rose with a dignified look,
And called for his candle, his bell, and his book.
In holy anger and pious grief
He solemnly cursed that rascally thief!
He cursed him at board, he cursed him in bed,
From the sole of his foot to the crown of his head;
He cursed him in sleeping,—that every night
He should dream of the Devil, and wake in a fright;
He cursed him in eating, he cursed him in drinking;
He cursed him in coughing, in sneezing, in winking;
He cursed him in sitting, in standing, in lying;
He cursed him in walking, in riding, in flying;
He cursed him living, he cursed him dying!
Never was heard such a terrible curse;
But what gave rise
To no little surprise
Nobody seemed one penny the worse!

The Boy and the Tiger.

The following account is by the Rev. Mr. Lacroix, an excellent missionary at Calcutta:

"Bees are very numerous in India—but they are not kept there as they are here, in hives;—for they store up their honey in hollow trees in the forests and jungles. But although it is difficult to enter these wooded places—and those who do so, are in great danger from serpents and savage beasts—there are many poor men who get their living by gathering and selling the wild honey. Now, a few months before Mr. Lacroix wrote his letter, four of these men, and a boy eleven years old, went from one of the stations of the London Missionary Society, for this purpose. They got into a boat, and rowed into an inlet of a river, where the banks on both sides were grown all over with high trees and thick shrubs, which formed a part of what is called, in India, a jungle. When they came to the place where they intended to land, the men jumped on shore, and left the boy to take care of the boat while they were gone after the honey. As the tide was running then out of the creek, in a little while the boat was left dry on a bank of deep mud. The sun was hot, and the place was very silent, as the boy sat quietly in the boat, looking about him, and wishing that the men would come back; when, lo! all at once, the poor little fellow stared and started as he saw a very large tiger standing upon the bank just above the boat, looking right down upon him with his great glaring eyes! You may fancy how he felt as he beheld the savage beast first fix his fierce look upon him, and then crouch and crawl along the ground, preparing to spring and make him his prey.

"The boy was very much frightened, as you may suppose, but he had his wits about him; and therefore, without losing a moment, he crept under the deck of the boat—for fortunately the boat *had* a deck. But no sooner had he entered his hiding place, than down came the tiger at one great leap; and such was the force with which he sprang, that one of his legs went right through the deck, and got jammed in between the planks, just over the place where the boy lay.

"Without loss of time, and with wonderful presence of mind, the little fellow snatched hold of a rope which was lying near him, and twisting it quickly around the tiger's leg, he tied it firm, and held it fast. Not understanding this treatment, and never having been trained, like a dog, to give his paw to boy or man, the ferocious creature groaned and tugged, and tried in every way to get his leg out; but the boy knew well that the only chance of saving his own life was to keep the rope firm, and therefore he held it as fast as he could. After twisting and turning and pulling for a long time, without getting away from the boy, the tiger was quite cowed, and laid himself quietly down on the deck.—Now you may suppose how the poor boy must have felt, as he peeped up through the broken deck, and saw the red eyes and the great jaws of this fierce monster.

"But at last, the boney gatherers having finished their work in the jungle, made their appearance upon the bank. Seeing the tiger lying upon the deck of their boat, they at once concluded that he had killed and gobbled up the boy, and that he was now getting a quiet nap after his dinner. They therefore raised a great shout, which so frightened the beast, that he made one more desperate tug; and as the boy this time was not quite so watchful as he had been before, the tiger jerked out his leg from the hole, and leaped clean off the boat. Fortunately, he jumped right into the deep mud; and as he was floundering about and trying to get out of it, the four men rushed down upon him, and with great sticks which they happened to have in their hands, they laboured away with all their might at his head, till they first stunned and then killed him.

"How glad they were when they saw the boy, who they thought had been killed and eaten by the tiger, quietly creeping out from under the deck safe and sound, you may easily suppose; for he was the son of one of the men, and a nephew of another."

In closing this account, Mr. Lacroix observes:—"Young people! what an excellent thing is presence of mind, especially in time of danger! with it many have saved their own lives or lives of others; and if such presence of mind was found in a heathen child, how much more should christian people, young and old, have of it, who, when in danger, have a kind Father and a faithful God to look to—a God who watches over them, and who, if they put their trust in Him, will never leave, never forsake them!"

It is easier to take counsel than to give it.—Wise men think they do not need it, and fools will not have it.

Look for great things, expect great things, and work for great things, and great things will surely be accomplished.

The just man will flourish in spite of envy.

Competition on the Sea.—"Everything now conspires to render speed as indispensable to success on sea as on land. By the aid of steam we have, intelligence within two months from every considerable port in the world, excepting only our own Australian colonies. In the third week of October we had California newspapers to September 1. *Notwithstanding the immense cost of our postal communications with the West Indies, Central America, and the Pacific, the Americans are able to anticipate them so far that the news is ought by the West India packets is generally stale.* By the electric telegraph, intelligence is conveyed almost instantaneously, between Boston and New Orleans, "beating time" by half an hour. The completion of the continental railroads will soon shorten the journey between London and Alexandria; and there is at length some hope that the journey between Bombay and the two other presidencies will be measured by hours. But the quicker the conveyance of intelligence and of travelers, the quicker, too, must be the conveyance of goods. At all events, the more certain is the swifter conveyance to take away all profit from the slower. But at this time when Atlantic steamers multiplying every year, railroads increasing by a thousand miles per annum in the New and Old World, and the electric telegraph, seem to quicken the pace and the pulse of the world, the discovery of California drives the competition up to fever heat, *and for a time threatens to put the United States at the head of the universal competition.* There is no doubt that it will draw into this new and almost miraculous opening much of that enterprise which has lately been rewarded with wonderful results nearer home. We have several times had to direct attention to the fresh and fresh lines of steamers on the American rivers and lakes to vast additional lengths of canal, and the endless ramifications of the railway system; as also to the new manufactures introduced whenever an opening offered. The rapid increase of population in the States, augmented by an annual immigration of nine or three hundred thousand from three isles, is a fact that forces itself on the notice and the interest of the most unobservant and incurious. All these promises to develop the resources of the States to such an extent as to compel us to a competition as difficult as it is unavoidable. We must run a race with our gigantic and unshackled rival. We must set our long practiced skill, our steady industry, and our dogged determination against his youth, ingenuity and ardor. It is the father who runs a race with his son. A full necessity constrains us and we must not be beat. Let our ship builders and their employers take warning in time.—There will always be an abundant supply of vessels, good enough and fast enough for short voyages. The coal trade can take care of itself, for it will ever be a refuge for the destitute.—But we want fast vessels for the long voyages, which otherwise will fall into American hands. It is fortunate that the Navigation Laws have been repealed in time to destroy these false and unreasonable expectations, which might have lulled the arder of British competition. We now all start together with a fair field and no favor. An American captain can call at London, and the British captain can pursue his voyage to New York. Who can complain? Not we. We trust that our countrymen will not be beaten; but if they should be, we shall know that they deserve it.—*Law Times.*

We may mention, without impropriety, the names of Messrs. Pierce & Montrose, of Commerce, as examples of what can be achieved by advertising, in establishing a flourishing business. Neither of them has been a year in business in that town, yet they are among the heaviest merchants in the county. The half of the profits of their first fortnight's sales, would fully pay their advertisements for a year. In our rambles round we have often an opportunity to observe how people do business who advertise, and those who do not. When you see a merchant or shop that he is not aware when and at what time comes round—who does not require to turn to his safe or haul out his pocket book to make change of a $2 bill—who depends upon the news contained in the newspapers he takes (and pays in advance for,) as sufficient to satisfy him for one day, without dropping into his brother merchant's store to gather gossip and gas—who knows that simply signboards, old stand celebrity, and his grandfather's way of doing business is behind the times—then, mark that man down as AN ADVERTISER. But when you come across a merchant who is always up to the times—who is eternally devising means whereby he can "come the grab game" over some one—who you will often find sitting on the wrong side of the counter or a dry goods box, and beating time to the tune of the old horse with a lame leg—and who you will occasionally meet running through the county with a book 14 inches by 3, full of papers, chasing up a stray dime with interest, and putting men through—who is too poor, if we take his word for it, to pay in cash for his county paper, but asks the printer to trade it out, as he only subscribes to help him along—then, mark that man as too ignorant to advertise. In the course of four or five years he may come up among the missing, and be classified with the "gone suckers."—*Centreville Adv.*

A man in Calhance was pursued by a large snake. All at once it occurred to him, just as the reptile was preparing to jump at his throat, to run round a small birch tree, which stood in his path, as tight as he could spring. He did so till he got the "critter" in a snarl, when stopping suddenly, he threw a back somerset, and the snake trying to follow him, tied himself in a hard knot.

The stamp duties on receipts were first imposed during the celebrated "coalition administration," which gave occasion to the following *jeu d'esprit*, at the time generally attributed to Sheridan:

"I would," says Fox, "a tax devise,
That shall not fall on me."
"Then tax receipts," Lord North replies,
"For *those* you never see."

If industry is no more than a habit, it is at least an excellent one.

Scene in a Mock Auction Shop.—A tall young Quaker recently entered a Mock Auction shop, in Chatham street, in this city, where a young and verdant countryman was bidding $35 on a brass watch, which the scoundrelly auctioneer represented as being pure gold.—One of the rogues stepped up to the serious looking Quaker, saying,

'Friend, wont you have a look at this splendid go'd watch? I would buy it myself if I had the money about me.

The Quaker shook his head with a most contemptuous sneer, said nothing, but walked up to the counter where the auctioneer was exhausting his voice to pin his victim to the tune of fifty or sixty dollars for a four jeweled gold-brass watch.

QUAKER.—(with a solemn countenance, and shaking his long, slender forefinger at the person sounge on the opposite side of the counter)—'Friend, dost thou know what thou art doing?'

AUCTIONEER.—Yes; I know well what I'm doing.'

Q.—'Then, dost thou think it honest? Can thy conscience allow thee to rob that simple young man by taking his money for nothing?'

A.—(darting ocular daggars at the tall man before him)—'Robbing! robbing! What do you mean? How dare you to interrupt me in my business?'

Q.—(stretching himself to his utmost altitude, and assuming a dignified and resolute air)—'If thy business was lawful, friend, I would not interrupt thee; but thou knowest it is not lawful, and thy conscience must smite thee. There—

A.—(interruptingly, and getting furious)—'D——n the conscience, and you too. You are an imp of an intruder. Get out of my shop this minute!'

Q.—(edging up still closer)—'I will not get out, friend. I want to convince thee of thy wickedness. Remember, there is a God above thee who knows what thou art doing.'

Q.—(enraged)—'Hell and furies! isn't it too bad to be annoyed in this outrageous manner? Go out, I say, or I'll call an officer.'

Q.—(calmly)—' Ah! friend, take care I do not annoy thee more by bringing thee to justice for thy unholy dealings. Thou art a dishonest and wicked man. Remember thy soul, my friend.'

By this time the Peter Funks began to look serious at each other, and meaning glances were exchanged between them and the auctioneer; and while the conscientious Quaker was lecturing the latter, the countryman was staring in amazement, with mouth and eyes wide open. His ambition to bring home 'a splendid gold watch,' attached to a 'twenty dollar chain of rare beauty,' had grown to the highest pitch; but now he began to mistrust that he had got into a wrong shop, and he glided out, no doubt thanking the Quaker for his timely interference. But, as he walked out, the looks that followed him from the enraged auctioneer and his nefarious employees were powerful in the extreme. The auctioneer then addressed the Quaker thus:

'You have no right to interfere with my business, I am a licensed auctioneer.'

Q.—(still maintaining his position)—'Thou art not licensed to rob thy fellow creature, by selling him a brass watch for a gold one. I have a mind to prosecute thee, but, if the laws of man will not call thee to account, the laws of Heaven will.'

A.—(with perturbation)—'Go out, my good man, the sale is adjourned.'

It would be well for hundreds of strangers in the city, that such men as the honest Quaker were more numerous, and that stern justice was brought to bear against those legalized robbers who are leagued together throughout the city.

The Family Opposed to Newspapers.—The man that don't like his country paper, was in town yesterday. He brought the whole family in a two horse wagon. He still believed that Gen. Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the "Kamchatkians" had taken Cuba, and if so, *where* they had taken it. He had sold his corn for twenty five cents—the price being thirty one—but upon going to deposit the money they told him it was mostly counterfeit.—The only hard money he had was some three cent pieces, and those some shirper had "run on him" for half dimes! His old lady smoked a "cob pipe," and would not believe that anything else could be used. One of the boys went to the blacksmith's shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market house for a church. After hanging his hat on a meat hook, he piously took a seat on a butcher's stall, and listened to an auctioneer, who he took to be the preacher. He left before "meetin' was out," and had no great opinion of the "sarmint."

One of the girls took a lot of seed onions to the post office to trade them for a letter. She had a baby, which she carried in a "sugar trough," stopping at times to rock it on the side walk. When it cried, she stuffed its mouth with an old stocking, and sung "Barbara Allen." The oldest boy had sold two "mink skins," and was on a "coon." When last seen he had called for a glass of "sody and water," and stood soaking gingerbread and making wry faces. The shop keeper, mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of sal soda and water, and it tasted strongly of soap. But he'd learn tell of sody and water, and was bound to give it a fair trial, puke or no puke." Some "town fellows" came in and called for lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our "soaped" friend turned his back and quietly wiped several flies into his drink.

We approached the old gentleman and tried to get him to "subscribe," but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "internal improvements," and he thought "Taylor was a wicked invention, and cultivator was nothin' but vanity and vexation. None of his family ever learned to read but one boy, and he finished school awhile, and then went to studying divinity."

'I see you are in black,' said a friend of ours the other day: 'Are you in mourning for a friend, Thomas?' 'No; I am in mourning for my sins.' 'I never heard that you had *lost* any,' was the instant and keen reply.

From the N. O. Delta.

One Glass too much; or, the Wife's Night Cap.

Mr. ——, who doesn't live more than a mile from the Post office on this city, met some Northern men with Southern principles,' the other evening, and in extending to them the hospitalities of the 'Crescent City,' visited so many of our princely Saloons and 'Marble Halls,' imbibing spiritual consolation as they journeyed, that when he left them at their hotel at the midnight hour, he felt, decidedly felt, that he had a brick in his hat' Now, he has a wife, an amiable, accomplished and beautiful lady, who loves him devotedly, and finds but one fault with him. That is his too frequent visit to the palaces where these 'bricks' are obtained.

After leaving his friends, Mr. —— paused a moment, took his bearings, and having shaped a course, on the principle that continual angles meet, made sail for home. In due course of time he arrived there, and was not very much astonished, but rather frightened to find his wife, the lady sitting up for him. She smiled when he came in. That also she always does.

'How are you dear E.?' she said—'you staid out up late, that I feared you had been taken sick.'

'Hic—aint sick wife, but don't you think I'm—I'm a little t-tight?'

'A very little, perhaps, my dear—but that is nothing—you have so many friends, as you say, you must join them in a glass once in a while.'

'Wife, you're too good—th the truth is I'm d-drunk!'

'Oh, no indeed, my dear—I'm sure that even another glass wouldn't hurt you. Now suppose you take a glass of Scotch ale with me, just as a night-cap, dear?'

'You are too kind my g d dear, by half—I know I'm drunk!'

'Oh no—only a julep too much, love—that's all!'

'Yes—juleps—McMasters makes such stiff 'uns!'

'Well—take a glass of ale at any rate—it can't hurt you, dear, I want one before I retire.'

The lady hastened to open a bottle, and as she placed two tumblers before her on the side board, she put in one a very powerful emetic. Full up the glasses with the foaming ale, she handed one to her husband.

Suspicion came cloudily upon his mind She never before had been so kind when he was drunk He looked at the glass,—raised it to his lips,—then hesitated

'Dear, w-wont you just taste mine, to make it sweet—sweeter?' said he.

'Certainly, love?' replied the lady, taking a mouthful, down the throat of the unsuspecting husband. After spitting out the taste, the lady finished her glass, but seemed in no hurry to retire. She fixed a foot tub of water before an easy chair, as if she intended to bathe her beautiful little feet. But small as were those feet, there was not water enough in the tub to cover them. The husband began to feel, and he wanted to retire.

'Wait only a few minutes, dear,' said his loving spouse; 'I want to read the news in this afternoon's *Delta*. I found it in my pocket.'

A few minutes more elapsed, and then—and then, oh ye gods and Dan o' the lake what a time! The husband was placed in the easy chair. He began to understand why the tub was there; he soon learned what ailed him.—Suffice it to say, that when he arose from that chair, the brick had left his hat. It has'nt been there since. He says he'll never drink another julep; he can't bear Scotch ale, but he is death on *lemonade!* He loves his wife better than ever.

Reader, this is a truthful story. Profit by its moral.

Professional pomposity is well taken off in the following anecdote, which we found in a late English paper. Shields, doctor, (looking learned and speaking slow:) 'Well, mariner, which tooth do you want extracted. Is it a molar or an incisor?' Jack, (short and sharp:) 'it is the upper tier, in the larboard side.—Bear a hand, you swab: for it is nipping my jaw like a bloody lobster.

True Philosophy.—A certain author describes it to be this, viz: to enrich the mind and purify the heart; to keep the tongue still and the arm active; to eat slowly and sleep quickly—this is philo-sophy.

There is only one thing worse than ignorance and that is conceit. Of all intractable fools, deliver us from an overwise man. You may make idiots philosophers—but don't think of ever driving common sense into the heads of conceited persons.

A broker got stuck the other day with a $100 counterfeit note in this way. A beautiful lady-like woman called and asked to have it changed into small notes. The broker tells his own story. "I was looking more at the woman than at my business." Pretty good.

A poor scamp left his wife in a great rage, declaring that she should never see him face again until he was rich enough to come back in a carriage. He kept his word, for in two hours he was brought home richly drunk on a wheelbarrow.

The kind lady who sent us a mince pie, with the request to "please insert," is assured that such articles are never crowded out by a press of other matter.—*Lynn News.*

Liberal dealing is better than close-giving, for it tends to prevent pauperism, which is better than to relieve it.

He who knows the world will not be too bashful—he who knows himself will never be impudent.

He who does his best, however little, is always to be distinguished from him who does nothing.

A promise is a debt, which you must take care to pay, for honor and honesty are the sanctuary.

Riches should be admitted into our houses but not into our hearts.

For the Plainfield Union.

To Song.

Again retouch thy witching lyre!
Its tones can calm the soul to rest,
Lull passion's rage—or mad desire,
And sweetly soothe the troubled breast.
Then, minstrel, still enchant the grove,
Breathe forth again those notes of love.

DESDEMONA.

Kindness to Children.

I am one who hold a treasure
And a gem of wondrous cost;
But I fear my heart's deep pleasure
With the fear it may be lost.

O, for some heavenly token,
By which I may be sure
The vase shall not be broken—
Dispersed the essence pure.

Then spoke the angel of mothers
To me in gentle tone,
"Be kind to the children of others,
And thus deserve thine own."

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

Will you please to say to some of your poetical contributors (I refer to no one in particular) that they are mistaken in supposing the Muses are *smiling* on them—they are only *laughing at them.*

Q.

A Sound Principle.—"All intermediate agencies in trade add to its expenses."—*Charleston Mercury.*

This is the very foundation of the doctrine of protection to domestic industry. It is the principle which Mr. Henry C. Carey has been endeavoring to enforce by his writings in "The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil." Bring the manufacturer, he says, alongside of the cotton field and of the shepherd, so that there will be no occasion to transport the raw material to a distant place to be worked up in cloth, which has then to be transported back again to be consumed. Again, he says, establish forges where you have ore and coal, and provisions in abundance, instead of sending your provisions three thousand miles off, and *then* have them *brought* back in the form of iron—the difference between them and the iron having to be made up in gold and silver. The true rule for a nation to pursue is, *to make all it can, and to bring the consumer as closely in contact with the producer as possible*, so as to save the cost of transportation, commissions, profits, &c; in other words to *save the necessity of employing persons in making* the exchanges of labor, who add nothing to the value of any article exchanged, but only increase their cost.—*Republic.*

Mr. Greeley, in a letter from Lyons, after noticing the fact that there are nearly one hundred thousand persons engaged in the silk manufacture, and that they are *now suffering under* one of the periodical revolutions to which every branch of industry, in such a condition, is liable, remarks:

'If those silk *wearers*, for instance, whose fabrics are consumed in the United States, were now located in Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, &c., instead of being mainly crowded into Lyons, they would there obtain many of the necessaries of life at half the price they now pay for them—while the consumers of their fabrics would pay for them in produce in fruits, vegetables, fuel, &c., which because of their bulk or their perishable nature, they cannot now sell at all, or can only sell at prices below the cost of production. No matter if the silks were held in money a fifth, a fourth, or even a third higher than now, the great body of their consumers would obtain them much cheaper, estimating the cost not in dollars but in days' labor. The workers out both sides would be benefited, because they would share between them at least three fourths of the enormous tax which commerce now levies upon their industry through the sale and re-sale of its products, to distribute among its importers, shippers, jobbers, retailers and lackeys of infinite variety. The bringing together of producer and consumer, where nature has interposed no barrier, so that their diverse needs may be supplied by direct interchange, or with the fewest possible intermediaries, is the simple and only remedy for one of the chief scourges under which industry now suffers throughout the world.'

Horace Greeley was, a few weeks ago, sojourning in Paris. In a letter to the Tribune, dated Paris June 11, occurs the annexed paragraph:—"While Great Britain and the United States have undertaken to vie with each other in Free Trade, France holds fast to the principle of Protection, with scarcely a division in her Councils on the subject; and she in consequence by amassing in silence, the wealth created by other Nations. The Californian digs gold which mainly comes to New York in payment for goods; but on that Gold, Eng and has a mortgage running fast to maturity, for the goods were in part bought of her, and we owe her for Millions' worth beside. But France has a similar mortgage upon it for the Grain supplied to feed the fabricators of the goods, and it has hardly reached the Bank of England before it is on the way to Paris. The great share of the golden harvests of the tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin now find their resting place here."

Revenue to Railroads.—The Western cattle dealers now use the railroads for the transit to market of their cattle. In a Louisville paper we see that ninety head of beef were recently sent by the little Miami and Columbus roads to Cleveland, and thence by steamer to Buffalo, and from that place by railroad to New York city. The cost of transportation was $14 45 per head. The owner sold immediately, on satisfactory terms, and returned, having been absent eleven days. Not the least accident or difficulty occurred, and there was very little shrinking in the cattle. To drive a lot of cattle from the same point to New York formerly required seventy five days, attended with an expense of near $20 per head, and with a very heavy loss by shrinkage.

Q.

Perfect confidence between parents and child, is a reverential shield against temptation.

THE UNION

Plainfield, July 22, 1852.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain *Advertisements* and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Census of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1851.

England and Wales,	17,605,681
Scotland,	2,870,784
Ireland,	6,515,794
Islands in the British seas,	142,916
Total,	27,135,375

Census of the United States, in 1850—arranged in the order of population, with the number of Representatives and Presidential Electors to which each State is entitled:

New York,	3,090,922	32	34
Pennsylvania,	2,311,581	25	27
Ohio,	1,977,631	21	23
Virginia,	1,421 981	13	15
Tennessee,	1,023,118	10	12
Kentucky,	1,000,496	10	12
Massachusetts,	994,271	11	13
Indiana,	988,734	11	13
Georgia,	878,835	8	10
North Carolina,	868,870	8	10
Illinois,	858,298	9	11
Alabama,	771,659	7	9
Missouri,	684,132	7	9
South Carolina,	668,469	5	7
Mississippi,	592,853	5	7
Maine,	583 232	6	8
Maryland.	582,506	5	7
Louisiana,	500,763	4	6
New Jersey,	4-8 671	5	7
Michigan,	395,703	4	6
Connecticut,	370,604	4	6
New Hampshire,	317,831	3	5
Vermont,	313,466	3	5
Wisconsin,	304,226	3	5
Arkansas,	209,640	2	4
California,	200,000	2	4
Texas,	197,303	2	4
Iowa,	192,122	2	4
Rhode Island,	147,155	2	4
Delaware,	91,528	1	3
Florida,	87,387.	1	3
New Mexico,	61,632		
District of Columbia,	51,687		
Utah,	25 000		
Oregon,	20,000		
Minnesota,	6,192		
Total,	23 267,498	233	295

Divided as follows:

White persons,	19,668,736
Free colored,	419,173
Slaves,	3,179,589—23,267,498

The increase of the population of the United States for the last 10 years has been some 6,200,000. The increase in Great Britain for *the same time*, was about 2 300,000—and if Ireland be added, the total increase has been but about 600,000—the population of Ireland having been much diminished.

The relative growth of Great Britain, (England, Wales and Scotland) the only portion of the great British Empire that has strength, enterprise and elements of progress, and the United States, may be thus stated. In 1801, Great Britain had 10 942,646 inhabitants; in 1-00, the United States had 5,319,762—not quite half. In 1851, Great Britain has 20,919,531; and in 1850 the U. S. had 23,267,498. In 50 *years Gt. Britain has nearly doubled, while in* the same time the U. S. have more than quadrupled its inhabitants.

Ireland's increase and decrease for the last 40 years may be seen in the following table:—

In 1811,	5 937,856.	In 1841,	8,175,124
1821,	6,801,827	1851,	6,515,794
1831,	7,767 401		

In reply to the Plainfield Gazette of last week, we have *merely to say* that we cannot make the subject any plainer than before—and if the writers for that paper cannot understand it, we cannot furnish them with brains. Information is all that we pretend to be able to give them.

We add:—We do not believe that God can do any thing immoral, or wicked, or any way improper, being infinitely holy and wise as well as Almighty—and any one that can perceive any sinfulness or impropriety in the miracles recorded in the Bible, must have a deranged intellect, cannot know right from wrong, and we *much doubt whether he could be considered a* moral and accountable being.

A corn doctor passed through this place a week or two since, professing to cure corns in short order, whom we are requested to expose. The article used is about the worst thing that could be applied to the flesh—worse than aqua fortis—and not only kills the corn but goes far to kill the foot too. One man has been laid up a week by it, and many others are complaining. Beware of dealing with strangers, strange doctors especially.

On Friday night, a fire consumed several frame buildings opposite the Rail Road Depot, foot of Market street, Newark. It was the work of an incendiary.

The Bible in the Family.—The mother of a family was married to an infidel, who made a jest of religion in the presence of his own children; yet she succeeded in bringing them all up in the fear of the Lord. She was asked how she had preserved them from the influence of a father whose sentiments were so openly opposed to her own. This was her answer:—"Because to the authority of a father I did not oppose the authority of a mother, but that of God. From their earliest years my children have always seen the Bible upon my table. This holy book has constituted the whole of their religious instruction. Did they propose a question; did they commit a fault; did they perform any good action; I opened the Bible, and the Bible answered, reproved, or encouraged them. The consciousness of the Scriptures has alone wrought the prodigy which surprises you."

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The U. S. mail steamship Franklin, from Havre Cowes, arrived at New York Monday morning of last week, after a passage of a little over 11 days. She brings over 100 first-class passengers, and 700 tons measurement of most valuable continental merchandize, shawls, silks, laces, jewelry, &c.

The British mail steamship Asia arrived in N. Y. last Wednesday morning, 10 days and 20 hours from Liverpool.

She brings 110 passengers.

The British mail steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool, June 28th, 10 days 21 hours from N. Y. The U. S. mail steamship Pacific arrived July 1st, after a passage of about the same time. Both remarkably short passages.

Cotton was dull and had declined ¼d per lb.

The bill prohibiting Popish bishops to hold titles in England had passed Parliament.

The weather in Gt. Britain and Ireland had been all that the farmer could wish, and crops of every kind looked remarkably well.

The English are making great exertions in the business of ocean steam navigation. They are building 5 ships to run from Southampton to Chagres, each 2300 tons and 850 horse power

A dreadful riot had occurred at Liverpool between the soldiery and police, in which several were killed and many severely wounded. 29 soldiers had been put in prison.

By the late census, the population of Ireland has decreased 1,737,616, in the last 10 years.

The weather in Paris has been excessively hot. At the review in the Champ de Mars 8 soldiers died in consequence of the heat.

The French army in Italy is to be increased 1300 men, and additional military posts had been given them. The Austrians had advanced

The Russians have again been worsted by their implacable enemies the Caucassians.

The Canard steamer *Africa* sailed for Liverpool from New York last Wednesday noon with 100 passengers, and $1,001,543 in specie.

The Collins steamer *Baltic left New York* for Liverpool Saturday noon, with about 75 passengers and $600,000 in specie.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Brother Jonathan arrived at New York on Thursday evening, 10 days from Chagres, with 238 passengers and $465,000 in gold—with two week's later news from California, to June 14th.

The mines were yielding their ordinary quantity of gold, and it is thought the product this year will equal if not exceed that of last year.

Business in San Francisco is in a state of stagnation, and prices generally have declined. They have more auctions there than in any other place in the known world.

The Brother Jonathan announces that $1,-450,000 in gold dust had reached Panama on the 2d inst. for remittance to the Atlantic ports.

A Yankee Trick.—A Yankee drover with a charge of rather ill favored shoats, wending his way from up among the mountains towards the centre of animal expectancy—Brighton—found himself in the town of A——, tired and hungry, with a noonday sun beating upon him. A fine specimen of the specie porker running at large, now mingled with the property of our Yankee friend, which he quietly permitted, and passed to the next house, where he drew up for dinner for himself and drove, and where he had no doubt the interloper belonged. The 'good man' was not at home, and the old lady furnished entertainment for man and beast. When it came to the matter of 'the bill,' our Yankee pretended to be highly gratified with the attention shown him, and proposed, instead of the cash, of which he was short, to allow the hostess to select any shoat she might please to have, and retain it in payment. To this, of course she assented, only expressing her fears that he would not stick to his bargain. He assured her on the point, and she selected the best of course. In this matter there could be no mistake, as her own pig stood an '*Ajax* in the field, an *Agamemnon* in the crowd.'

The Yankee 'stuck to his bargain,' drove the pig out, and then drove on. The old lady, in great delight at her bargain, secured the prize in a vacant back room, to await the disposal of her husband. Towards dark he came, and heard with no little satisfaction, the story of the trade. His wife hastened as soon as her story would let her, to show the veritable realization of her story—when O, horrors! he instantly recognized the beast and exclaimed, 'why Abby, you old fool, you; that's our old Berkshire'—The old lady was so effectually 'sold,' that her 'good man' only shook his sides with a laugh, and the Yankee kept on his way rejoicing.—*Daily Morning News.*

Joint Literary Labor.—The Paris correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis* relates the following anecdote. It illustrates, not inaptly, the wisdom of confiding to a committee a duty which belongs to a responsible individual:

"When the Committee of the French Academy were employed in preparing the well known Academy Dictionary, Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, came one day into the room where they were holding a session. 'Glad to see you, M. Cuvier,' said one of the forty, 'we have just finished a definition which we think quite satisfactory, but on which we should like to have your opinion. We have been defining the word *Crab*, and have explained it thus: '*Crab*, a small red fish, which walks backwards.' 'Perfect, gentlemen,' said Cuvier, 'only if you will give me leave, I will make one small observation in Natural History. The crab is not a fish, it is not red, and it does not walk backwards. With these exceptions, your definition is excellent.'"

'The little Jarling—he didn't strike Miss Smith's baby a purpose, did he! It was a mere accident, wasn't it dear?'

'Yes mar, to be sure it was, and if he don't behave himself I'll crack him again.'

'Captain,' said a ragged country urchin to a city dandy with an immense shirt collar, 'Captain, are you going to haul manure to day?'

'No, you ragged rascal, what makes you ask that question?'

'Why, cause you've got such a thunderin' big pair of side boards up.'

Credulity of infidels.—The history of infidelity is full of illustrations of the great credulity of infidel minds to impostures. One of the latest instances occurred in the case of the editor of the *Courtland Democrat*, who has been so taken with the spirit rappings, that he has abandoned the publication of his paper, and commenced a paper for the purpose of publishing the conversations of the spirits. He says:

"Upon a thorough and careful investigation of the subject, we have come to the further conclusion that the manifestations are not only produced by *spirits out of the flesh*, but that they are permitted and delegated to communicate with mortals by God, for the vast and inconceivably exalted purpose of *redeeming the world from the bondage and corruption of sin*. And as one of the feeble instruments of God in this great work, we engage our weak talents, our time and our all, henceforth and forever, till the object be accomplished. Paul, the Apostolic Messenger, directed us, *by means of the rapping*, to leave our business in this place, and remove to Auburn, there to commence and continue the publication of a paper, to be devoted wholly and exclusively to this cause."

Faithful to Obligations.—The Washington Republic says: "A short time since, a fifty cent note, printed in plain style, bearing date Washington, 1819, and signed by Samuel N. Smallwood, mayor, and Wm. Hewett, register, was returned to the register's office for redemption. Mr. McCormick promptly sent a draft for fifty cents to the individual residing in Pennsylvania, we believe,) who forwarded to him the due bill of the Corporation. It has been carefully put away, and was as smooth as if it had been printed yesterday The ink had turned pale. The register has filed it away in his fire proof vault.

"Selling" a Fellow by Arithmetical Progression.

Last summer, while engaged in the tobacco and segar business, I used to have for a customer in cheap cigars, one of those knowing fellows whose knowledge a res better to bore his victims than self-evident science. You couldn't make him believe that—oh, no! Tell him there were regalia cigars that cost $40 per thousand!—it might do to stuff down the throats of those who knew no better; he was none of them. And so it was with everything; he always knew best. It always appeared to be his delight to draw me into some controvers , no matter what the subject, in order to hear himself hold forth. I tried every way I could think of, to circumvent him, and at length I did succeed in laying him out as flat as a flounder.

It was on a Saturday afternoon, he came in to make his purchase, and seated himself, to deal me out his usual portion; but I was awake for him.

"Captain," said I, "I have made up my mind to go to California, and, if you wish to go into a speculation, now is your time."

"As how," said he.

"Why, you see them fifteen boxes of cigars?" well, there are two hundred and fifty in each box, and I will let you have the whole fifteen at a low rate, providing you take them all."

"Very well," said my friend, "let's hear the conditions."

"You give me one cent for the first box, two cents for the second, four cents for the third, and so on, double up on every box."

"Done!" said he; "kitch on your cigars.—S'pose you think I haven't money enough eh?"

"Not at all, so let's proceed; here's the first box."

He drew from his pocket a leathern purse, and out of it a handful of coin.

"And here's the cent," said he, depositing a green discolored copper on the counter.

"Here's your second box"

"And there's your two cents," said he.

"Very well; here's your third box."

"And here's your *four* cents," said he, chuckling.

"Here's your fourth box."

"Exactly. And here's your *eight* cents."—Ha! ha! ha! old fellow—go on!"

"Here's your fifth box," said I, handing down another.

"And here's your *sixteen* cents."

"Here's your sixth box."

"And—ha! ha!—here's your *thirty two* cents."

"Here's your seventh box."

"And here—ha! ha! by Jove the joke is getting too rich—and here's your *sixty four* cents, and nearly half your cigars are gone."

"Here's your eighth box," said I, assuming a cool indifference that perfectly astonished the fellow.

"And here's your dollar and twenty eight cents."

"Here's your ninth box."

"And here's your—let me see—ah! two dollars and fifty six cents."

"Here's your tenth box."

Here he drew his wallet thoughtfully, and on the slate made a small calculation.

"And here's your five dollars and twelve cents."

"Here's your eleventh box"

"And here's your—twice five is ten; twice twelve is twenty four—ten dollars and twenty four cents."

"At this stage of the game he had got quite docile, and I continued—

"Here's your twelfth box; hand over twenty dollars and forty eight cents."

Here the globules of prespirat on, large as marrow-fat peas, "stood out in bold relief on his face, *but at length he doled out the sum.*

"Here is your thirteenth box—fork over forty dollars and ninety six cents."

At this crisis he looked perfectly wild. The sweat was pouring off him in streams,' and the tobacco juice was running out of his mouth.

"*Stop—stop—I—I—say—stop.* If I do'do, but if I do may I be d——d!"

And raking his pile into his hat, he crushed it on his head, and made his exit at a rate of speed altogether unheard of; and I have never seen him near enough to speak to him from that day to this.—*N. Y. Spi it of the Times.*

Display of Instinct.—A few days since, a man having a brood of chickens about six weeks old, by some means lost her life, and her head was amputated and thrown away. Toward evening the chickens were missing from the barn. *A her much search they were found in a box in* the yard, where they had never been seen before. On examination, it was found that the head of the hen had dropped there, and the chickens were all huddled together by the side of it.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

The lower the office, the more insolent you will find the occupant. The President is more accessible than the Secretaries, while the Secretaries *are much more accessible than the* clerks. The most insolent man connected with the White House, is a footman.

Marriage has been called a prodigal desire, as the part of man to pay some young woman's board.

A genius out west has just invented a new article—"portable earthquakes, for the protection of parsons and property." By machine a spring you let loose a kick that licks a thrashing machine in about ten minutes.

How melancholy it is to think, said a modern philanthropist of the "sentimental" school, that so many of our fellow creatures should under the arbitrary laws of men, be immured in prisons!"

"Yes," replied a philanthropist of another class, "yes, truly, but not half so melancholy as that so many should be at large who deserve to be there."

Perseverance.—The Chinese have the best illustration of the principle we have ever seen One of their countrymen, who had been making strenuous efforts to acquire literary information, discouraged by difficulties, at last gave up his book in despair. As he returned to manual employment, he saw a woman rubbing a crowbar on a stone; on inquiring the reason she replied she was in want of a needle, and thought she would rub down the crowbar till she got it small enough. The patience of the aged female provoked him to make another trial, and he succeeded in obtaining the rank of one of the first three in the empire.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER ! ! PESIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice* the great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I. S. Dunham & Co. $11,10; Mattison Randolph, New Market, 1,50; John Randolph, 1,00; Peter Brokaw, ,75; Levi D. Hetfield, ,75; John Thomas, ,75; Dr. Lewis Craig, P. M. ,52; Francis Runyon, ,50; David Stuart, ,50.

MARRIED.

In this place, on Monday, 14th inst by Rev S. J. Drake, BENJAMIN JENNINGS, EEQ. of Plainfield, to MRS. ELIZA COLLINS, youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Albro, of the city of New York.

New York city and Providence, R. I. papers please copy.

DIED.

At Bridgeton, N. J. on the 8th inst William, youngest child of Lewis M. Rocap, of this place.

At Eufaula, Ala. July 1st, Wm. H. Moore, aged 22 years, formerly of Woodbridge, N. J.

Near Somerville, on the 14th inst. Eliza Bonnell, wife of John M. Mann, Esq. in the 52nd year of her age.

In New Brunswick, on the 11th inst. after a protracted illness, the widow of David Ryno, aged about 40 years. The next day, the wife of Peter Onderdirk, and sister of Mrs. Ryno. Also, a child of Wm. Churchward, to which the above were aunts. Thus died within two days, three persons belonging to the same family.

Near Somerville, on Monday morning, 14th inst., Eliza Bonnel, wife of John M. Mann, Esq., in the 52d year of her age.

On the 16th inst, at the house of her brother, Tra Merchant, after a lingering and distressing illness of consumption, Miss Eulda Smith, aged 61 years, widow of the late James Smith, of Rahway.

The Glorious Fourth;

TOGETHER with all the privileges it calls to mind to the inhabitants of our common country having once more dawned upon us, and this anniversary of our Independence having again passed away, and the free citizens of this village and surrounding country are hereby informed that

ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

is still in existence, to which the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, according to the dictates of their own conscience—a right guaranteed to all by the constitution.

Plainfield, July 19 1851.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Plainfield, and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman and I. Pruden, opposite the mon-tain road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5. 1851.

Just Received,

A Superior Article of Ladies' Hats, and for sale low at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

Compound Tomato Pills,

ALSO, LEE'S PILLS and Coit's Family Pills, equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap by

June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

GOOD MUSLINS, worth 8d. per yard, selling for 6d., and other qualities equally as cheap, at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

Superior Scented Soap,

IN 1 4 lb. Bars, for sale very cheap by

June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

CALL for CHEAP GOODS of all kinds, at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co
134 *WILLIAM STREET,*
NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelnbra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851.—6m

Tape Satins,

JUST received, 5 pieces of Tape Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

Just Received,

A FEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

How Natural!

WHEN any one is afflicted with a Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, it is very natural for them to buy some remedy and at the same time it is very natural to buy some candles, nagging at prices from 6d. to 1s. per yard, to buy some good sugar at a very low price, and good tea for 2s. per lb., how very natural; and the naturally low prices of the Ginghams, Calicoes, Vestings, Clothings, Cassimeres, Linen and Cotton Goods, Hosiery and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. Natural—how natural. FRENCH & RUNYON

May 12, 1850.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Vey's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an *excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.*

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on the morning of the 25th, a RED COW, with no marks,—about 8 years old, middling size, and not hand some. Any one giving information will be liberally and speedily rewarded. BENJAMIN PYATT.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the present law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where you may find at all times ready-made clothing of every style and description, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere; thereby saving all unnecessary expense. We also have constantly on hand a choice and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which may be made up to order at brief notice. A good fit is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailors trimmings at as low price—also constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., in fact everything comprising a gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Friends, will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere and consider for yourselves? Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.,
Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.
Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

Dr. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general (that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and will be ready on hand, to make his *store very desirable.* I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Berege De Laines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS, plain black, Grosde Rhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, *all wool and cotton.* Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards. Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would add to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wood, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass matting 1yd to 2 1-2 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, seating at 25 cts. Chairs of all kinds. Stands. Looking Glasses, a large assortme t, Window Shades, *&c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware*, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public's attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 12, 1851.

Imported Stock For Sale

AN *IMPORTED AFRICAN SOW, and SEVEN PIGS*, of a superior breed —price $100—for sale by

NATHAN VAIL.

Plainfield, July 7th, 1851.

DR. H. DAYTON,
Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on

Main st. 2d house below Webster & Marsh's

June 2d, 1851. Store.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at North Plains, N J. for quarter ending June 30, 1851.

Charles E. Burrows,	Edwin Y. Gager,
Monsieur Louis Baillot,	Edwin Geger, 2,
Joseph Bant,	John Long,
Harriet J. Cleaver, 2,	Edward Mahar,
Mrs. Elen Clark,	Samuel Pierce,
Henry Evans,	Peter Seiner,
H. A. Guild,	Catharine Shotwell,
McWilliam.	

JONATHAN OSBORN, Js. P. M.

A MAGAZINE FOR YOUTH.
A new volume of

THE MENTOR

COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF JULY.

The July number is embellished with

A Splendid Steel Engraving,
AS A FRONTISPIECE.

IT IS ONE OF SARTAIN'S BEST MEZZOTINTS.

During the past year the publishers have MORE than fulfilled their promise, giving seven Handsome STEEL Engravings, a great variety of Wood Engravings and two pieces of Music; besides sustaining most credably the Literary Department of the Magazine, under the direction of its experienced editor.

The publishers thus refer to what they have done, *as Pledge of what they will do in the coming year*—they are determined to make each succeeding number better than the one before it, if possible.

They will adorn the "Mentor" with many excellent and beautiful Engravings, and accompany them with choice contributions from the best writers.

THE Contents will be chiefly original. The editor, being a resident of the city, will devote himself entirely to its supervision.

"The excellent Magazine, for youth, well deserves the praise which it receives from every quarter."—*Utica (N. Y.) Messenger.*

TERMS.—One Dollar a year, invariably in advance. Six copies for $5.—thirteen copies for $10.—twenty one copies for $15,—twenty eight copies for $20,—sixty copies to one address for $40. Single Nos. 10 cents.

BOUND VOLUMES.—The first two volumes are now bound, and for sale at $1,25. Persons sending us $3, shall receive the *Mentor* for the coming year and the bound volumes, which can be sent by mail, a small expense.

All letters must be postpaid.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Postage on this magazine, 500 miles, when paid quarterly in advance, is cent a number 500 and under 1500 miles, 1½ cents.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement will be entitled to the magazine one year without an exchange.

STAVELY & M'CALLA, Publishers,
No. 12 Pear Street, Philadelphia.

Watts' Nervous Antidote,

ALSO,

Phalon's Improved Magic Hair Dye

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,

June 16 (3) P. M. FRENCH.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST
CARPET ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,
No. 99 Bowery, New York.
EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.
Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets,	6 & 7s.
Imperial do	5 & 6s.
Brussels carpets,	10 & 12s.
Tapestry do	2 & 3s.
Venetian do	2,3 & 4s.
Dress Mats,	37½ & 50.
Table and piano covers cheap	
Common Carpets,	2 to 4s.
English Druggets,	3s. 6d. to 6s.
Floor Oil cloth,	2 to 4s.
Floor do. 2 yards wide,	
English oil cloth,	6 to 9s.
Tufted hearth rugs,	25s.
Axminster do	42s.
Window shades,	8 to 40s.
Check matting,	4-4 to 6-4
Sand Rods,	6, 8 & 10s.
Table Oil Cloth,	3s.

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.
Van Nostrand & Terrett,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NO. 123 FULTON STREET,
Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological,
School,
Miscellaneous and
Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as can be had in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. my13.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of firm of Francis & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front street and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will *sell cheap for cash or country produce.*

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.

April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.
HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.
No. 347 Broadway,
(Cor. Leonard st., N. Y.)

Have in store; and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES

a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barèges,
Cheneé, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Toweling and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Toilet, Table and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods; and giving their attention entirely to the retail business.

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there, than at Gents' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, or the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, N. J. June 30th, 1851:

S Boyden,	J. D. Myers,
Theodore Brokaw,	Bridget Nevil,
John F. Bulmer,	Ezra Peney.
Mathew Connet, 2,	Charles Pelletrier,
Rebecca Cole,	William I. Prtus,
Rev. E. A. Coe,	Nathaniel Pemberton,
Wm. Campbell,	John D. Putman,
Wm. M. Clark,	Asa Randolph,
Miss Mary Ensworth,	Edward S Runyon,
Jonathan Dolbier,	Henry R. Shotwell,
Anne Freeney,	Harrison Steward,
Mrs. Nancy Frazee,	David Smalley.
Miss Caroline Honeyman,	Aaron B. Sarouf,
Frances Hill,	Miss Carnevia States,
Mary Hearty,	Mr. Andrew Shotwell,
Bridget Hough,	Joseph Silliman,
Ellen Hough,	Aaron Stiles, 2,
Sarah Hough,	A. A. Stiles,
Mr. E. Hoag,	John Tichner,
William M. Lennon,	Jacob Tingley,
Aaron Lyons,	Robert Woodland,
John Lutz,	Henry Wells,
Garret Montfort,	Warren Weed,
Jer'h Moulton,	R Warren,
atharine Molden,	James Yaug.

LEWIS CRAIG, P. M.

Looking Glasses.—A Large number

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each at D. BULLMAN.

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, A YEARLING HEIFER, Deep Red, with white stripe on the back. Any person finding said Heifer, taking care of her, or sending word to the subscriber, shall be amply rewarded.

Warren, June 31, 1851. EDWARD DRAKE

NO

Humbug—something new.

THE Subscribers have taken the sole agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Blueing, the Philadelphia, New York, North American, Electric and Liquid, both great laboratory articles in washing, unsurpassed as to figure clothing and fully answering the purposes represented. Many millions of packages are using the Liquid and finding it not to answer the purposes intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial, as those who have tested them approve them much. Try one—you try both.

Just as I finished writing the above and retired to rest, I was rising on my shelves and counters, over and through piles and bales of DeLaines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, or rather, Shoddy and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1851. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least once a year. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective pieces, which are often no cause of pain or trouble, but the consequences of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years *made good without charge.*

Artificial Teeth, perfectly adapted to the mouth, from a single tooth in an entire set, inserted on the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge.

Terms, the lowest consistent with skillful execution.

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad on Mondays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 238 Broad Street, on Tuesdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. C. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE books and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payments or the same.

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 3-4ths of an acre of Land. The House is in comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms. Now is the time for any one that need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day is wanted. An excellent place for a family who would take it to washing. ELISHA RUNYON.

Chesnut Hill, June 3d, 1851.—tf

Hudson River
Hosiery and Glove Store,

273 (old No. 255½) Greenwich Sreet,

Two Doors above Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of *all kinds and sizes of* English, German, and domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's and ladies' outfits to every season, knitting and tidy cotton, woolen yarns, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, Ingrain Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for cuffs, Dress Capes, Veils, Chi dren's Worked Waists, Embroidery work Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Lace of widths, black silk Lace for trimming, COVERS of every description, dress makers' Trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every *article is marked in plain figures*, at the lowest prices. Patronage respectfully solicited.

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN.

April 25, 1851 273 Greenwich st New York.
my26 3m.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to White House, N. J. reducing the staging between the terminus of Easton to 25 miles, an. *Schooley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

Two daily leave New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st., at per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 7 North River, at 9 A. M. 1 (freight) and 5 (Express) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

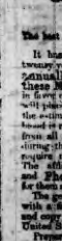
Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3½ A. M.	7 40 A.M.	1 40 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	5 50	1 50
Somerville,	4 30	6 05	2 05
Bound Brook,	4 50	6 15	2 15
Plainfield,	5 20	6 35	2 35
Westfield,	5 50	6 50	2 50
Elizabethtown,	7 15	10 00	3 15
Elizabethport,	7 50	10 45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by 9 o'clock A. M. from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk, Penn.; and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Jacksonville, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of *the company, and checks or receipts given therefore.*

Purify the Blood.



The last Family Medicine ever before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative powers, and one which will place them beyond the reach of counterfeiters in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, and from all impurities. The system is invigorated during their operation, but invigorated, and their use requires no restraint from business.

The diffused benefits of Hoffat's Pills *and Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that is a specific for them all that medicine can possibly afford.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fac simile of the signature of the proprietor, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. HOFFAT, M. D., New York.

For sale by

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flattering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying post ure, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh Constant Imagining of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all Injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant in taste and smell, and will in the opinion of all who use them, prove a great blessing to the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the merit of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great medical counsellor, Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland; and from them has prepared what we understand with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and experience; and for the innumerable cases of which we had printed in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia*, &c. Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has established the same character in the Western World. The testimonials and innumerable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have been pondered the very effects and the same happy results, which the immortal inventor indicated and intended, and consequently must be productive of the same great benefits.

"These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most astonishing powers in the weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dropsy and Liver Complaint* and of a long west Form. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years We can but note his case here. Call and see him, you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver, and Chronic Sore*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last pronounced incurable by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849;

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying their reputation for a sufficient time to determine its bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experimentthan we derived previously from a course of hepatitic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Those More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I lived for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally *General Debility*. I accidentally tried the medicine, the "German Bitters," in the first place upon a daughter, she having a bad turn in Rickets. The "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters" had such a effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me in a few days. I did not use it long, as my general tone and strength to the stomach and system Last all I had a very severe spell of the Dysentery, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. The Bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I had suffered, and gave me great health to the system. I consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 5 Lombard's Row, Catharine, above Third.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases no one can doubt, if they use it as directed; it will act, especially upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is prefered to be Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; its effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth a portion to sell, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signatures of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. *Purchase none without these marks of genuine; and let others act Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot,

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 276 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa. And by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

For smaller all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power.

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2.00.

For sale as above and by M. F. CUSHING.

April 26, 1851.

MOUNT'S Embrocation for Horses.

CURES Sprains or strains, curb or splints, windgall blood spavin, ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or wire boy, coughs, colds and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG, in Somerville by Culver Bateman. In New Brunswick, by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as horses.

Jan. 25, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING at reduced prices, for cash, at the store of L. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. SULLAM,

Plainfield, Aug. 19, 1850.

BARRETT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling

A package of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a gr at part of the labour of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 2 shillings a gallon, and Cheese of a shilling a pound, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

Plainfield, Aug. 19, 1850.

RAGS, Bones, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any

kind of produce, for which I will pay cash or exchange for goods. L. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 27, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Cure.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef* in about two hours out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food*, the *Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating agent* of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to eat itself, or eat a hole through it. It is found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by Cooers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been a special mystery to the world. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of new milk. Dr. Pereira says that *one grain* of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, hence the use of Pepsin. We believe that this cure may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be* in the living stomach."

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, statest e same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and disgusting cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding *every* remedy fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "its artificial test in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion which is in no wise different from the natural digestive process*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 540 to 542) says: "Pepsin, or Gastric Juice, forms a new era in the chemical history of digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Weakness, and Dyspepsia*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement, but the annexed certificate, a few of the hundreds in our possession, and the certificates of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were sometimes as wonderful and speedy as miraculous. It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly use full for tendency to bilious Disorder, Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine. Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose reduces all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it will only be needed to be repeated for a short time, to make those good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly relyed upon in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, foul, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, which can be taken in water, syrup or by the patient. These powders contain *just the same matter as the bottles, but twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle has the written signature of *J. S. Houghton*, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 16, 1850.—ly.

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,
Pectoral Expectorant,
Pulmonary Liniment,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture
Nervine,
Vermifuge,
Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,
Depurative Syrup,
Heart Corrector,
Humor Corrector,
Cough & Cathar. Pills
Female Pills,
Female Specific,

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch a unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.*

This book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions it gives for the care and education of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this book have passed through the press. And the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Office is invisible or directions to find it, given gratis. Dr. Fitch is to be found at the office, at all times.

April 9, 1851.

PAPERING!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop formerly occupied by F. Beebe, in Front Street, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he will be happy to give active orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithful care to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Pruden's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.

April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 John Street, up stairs

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him—Jas. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles—Richards's, Groovels, and other. Needles, Pearl Buttons,—Comb,—Steel and Gold Pens —Spool and Ball Cotton—Bag Bindings—Tapes, Hooks & Eyes,—Thimbles,—Scissors,—Pocket knives, &c. &c.

RICH'D RICHARDS,

Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods,

46 John st. (opposite) N. Y., and

May 26, 1850—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

501 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers. We will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured for the purpose of sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons. a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Illusions, Nets, Veilings and Illusion laces
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and Chemisettes.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and plain linen Cambric Hkfs
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods.

French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All we have to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb 10, 1851.—6m

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removes Costive ness and Sick Headache. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy to use for those who have numbness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures dysentery and chol era morbus. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for any one to use under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the *Balm of Life*. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for Dyspepsia that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.

Nov. 19, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the Ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Merinoes, De Laines, Flannel suits, Prints, Broadcloth, Cassimers, Satinet and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. J. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st., Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

AARON H. BEAN.

39 *Water-street and* 8 *Coenties Slip*,

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

HAS for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse, a large variety of dark and pale Brandies, together with different brands of Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St Croix Rum; Madeira, Sherry and Port, of high standard and low grades, Champagne and other French Wines, all of which are offered at their fair market value, according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time.

Brandies—Otard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00 to 3 50 gall
" Pinet, Castellon & Co.	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Leger Freres	2 00 to 2 50 "
" Hennessey	2 00 to 2 50 "
" P. H. Godard	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Reveire	1 35 to 1 55 "
" P. Seignette	1 35 to 1 47 "
" Alex. Seignette	1 35 to 1 47 "
" P. Remieux	1 25 to 1 35 "
" Rasteau	1 30 to 1 40 "
" J. J. Dupuy	1 10 to 1 20 "
Gin— Swan	95 to 1 05 "
" Pine Apple	1 30 to 1 50 "
" Cologne	1 30 to 1 50 "
" Hope	95 to 1 05 "
" Double Eagle	95 to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey	1 75 to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum	1 75 to 2 25 "
" St. Croix "	80 to 95 "
Madeira Wines $	75, 90, 100, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Champagne	$5, 1 00, 1 25, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Port	62½, 1 00, 1 25, 1 50 to 3 50 "
Champagne	$7 50, $10, $11, $12 to $14 50 "

and other even cheaper wines.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper city reference will be carefully complied with.

Merchants or hotel keepers at any distance may rely upon receiving their goods just as ordered, hence the necessity of stating explicitly what they desire as regards quality and price, and if for Brandy and Gin, whether of high or low flavor.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF THE Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. OF NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurances in this Company, (believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscribers. Their annual Statement dated Jan. 1st, 1850, exhibits a clear gain during the past year of $299,134. 14cts. Further information shewing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

ANDREW M. WEBSTER,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE—No. 163 Mulberry Street,

May 13, 1850. NEWARK N. J.

New Goods.

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 oard cotton thread, warranted, wound on an improved principle.

Sept 17, 1850. J. S. DUNHAM & CO.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age *Made Independent and Comfortable.*

THE UNITED STATES

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Prospective Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutual Insurance, long established by the most essential requisite in Life insurance—*ultimate security.*

It insures lives for one or more years, or for the whole of life. Persons can effect assurances on their own lives or wives on the lives of their husbands, from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons insuring on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution,

Without incurring any Personal Liability what ever.

Premiums are payable quarterly semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles M. Connolly,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. B. Arnold,
John A. Laqueer,	Wash. R. Vermilye,
William Baker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward S. Clark,
P. C. Van Schaick,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Francis T. Loqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
John J. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whittemore,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. S. Althause,
Jacob Harsen,	Elisha Riggs.

FREDERICK SHELDON, *President.*

JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*

J. EADIE, *Jr., Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by

ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*

September 16, 1850.

Great Bargains. Cheap Goods Forever.

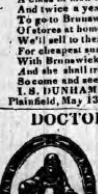
Come young, come old, come short, come tall, L. S. DUNHAM & CO. will sell you all.

Goods on our counter now to lie,
To suit the mind, to please the eye.
We paid the cash by very cheap,
We'll sell them right to sell a heap.

Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Cords,
The newest styles New York affords;
Delaines and Ginless Calicoes also,
Of which we'll warrant true.
Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats and Shoes,
And all the goods which men do use;
Together with a great deal more,
Of coceries good which will defy
A class of men wi o live with us,
And twice a year make quite a fuss,
To get the best of any trade,
Of stores at home they are afraid;
We'll sell to these and all the rest,
For cheapest sons what suits th..m best.
With these few lines we will conclude,
And she shall tremble in the best:
So come and see, come short, come tall,
L. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.

Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!

BY MEANS OF THE PUCK RESCUE, or, Every one his own Physician! With explanations, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases, their cause, symptoms and cure, and malformations of the general invalid system,

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become the victim or quackery by the prescriptions contained in this book. Any one can by the aid of this book, and a little attention to nature or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, cure with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general run ine of private disease, it fully explains the cause and effects of the Solitary Habit, with observations on marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

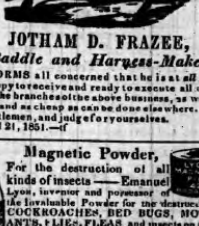
Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, W. YOUNG, M. D. PUCK RESCUE Street, PHILADELPHIA.* Post-paid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his PUCK RESCUE street, every day betw en 9 and 3 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)

Dec 17, 1850.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the shop in Exchange Alley, in the rear of Titsworth, Dunham & Co.'s Store, formerly occupied by Pinkham Mosher, 78 the first floor.



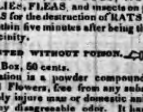
JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at *all times* happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in *all* the branches of the above business, as well, as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

April 21, 1851.—tf

Magnetic Powder,



For the destruction of all kinds of insects—Emanuel Lyon, inventor and possessor of the invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLEAS, LICE, FLEAS, and insects on plants also PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON.

Price, Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ The separation in a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. 29.

New Goods.

E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Peter Drake's and the branch east the above business, as well, as he will be happy to accommodate his old and a few new customers as many new purposes to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the village.

April 5, 1850. E. B. TITSWORTH.

the Nerves and Rheumatic

Pains of all Kinds instantly Eased!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is the most powerful, speedy, and effectual anodine for all Bowel, and Rheumatic Affections in use; it is quicker than all other remedies in its operations, and so sure as it is used either internally or externally, its beneficial effects are evident. It produces no sickness, no nausea, no vomiting or stomach; it neither purges nor weakens the patient. Its object is to give instant relief to pain. It is the only anodine applied by the bake of the breast, and the adult in the prime of life with the most happy results. Taken internally, in doses of from five to sixty drops, and bathing the affected parts, it will relieve pain and cure diseases quicker than any medicine in the world.

RHEUMATISM

In one of these terrible and painful affections that few persons ever escape, no remedy is so necessary. Its friction is made on the joints, and the changing of pain from one place to another. At one time we find it in the shoulder, then in the knee, next in the hip, thus it will go on successfully nearly over the whole body. In the worst cases of Chronic Rheumatism, we have known one dayl application of RADWAY'S RELIEF to give ease from pain after we have suffered for years have been entirely cured by a few bottles. *(For a case in point, see p. 14 of the pamphlet.)*

Eruptions of the Skin.

An Eruptions of the Skin, such as Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Ulcers and Putrescent Sores, Barber's or Baker's Itch, Battered Surfaces, are instantly eased of all irritation. It produces a healthy skin. The READY RELIEF applied their cure is sure to follow, as a matter of course.

Bleeding and Blind Piles

Are healed with the READY RELIEF almost instantaneously—a teaspoonful of the Relief in a tea-spoonful of Molasses and Water, is sufficient for Relief, by morning or the worst Old, and ancient Sore parts affected.

Nervous Affections

The Delicate—this dreaded complaint, which inflicts so much pain on the sufferer, is speedily *relieved*, by a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF; before the parts affected with Relief, and in twenty minutes by the watch, the most unbearable pain of Dr. Hull's Compound Poloma Mixture, and relief is secured in the worst cases.

Asthma and Phthisic.

It gives immediate relief in cases of Asthma and Phthisic, by being rubbed on the chest, Throat, and bathing the breast and stomach faithfully with the medicine, dose. Let the flannel lay on the Parts until relief is found

AFFECTIONS of the SPINE, And Contracted Tendons,

Weakness of the Joints and Muscles, Injuries by Falls and Accidents, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, &c. If READY'S RELIEF is applied, a permanent cure is effected. Accept still on all cases that is laid from the first application.

COUGHS, COLDS,

Sore Throat, Influenza, Sciatica, Front Pains, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sick Headache, Colic, &c. are speedily relieved by applying the READY RELIEF according to directions.

IT IS WARRANTED to CURE In 15 Minutes,

Pitch in the Chest, Pain and Soreness in the Back and Shoulders, Sorrest Pains in the Limbs, Sick Headache, etc.

Its Superior Strength.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most *economical* medicine in use; it can be used with the most happy results, both internally and externally, for Cramps in the stomach, Colic, or Cholera Morbus, are relieved in ten minutes, and cured in a few hours, by the use of the Relief; a few drops in sweetened water will prevent sickness, relieve pain, cure all Bowel Complaints, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Flatulency, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. &c. No person will use this Relief long before they will discover that it will relieve pain sooner, cure sooner, and strengthen the system more than any other article now in use.

In fact, this medicine, when reduced to two thirds its strength, will relieve pain in a shorter time, and will give you a better Liniment than any now in use.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for Twenty-five Cents large bottles, by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States and Canadas.

RADWAY & CO.,

Proprietors, Chemists, 162 Fulton st. New York.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.

Nov 12, 1850

Professor A. C. Barry's *TRICOPHEROUS*

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND.—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, restoring it to luxuriance in all nurseries of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, disease of the glands, muscles and nerves, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation there is no baldness. It is used in the first journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their daily dressing and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing consumption, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice cheapness as well as efficacy, Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense rush sales of the article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than the prices of any other preparation for the hair now in use. The scientific treaties on the hair and the skin, (embracing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament,) in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT.

For the cure of *Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quinsy Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Ague, Headache, &c.*

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF,

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

CEMENT, 12 shillings a barrel,
THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel, by
P. M. FRENCH.

Plainfield, Aug. 5, 1850

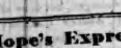
FREMONT PATENT OIL for Leather, as excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c. for sale by M. F. CUSHING

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 30. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1851. Whole number 758.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.



For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock; arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock. A. M. Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch. Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, lately occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER,
Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity.

He receives the latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued, and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they will be provided with as handsome and durable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin & Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

THANKFUL for past favors, we here more earnestly ask you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have just in, consisting of Mr.'s Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys do. fall assortment.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

I. S. DUNHAM & CO

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Rocking Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs. Wash and Toilet Stands. Bedsteds, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of *the largest and most salect ever before exhibited in* this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will at be consulted in its bestowal.

New York Nov 16th, 1850. 43 1y.

Hudson River Hosiery and Glove Store,

278 (old No. 255½) Greenwich Street,
Two Doors above Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment *of all kinds and sizes of English, German, and* domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's under garments suitable to every season, knitting and lidy's & co., wool en yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, Figured Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for cuffs, Lace Capes, Veils, Chi dren's Worked Waists, Emoch needle work Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Lace all widths, black silk laces for trimming, GLOVES of every description, dress makers' Trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices. Patronage respectfully solicited.

THEODORE B. M'LAUGHLIN.

April 25, 1851. 278 Greenwich st., New York.

Our Village Store.

"Our Village Store," by Abby Allin, is a faithful picture of Yankee life.

Did ever you think as you passed by its door,
What a curious place is our village store;
Not one of your city, town bred affairs,
With fashion tired graces, and Pompadour airs,
But a shop—a bazaar on a miniature scale,
For making large profits on every small sale!

With its shielding stoop and its open shed,
Where the horses are covered, rested, and fed;
Where queer advertisements are pasted about,
From the Whigs and the Locos, the ins and the out;

The number of votes each party hath polled;
Auctions and failures, and farms to be sold;
With such other items as deck out the shed;
A huge Yankee scrap book, ingeniously spread;

How often I pause, ere I open the door,
To read the advertisements over and o'er;
For the pillars, the shutters, within and without,
Are gaudily lettered, around and about;
"For sale! call and see! Whatever you please;
Eggs, newly laid: and fresh butter and cheese;
Dry goods and hardware; potash and grain;
Glassware and China, figured and plain:
Currants and raisins: saleratus, molasses:
Hay seed—best, red top, and all other grasses;
Drugs and tobacco; sugar and fish;
For cash, very low—just whatever you wish!"

Throw open the door, and venture within;
The scene is as strange as the outer bath been;
One side of the store hath the delf and the groceries;

The other side dry goods; and post office is,
Whose short row of boxes look pert and pedantic,
And an very vacant; they smack of romantic!
A black looking stove, some benches; a chair,
With three or four loungers all ready to stare;
While close by the counter, too lazy to stir,
Lie stretched a Newfoundland, a spaniel, a cur!
If their masters must come to talk of the weather,

And the best means of holding the Union together;
Pray, why shouldn't they seize the same opportunity,
To talk of the rights of the canine community:
And each to the other, in friendship, make known,
Where the best chances lie for securing a bone?

The show box, bedecked in a brilliant array,
Still holds on the counter its glittering sway:
A motley assembly of knick knacks and toys:
Doll's heads for the girls—and fish hooks for boys—
Soap for their daddies, with merits so flush;
A clean shave without even a razor or brush.
The shop in our village—my time is too short
To tell you one half of the wonders I ought:
It is here the mechanic finds tools to his hand;
And the farmer his also for tilling the land;
It is here the good dame, so frugal and thrifty,
Makes sale for the butter and eggs of her living,
With an eye to the main chance, the aim of her batter;
She supplieth the wants of each rosy cheeked daughter;
Buys stripes for the boys, with one suit of drilling
To answer for "Meeting" and "dress up"—
God willing!
It is here that the child with such eagerness comes,
And standeth on tiptoe to buy sugar plums;
Brimful of importance—the cents how they ring?
He's as large as a man, and as proud as a king!
It is here the truant boys buy their powder and shot;
It is here politicians plot and manipulate,
Grow red with their own bragadocia and noise,
And act, shall I say it, like bullying boys!
The shop of our village, no city or town
Hath ever a shop to compare with our own!
Though homely its mein, and rustic its grace,
It is nevertheless a prominent place;
It serves for our Post Office, Reading room Store.
With goods both domestic and foreign; and more,
'Tis the general exchange for whatever you choose;
The place for the bargains—the locus for news!
And if by some chance it should burn or blow down,
Alas for the village, alas for the town;
The whole country round would be lost in a maze,
Man woman and boy drass in crape "thirty days!"

From the Flag of our Union.

Sydney Castelle.

BY MRS. E. C. LOVERING.

There was no denying that, Sydney Castelle was handsome. Julia Perry saw him first in a ball room, where his fine figure, and inimitable politeness, excited much admiration, and she was forced to confess to herself that he was a beauty.

His beauty, however, was not of the heroic class. Sydney Castelle was rather below the medium height, slender, and not at all dignified; and his countenance expressed no more authority than a school girl's. But his proportions were symmetrical, *his moustache glossy as silk* and his complexion fair and brilliant. Most people would call him pretty, rather than handsome; but Julia Perry thought he was everything admirable; although, after all, there was something in the expression of his eye which she could not altogether like.

Sydney Castelle's manners were easy and graceful; and he could say pretty, commonplace things to you, as long as you had patience to listen to the tones of his sweet little voice. Thus he entertained Julia Perry, on the first evening of their acquaintance; and she dreamed of him three nights afterwards successively.

Julia, poor girl, was quite captivated. Had she been a few years older, it would have taken a very different sort of person to produce much of an impression on her heart; but she was only fifteen, and in her girlish inexperience, she declared to herself, fifty times a day, that there was nobody like Sydney Castelle.

Then how her little heart began to beat, when, one bright morning in spring, on her way to school, she heard, right at her elbow, that well remembered voice! She blushed with pleasure, for Sydney Castelle was walking at her side. He was so happy to see her, and he expressed in such pretty terms, his hope that she would kindly permit him to walk with her a short distance, that the poor child's weak little head was completely turned.

And Sydney Castelle must have known it; he must have known that his voice was a charm to her, which his irresistible smiles and admiring glances rendered perfect and lasting. Cruel Sydney Castelle!

"When shall I have the happiness to see you again?" asked Sydney, as they came in sight of Julia's school. "Do you walk down this way every morning?"

Julia said Yes, and blushed; and Sydney Castelle, hoping he should have the pleasure of meeting her soon, bowed politely, lifted his hat, and went his way.

Julia thought of that delightful walk all day long; and on the following morning something whispered her that she should see Sydney Castelle again. So she walked very slowly to school, and listened, to hear his voice by her side, as she had been pleased to hear it so unexpectedly the day before.

Julia was not disappointed. Sydney Castelle was with her to school, and carried her books for her, with charming politeness; and every morning thereafter, for more than a week, she was favored with his delightful company the same.

And on Saturday afternoon,—a mild and beautiful Saturday afternoon,—when Washington street was thronged by a crowd of gay promenaders, Julia mixed with the pleasure-seeking multitude, looking anxiously about her for one who had promised to meet her there. She did not look long; that graceful bow, that tender smile, the curl of that glossy moustache, those raven locks, were not to be mistaken. It was Sydney Castelle.

They walked down together, and up again, and down a second time chatting gaily; and Julia was very happy, meeting so many people she knew, and who, she was sure, would admire her handsome beau. I am afraid that Julia, like most young girls, was a little vain.

But Julia met one whom she did not really care to see, in her walk with Sydney Castelle. That was her father; and she colored rosy red, as she saw his deep searching eyes fixed upon her companion. For Mr. Perry thought Julia was too young to have any admirer, or even a male friend, whom he did not know, and of whom he did not approve.

So Julia prepared herself to be questioned that night.

"Who was that young man I saw you walking with?" asked Mr. Perry.

"Oh, that was Sydney Castelle!"

"Who is Sydney Castelle?"

"I—I—do not know," stammered Julia, 'only he is—Sydney Castelle!"

"But what is his family?"

"I do not know."

Julia was ashamed to confess her ignorance of Sydney Castelle's position and connections; but when her father reproved her for her intimacy with a person of whom she knew nothing, she really thought he was unreasonable, to condemn an humble individual he had never seen, except with a passing glance.

"I do not condemn him," pursued Mr. Perry. "I only say it is necessary to know something about him if you mean to continue his acquaintance."

To satisfy her father, Julia resolved to ask Sydney Castelle about his family. The story he told her was exceedingly gratifying, and in high spirits she went home and enlightened her father about Sydney's wealthy connections, and their high standing in society.

Still Mr. Perry was not satisfied.

"I never heard of the Castelle's," said he.—"And even if they are wealthy, it is no sign that Sydney is a safe acquaintance. You displease me, Julia, by persisting in meeting a stranger in this manner. Why does he not come to the house like a man? Is he afraid of me?"

Mr. Perry said a great deal on the subject, and Julia was finally convinced that he was right, in what he required. So, like a sensible girl, she told Sydney, that if he wished to see her any more, he must call on her at home.

To this arrangement Sydney raised the greatest objections, and appeared so unwilling to call at Mr. Perry's house, that Julia began to lose *patience with him. Seeing her firm, however,* and well assured that he must either risk a call, or lose her entirely, Sydney Castelle at length consented to comply with her request.

Wednesday night was set; Mr. Perry was certainly at home, and Julia was in a great flutter of excitement, expecting Sydney Castelle, and fearing that her father would not like him.

Sydney was true to his appointment. He entered the drawing room with an air of cool independence, and a graceful swagger; but his manner changed immediately, as soon as he found himself in the presence of Mr. Perry.—His self possession gave place to embarrassment, and the searching eye of Julia's father seemed to render him strangely uneasy.

Mr. Perry conversed with him, and questioned him, as closely as politeness would allow, concerning his family connections, and his own position in society. Sydney repeated the same story he had told Julia—gradually recovering his self possession, and finally departing with as much good politeness as he had displayed on entering.

"How do you like him?" asked Julia, timidly.

"I cannot say I am much pleased with him," replied Mr. Perry. "He appears frivolous and foppish; I do not like his self conceited air; but he is young, and there is a chance of his improving; and after I make some inquiries about his character, and find out who this Castelle family is, I will tell you whether I should be still pleased to have you continue his acquaintance."

Mr. Perry was very thoughtful for the next five minutes. He was confident he had seen Sydney Castelle somewhere, and he was trying to recall the occasion and the place.

"His countenance is familiar to me," said he: "I must have seen it a hundred times."

But Mr. Perry could not recollect when or where.

Still Sydney's features haunted him. His thought of them when he went to bed; when he arose in the morning; he pondered on them at the breakfast table; while he was walking down the street, and as he entered the barber's shop to get shaved.

Where had he seen them? It was all a mystery to him, until he was seated in the barber's chair. At that moment the startling truth rushed across his brain. He had seen those features in that same shop; and, true as life! that young man in the white apron, with glossy hair and a silken moustache, with dismay in his *countenance, and a lather brush in his hand,* was Sydney Castelle!

S. Castelle was a noted barber—and *Sydney Castelle* was his son!

Mr. Perry said nothing, and Sydney shaved him in silence. It was the worst shave Mr. Perry had ever had, and a dangerous one, too, Sydney's hand trembled so.

"I thought I had seen Mr. Castelle before," said Mr. Perry to Julia, afterwards; "I remember him now."

"Do you?" said Julia, starting.

"I think I ought to," replied her father, with a queer smile; "*he has shaved me hundreds of times!*"

Poor Julia was cured of her first love. Like a sensible girl she said to Sydney, the first *time she saw him after the exposition:*

"If you had frankly confessed to me what your occupation was, like a man, I might have esteemed you; but you attempted to impose upon me; and if you are ashamed of your trade I do not know why I should not be ashamed of it too. So, good-by!"

The pretty youth touched his hat to her politely—forced a grin—took leave of her—and that was the last Julia ever saw of Sydney Castelle.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

Beauty.

"Beautiful!" exclaimed Mary Marvel, with a toss of the head and a slight curl of her cherry *lips. "There isn't a good feature in her face.*

"And yet, I think her beautiful," was the calm reply of Mrs. Hartley.

"Why, aunt! where are your eyes?"

"Just where they have always been, my child."

"Agnes is a good girl," said Mary, speaking in a less confident manner. "Every one knows this; but, as to being handsome, that is altogether another thing."

"Is there not a beauty in goodness, Mary?" asked Mrs. Hartley, in her low, quiet way, as she looked, with her calm, penetrating eyes into the young girl's face.

"Oh yes, of course there is, aunt. But, beauty of goodness is one thing, and beauty of face another."

"The former generally makes itself visible in the latter. In a pure, unselfish, loving heart lives the very spirit of beauty."

"Oh, yes, aunt. All that we know. But let the spirit be ever so beautiful, it cannot remould the homely countenance; the ill formed mouth, the ugly nose, the wedge shaped chin must remain to offend the eye of taste."

"Do you think Miss Williams very homely?" asked Mrs. Hartley.

"She is deformed, aunt."

"Well?"

"She has no personal beauty whatever."

"Do you think of this when you are with her?"

"Not now. But, when I first saw her, she so offended my eyes that I could hardly remain in the room where she was."

"You do not see her deformity now?"

"I never think of it."

"The spirit of beauty in her heart has thrown a veil over her person."

"It may be so, aunt. One thing is certain, I love her."

"More than you do Ellen Lawson?"

"I can't bear Ellen Lawson!" The whole manner of the young girl expressed repugnance.

"And yet, Ellen, by common consent, is acknowledged to be beautiful."

"She's pretty enough; but I don't like her. Proud, vain, ill tempered. Oh dear! These spoil everything."

"In other words, the deformity of her spirit *throws a veil over the beauty of her person.*"

"Explain it as you will, aunt. Enough, that Ellen Lawson is no favorite of mine. Ever so I gaze upon her brilliant eye, a something looks out of them that causes me to shrink from her."

The conversation between Mary Marvel and her aunt was interrupted, at this point, by the entrance of a visitor.

Mary was passing through her twentieth summer. She was handsome; and she knew it.—No wonder, then, that she was vain of her good looks. And being vain, no wonder that, in attiring her person, she thought less of maidenly good taste than of that effect which quickly attracts the eye.

She had beautiful hair, that curled naturally; and so, when dressed for company, a perfect *shower of glossy ringlets played ostentatiously* about her freely exposed snowy neck and shoulders, causing the eyes of many to rest upon and follow her, whose eyes a modest maiden might wish to be turned away. In fact, Mary's nature, which was generally a little in excess, so set off her showy person, that it was scarcely possible for her to be in company without becoming the observed of all observers; and drawing around her a group of gay young men, ever ready to offer flattering attentions and deaf to flattering words, where such things are taken in the place of truth and sincerity.

Such, with a substratum of good sense, good principles and purity of character, was Mary Marvel.

Some few days after the conversation with which this sketch opens, occurred, Mary was engaged in dressing for an evening party, when her aunt came into her room.

"How do I look, aunt?" enquired Mary, who had nearly completed her toilet.

Mrs. Hartley shook her head and looked grave.

"What's the matter, aunt? Am I over dressed, as you say again?"

"I would rather say, under dressed," replied the aunt. "But, you are not, certainly, going in this style?"

"How do you mean?" And Mary threw a glance of satisfaction into her mirror.

"You have not worn your lace cape?"

"Oh, dear, no!"

Mary's neck and shoulders were too beautiful to be hidden even under a film of gossamer.

"Nor under sleeves?"

"Why aunt? How you so talk?"

"Where are your combs?"

Mary tossed her head until every frond like jet danced in the brilliant light, and fluttered around her spotless neck and bosom.

"Ah, child!" sighed Mrs. Hartley; "this is all an error, depend upon it. Attire like yours never looks for any maiden that manly respect for which she hears has taught her Bible it was to attempt to influence her niece in a matter like this.

And so, in her "childish," as Mrs. Hartley made free to call her scanty garments, Mary went to spend the evening in a fashionable company, her head filled with the vain notion that she would, on that occasion, at least, carry off the palm of beauty. And something more than simple vanity was stirring in her heart. There was to be a guest at the party in whose eyes she especially desired to appear lovely—and that was a young man named Percival, to whom she had met a few times, and who was just such a one as a maiden might well wish to draw to her side. At a recent meeting, Percival had shown Mary more than ordinary attention. In fact, the beauty of her person and graces of her mind had made upon his feelings more than a passing impression.

On entering the rooms, where a large portion of the company were already assembled, Mary produced, as she had expected and desired, some little sensation, and was soon surrounded by a circle of gay young men. Among these, however, she met not Percival. It was, perhaps, half an hour subsequent to her arrival, that Mary's eyes rested on the form of him she had been looking for ever since her entrance. He was standing, alone, in a distant part of the room, and was evidently regarding her with fixed attention. She blushed, and her heart beat quicker as she discovered this. Almost instantly a group of young persons came between her and Percival, and she did not see him again for some twenty minutes. Then he was sitting by the side of Agnes Grey, the young lady in whom her aunt referred as being beautiful, and whom she regarded with very different ideas. Agnes wore a plainly made sprigged muslin dress, that fitted close to the neck; her beautiful hair was neatly but not showily arranged, and had a single ornament, which was not conspicuous.

For the first time an impression of beauty in Agnes Gre ted the mind of Miss Marvel. She had been listening to something said by Mr. Percival, and was just in the act of replying, when Mary's eyes rested upon her; and then the inward beauty of her pure spirit so filled every feature of her face, that she looked the very impersonation of loveliness. A sigh heaved the bosom of Mary Marvel, and, from that moment, her proud self sensation vanished.

An hour passed, and yet Percival did not seek her in the crowd, though, during that time, he had danced not only with Agnes Grey, but with one or two others.

It was towards the close of the evening, and Mary, dispirited and weary, was sitting near one of the doors that opened from the drawing room, when she heard her name mentioned in an undertone by a person standing in the hall. She listened, involuntarily. The remark and it hardly know whether to pronounce Miss Marvel beautiful or not.'

The person answering this remark was Percival; and his words were—

'I once thought her beautiful. But that was before I met one more truly beautiful.'

'Ah! *Who has carried off the palm in your eyes?*'

'You have seen Agnes Lee?'

'Oh, yes. But she is not so handsome as Miss Marvel.'

'She has not such regular features; but the more beautiful spirit within shines forth so radiantly as to throw around her person the very atmosphere of beauty. So artless, so pure, so innocent. To me, she is the realization of my best dreams of maiden loveliness.'

'Miss Marvel,' remarked the other, 'spoils everything by her vanity and love of display.—She dresses in shocking bad taste.'

'Shocking to me!' said Percival. 'Really, her neck, neck, and bosom, to sight, are so much exposed that I cannot do more than, I would almost blush to look into her face. And yet, I respect and esteem her highly. Nay, that personal vanity should spoil one who has so many good qualities—so much to win our love and admiration.'

The young men moved away, and Mary heard no more. Enough, however, had reached her ears to overwhelm her with pain and mortification. She soon after retired from the company. The rest of the night was spent in weeping.

The lesson was severe, but salutary. When Percival next met Mary Marvel, her dress and manners were much more to his taste; but she had changed too late to win him as her lover, for his heart now worshipped at another shrine.

For the Plainfield Union

To Desdemona.

Take, gentle girl, take this sweet flower,
'Tis so like spotless love and thee;
I pluck'd it e'er its wither ng hour
Had come to dull its purity.

The zephyr oft hath come at night,
As wanty eve to kiss its breast,
And watch'd it, while his winglet light
Hath fanned the weeping bud to rest.

The night breeze loved to kiss away
The tears fair evening's sprite had shed,
And murmur round the fairy spray
That held its crested drooping head.

But oh! he'll mourn when from eve's bower
He hies him forth to woo again
His lovely bud at midnight hour
And finds the stem has snapped in twain.

But if perchance had never found
So blest a fate as I had given,
But withering, drooping on the ground,
Had never found such breath from Heaven.

Then watch, sweet girl, watch o'er its leaf,
And let thy breath its bosom thrill;
Its joy will never wake to grief,
But think loved zephyrs woo it still.

July 25, 1851. SONTAG.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

The majority of readers of public j urnals, especially such as are not professedly of a moral or religious character, are not apt to relish matter which savors of a religious nature; preferring the tale, or the treatise on science and art, or the sparkling wit, or lively anecdote;—neither do they expect to see moral or religious essays in papers of a secular character. But such things are really entitled to a place, and are also entitled to perusal equally, with political changes, scientific discoveries, well told tales, splendid poetry or any other class of reading. If the fearful alternative be true, that a total change of the affections, "before death," must take place in each son or daughter of Adam, or he or she will be miserable throughout eternity, how important then, that from the pulpit, forum, bar and press, should the alarm be sounded, and the giddy, thoughtless multitude exhorted to escape the impending storm. Not one tenth part, perhaps, of the unconverted world, ever take this matter into serious consideration. If they did, a most salutary effect on their hearts and conduct would be produced.

The frequent, solemn toll of our village bells, and the oft-repeated measured tread of the funeral procession, robed in the sombre habiliments of mourning, remind us of our mortality. Death is a remorseless conqueror, and he loves to shrink his victims. His is an appetite that is never satisfied. Does any one expect to cheat him, or elude his arrow? Vain thought! No, reader; the time will surely come, and it is not far off, when you must sustain a personal conflict with him, while your frame is exhausted by sickness, and your mind harrowed by the thought of s ns yet unatoned—"wash all your crimes broad blown in May"—"you must meet and grapple with the King of Terrors. The fact is, death has a very gloomy appearance to all. It is a change—a change to worlds.

Then shall we know for certain whether our select from earth to Heaven is a forgery or not. Indeed, if it is a forgery, you may perhaps be as well off as they who contend for the genuineness of the Holy Scriptures, but certainly no better. But, fearful to contemplate, should the event show that they are what they purport to be, I envy not your deplorable situation.—How many will at the last day be silent, fearing to make use of the argument, "we had not sufficient proof of the genuineness of the Bible." Why do you not at least pay attention to the truthful monitor in your own breasts? That is on favor of the code of morality taught in the Bible, and also teaches you your duty. That is repressed, and you refuse to listen to its voice. I presume if any excuse for not attending to duty is good and valid here, it will be equally valid at the Judgment Bar.

How many, at the last, will remember that solemn sound which Pollok forces in the ears of his readers, "Ye knew your duty but ye did it not."

Good old Bunyan, quaint and old fashioned though he was, made use of some very excellent comparisons in his "Pilgrim's Progress." He says the man who would live well must (in imagination) fetch his last day to him and make it his company keeper. If the whole world should act upon the advice given by Bunyan, what a spectacle it would present—every person, throughout all the various departments of life, acting as if to night would close his mortal career. Very few persons would or could have the hardihood to follow any other code of laws, or rule of conduct than the law of love prescribed by Christ. Professed christians act out but too feebly, the principles which they have espoused. They are too careless of the effect which a deviation from duty has on the world at large. They know, or ought to know, that seven eighths of the arguments against the christian religion, weak though they be, are drawn from the acts of professing christians. When I see a christian, professedly, appear far more anxious about dollars and cents—the fashions and vices, and even opinions of the world, than his own eternal welfare, or the progress of Christ's cause, I must conclude that he has made a mistake, and is deceived or else that he "hath stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."

Fellow mortals, you have but one life to live—but one chance to secure the prize, and if that fails, all is lost. Certain it is that the non-professor is to be lost as well, cannot be rightly understood by you, or you would not exhibit so much apathy on the subject.

Suppose a farmer were to receive intimations that his title to his farm was worthless: how many weary days and sleepless nights would he pass, until he ascertained that it was good; and suppose, still, a farmer his title to an everlasting mansion in the skies: others say that all mankind, the murderer and the saint, the devil and the philanthropist, all will eventually be happy. Others say that the soul of a person at death goes to animate some other body; and be careful, amid all these variables creeds and opinions, not to wreck your frail bark on the rocks of error, because to err in his matter is fatal. MONITOR.

Scottish Honesty and Gratitude.—For some weeks past, most families connected with the weaving trade have suffered privations, owing to want of work. Among others, we know of a poor widow, who resides in Irvine, and depends chiefly for her support on the wages of her eldest boy, who is a weaver. Last week, this youth in walking to Kilwinning in search of a web, found a roll of leather upon the road, which had fallen from the Irvine and Saltcoats carrier's cart He lifted it, and brought it to Irvine. The widow—his mother—who had been some days confined to bed by influenza, but was now convalescent, watched the return of the carrier, and carried out the leather to him.—She had not a morsel of food in the house, and fondly hoped he might offer her a few pence, with which he might provide a meal for herself and her hungry boys. Robertson, the carrier, thanked her for restoring the leather, and handed her half a crown. She was so much overcome with surprise and gratitude, that she burst into tears, and, unable to speak, retired to her house, her heart overflowing with gratitude to the generous carrier, and to God for this unexpected and providential supply in the hour of her necessity.—*Kilmarnock Journal.*

Boot and Shoe Trade.—The manufacture of boots and shoes in New York is said to have increased so as to rival, if not exceed, that of Boston, which was formerly considered the most extensive in the country. Some ingenious statician has computed that $3,000,000 are invested, and that 13,500 men and 10,600 women are regularly employed in the wholesale boot and shoe trade. The total number of boots and shoes made per week is said to be 109,500, which, at wholesale prices, are worth $152,000. The men's wages average from six to ten dollars, and the women's from two dollars and a half to three dollars and a half per week.—"There is nothing like leather."

We have received the 35th Annual Report of the American Bible Society, presented at the anniversary in May—making a pamphlet of near 300 pages. From it we extract the following relating to this State:

New Jersey.—The Rev. George Sheldon is still labouring as the Agent of this State, with his usual efficiency and success. His labours, which have been abundant, have greatly contributed to the advancement of the Bible cause in its field. Mr. Sheldon's report will furnish a *condensed view of the state of the cause in this district.*

"It is believed," he says, "that during the year just past, the interest in the cause and the aid afforded for its advancement, have augmented generally throughout the State; though, it is to be lamented, this has not been the case in proportion to the exigency of the time, and the increasing demand for the Scriptures, both in our own and foreign lands. Several auxiliaries heretofore somewhat inactive, have engaged in earnest and efficient effort; and fields where it was much needed have had the benefit of a thorough exploration and re-supply.

"The Essex County Bible Society, the ablest organization in the State, which has, during the year, re-supplied the city of Newark as well as Elizabethtown and Bel-eville, resolved, at their last annual meeting, to employ a colporteur permanently, who should go from house to house with the Bread of Life, *and add such words of* exhortation and prayer as the dwellings of the poor as the circumstances shall render suitable. The receipts from the county have doubled in the past two years.

"The Middlesex county Bible Society, during the first year of its existence has, besides lending assistance for the general work, effected the exploration of its field, and caused 4,500 families to be visited, and as many of the 196 families found destitute, as were willing to receive the Word of Life, and such words of exhortation and prayer as the dwellings of the poor as the circumstances shall render suitable. The receipts from the county have doubled in the past two years.

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"In this verdant county the results of twelve months' colportage under the direction of the county Bible society, have been, that out of 4,641 families visited, 241 were found to be without a Bible. Of these, twenty six refused to receive copies, while the others, including twenty nine Roman Catholic families, were furnished with the Sacred Volume.

"An organization has been auspiciously effected in the new county of Ocean, having in its board of managers the governor of the State. It seems already to be acting efficiently in the field of its labours.

"The Burlington county Bible Society have just completed what has been in progress for about two years—the arduous work of exploring their extensive and populous territory. The enterprise was loudly called for by the necessity of the case, more than two thirds of an entire generation having passed away since the year 1822, when the last supply was made.—The exploration has been very thorough and complete. Of the population of the county (40,000,) almost entirely Protestant, were found living in darkness, as though the Day Spring from on high had never visited our world. Numerous cases of grievous destitution that had existed for years were brought to light; and it is not to be doubted that there is joy among the Angels of God over such an extensive multiplication of the means of salvat on among men.

"In the month of June a society was formed in the county of Cape May. Some funds have already been raised, and considerable progress made in the distribution of the Word. It is expected that during the present year a complete re-supply of the county will be accomplished."

The Young Men's Bible Society of New Brunswick have supplied a part of that city during the year with the Scriptures.

The Somerset County Bible Society reports the amount of its receipts for the year at $800, and pledges $1000 for the year ensuing.

The Morris County Bible Society reports have collected during the last four years, $1,600 for the supply of the destitute within its own borders. and $1,468 25 as a donation to the Parent Society.

A member of the Society of Friends, hearing a man abusing, in terms unfit for easy polite, a particularly bad piece of read, went up to him and said: "Friend, I'm under obligations to thee. What thou hast done I would have done, but my religious feelings restrain me. Do not let my conscience, however, overrule thee.—Use thy indignation wings, and suffer not the prejudices of others to paralyze the tongue of long suffering. Yea, verily."

Discovery by Buried Treasure.—Albany, July 24th.

Treasures belonging to the place being informed by a mesmerizer that a quantity of money was buried at the corner of Ruggles and Parker streets, proceeded to the spot indicated last night, and after digging to the depth of three or four feet, discovered a box or trunk containing a large amount of money—*supposed* to have been buried by a notorious character named Meeker, who occupied a cottage in the vicinity some time since.

Cotton in Africa.—Thirty varieties of cotton have been found growing spontaneously in West Africa, some of it equal to the finest quality of American growth.

Coffee in West Africa.—Coffee is produced so abundantly in some parts, that two hundred pounds can be purchased for a dollar. A single tree in Monrovia yielded four and a half bushels in the hull at one time, which on being shelled and dried, weighed thirty one pounds. The coffee tree continues to produce from thirty to forty years

Great Numbers of Elephants in Africa.—A drove of 700 or 800 elephants has been known to visit the Bonny country at one time. The members scattered over a whole region are countless. As they all have tusks, and some of the r tusks weigh 120, 130, and 140 pounds each, the quantity of ivory which Africa may produce, is almost without limits.

W. H. Bradley & Co., of New Haven, Ct., have recently manufactured a four horse coach for Gen. Arista, the President of Mexico.

Mr. Daniel Benjamin, residing in Mansfield township, says the Belvidere Intelligencer, is now upwards of 90 years of age; and he assisted this summer in mowing, curing and putting in his barn three tons of hay. He still cuts his wood at the door, and performs other necessary work about the house. This is the most remarkable case of strength and activity at such an age, that we recollect to have met with recently. Mr. B. served in the capacity of a private, during the Revolutionary war. He has ever been temperate and industrious in his habits, and is an excellent citizen.

A Jersey Sea Fish.—At Cape May a party was engaged in fishing with a seine on Monday and caught a saw fish which weighed 1095 pounds, and measured 14 feet from the tip of the tail to the end of the saw. The latter member is 3 feet long. It is now one of the curiosities of the place, and, as the boats go down daily, that portion of the public who have a taste for the study of natural history can easily gratify it by a visit to the Island.

It seems to require all the vigilance for which our worthy jailor, Mr. Beach, is celebrated, to keep Mr. Silleids in his possession. Upon airing his bed this morning, there was discovered secreted in a quilt, an old case knife which had been nicked into a saw, and was doubtless designed as an instrument of escape.

A Buffalo paper states that as two horses were feeding upon the grass near the precipice between the Ferry and the Horse-shoe Fall, Niagara, one of them venturing too near the brink fell over and was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of 160 feet, without receiving any other injury than a few slight bruises. When discovered he was taking a drink from the boiling flood at his feet, where never horse drank before. His mate witnessed his fall and stood looking over at him with much concern.

Mr. George Sumner, in a letter from Paris to a friend at Providence, says: "You ask about France—pray be reassured. All is going on well. There will be no revision—no reelection of Louis Napoleon. The Republic will stand—the constitution will be respected. Two good candidates will be brought forward before next May, and *retrogrades and progressists* will try their forces."

The editor of the Marysville (Cal.) Herald *tells of a turnip raised near that city, measuring* two feet and one inch in circumference.

P. T. Barnum, Esq., has sold the Philadelphia Museum to Mr. Spooner for $40,000.

The girls who work in the factory at Columbus, Ga., chew tobacco. Oh!

The soil of the Territory of Minnesota is said to be admirably adapted to the culture of flax. Some enterprising capitalists at the east have invested $30,000 in a flax and cordage manufacturing establishment at St. Paul's.

A gentleman in this city lately received a letter from an officer of the customs at Gravelines, in Belgium, which closes by observing that there is no person in Gravelines or its neighborhood, who understands the American language, for which reason he begs as a particular favor that the answer he shall receive may be translated either into French or English.

A letter from London to the *Boston Traveller* says there is a register kept in the Glass Palace, in which all of our countrymen who visit the Exhibition are requested to inscribe their names. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence's name heads the list. By this register there appears to have been fifteen hundred Americans, up to the 23th of June, to visit the Fair.

The Sun says that a steamship is now building, and will be ready for sea by the 1st of December, which is intended to run between this city and Gslway, stopping at Halifax on the route. The contract with the builder is that the steamer shall make the trip between Galway and Halifax in six days, otherwise the parties contracting for the vessel are at liberty to reject her. The steamer is to be of the largest size, with accommodations for 800 to 1000 second class passengers, besides having accommodations for first class passengers.

The steamer Atlantic, of the Collins line, is advertised to sail for New York from Liverpool July 23.

The Legislature of Wisconsin at its last session passed laws limiting the rate of interest to twelve per cent., and prohibiting, under severe penalties, the taking of a larger rate.

Among the passengers by the *Africa*, that sailed yesterday, was the Rev. Edward W. Peet, of the Episcopal Church, Rahway, N. J., as the Bearer of Despatches to our Ministers at the Courts of London and St. Petersburgh.

Andrew Jackson Davis.—Prof. Gregory, in his letters on animal magnetism, thus summarily disposes of Andrew Jackson Davis's claims to the character of a Spiritual Philosopher:

"I do not here refer to the case of the Poughkeepsie Seer, Andrew Jackson Davis. I think there can be no doubt that his revelations, which present an appalling hotch potch of all possible metaphysical systems, are essentially the genuine results of a most remarkable degree of magnetic sympathy with all who approach him, which leads him to retail what they imagine in his own mind, the heterogeneous equivocal ideas of such as set upon him unknown to themselves, and have read and thought upon metaphysical subjects."

THE UNION

Plainfield, July 28, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Free Colored and Slave Population, of the U. S. by the census of 1850.

	Free colored,		Slaves.
Maryland,	73 943	Virginia,	473,900
Virginia,	53,906	S. Carolina,	384,925
Pennsylvania,	53,201	Georgia,	382,994
New York,	47,448	Alabama,	342,894
North Carolina,	27 371	Mississippi,	300,419
Ohio,	25,930	N. Carolina,	288,412
New Jersey,	22,269	Tennessee,	249,519
Delaware,	17 957	Loui-iana,	230,307
Louisiana,	15,685	Kentucky,	251,768
Dist Columbia,	9,973	Maryland,	90,800
Kentucky,	9,667	Missouri,	89,289
Massachusetts,	8 778	Texas,	58,346
S. Carolina,	*8,769*	*Arkansas,*	*46,982*
Connecticut,	7,415	Florida,	39,341
Tennessee,	6,280	Dist. Columbia,	3,687
Illinois,	5,236	Delaware,	2,290
Indiana,	5,100	New Jersey,	119
Rhode Island,	3,500		
Missouri,	2,667	Total,—3,179,589	
Georgia,	2,586		
Michigan,	2,547		
Alabama,	2,250		
Maine,	1,312		
Florida,	926		
Texas,	926		
Mississippi,	898		
Vermont,	710		
Wisconsin,	629		
Arkansas,	585		
New Hampshire,	477		
Iowa,	292—419,173, Total F. C.		

New Jersey has a larger colored population in proportion to its s ze and white people than any other of the free States; and more than half of all the free colored people in the Union are to be found in the five middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The three adjoining States, Virginia, North Carolina and Ohio, contain over 100,000 more, leaving less than 100,000 for the other 22 States, there being comparatively very few free negroes in the Eastern or Western States

South Carolina has 106,000 more slaves than free persons, which we suppose is the main cause of her dissatisfaction with her condition.—Mississippi has about 8000 more slaves than free people. In all the other States the free population outnumbers the Slaves.

For the last 10 years the increase of the free colored population of the United States has been but 32,280—less than 8 per cent—whileatic slaves have increased 692,234, near 22 per cent.—and the whites have increased near 28 per cent. This shows that freedom in this country is not favorable to the colored people, or that many more leave the country than is generally supposed.

Since 1790, the colored race in this country have increased 4 3 4 times, and the white population 6 1-5 times.

Since 1810, the free colored have rather more than doubled—the slaves have nearly trebled—and the whites have increased nearly 3½ times.

☞ *New Jersey* at the different periods has the following population:

1790,	184 139	1830,	320,823
1800,	211,949	1840,	373,306
1810,	245 555	1850,	488,671
1820,	277,575		

In 1790, it was the 9th State in point of population—in 1800 the 10th—in 1810, the 12th—in 1820, the 13th—in 1830 the 14th—in 1840 the 18th—and in 1850 the 19th. In 1790 we had rather less than a 2 th part of the whole population of the Union, and in 1850 only about one 47th part. We have not therefore increased as fast as the whole country; New York on the contrary has grown faster, having in 1790 but a little over a 12th part of the whole, and now has more than an eighth. Pennsylvania in 1790 had a 9th part of our population now it has but a 10th.

The relative growth of the white and colored population of this State we have no means of comparing. In 1810, we had 10,851 slaves—and in 1850, 22,269 free colored and 119 slaves.

Another Storm.—This place and vicinity was visited on Thursday afternoon and evening last with one of the most violent storms that we have ever witnessed, doing more damage than the one on the Saturday previous. The rain came down in torrents for some hours. The barn, filled with grain and hay, of Mr. Mahlon Pound, near New Market, was struck by lightning, and consumed with all its contents. We have heard the loss stated at $1200—insured for $600. His house was burned down some 2 years ago.

Cemetery Improvement.—The good people of Rahway are doing honor to the graves of their ancestors. The stone-wall inclosing their cemetery is about to be taken down, and its place supplied with a neat and substantial iron railing

Grasshoppers have invaded the gardens attached to private residences in South Brooklyn to such an extent as to become quite an annoyance, besides eating valuable plants. Boys have made it a business to d stroy them at the rate of "a cent a hundred." A couple boasted the other day, of having killed 2300 in one yard! Nigle before last a small army invaded our printing office.—*Jour. of Com.*

A Boy Killed by Lightning.—At Bristol, last *Saturday afternoon*, at about 5 o'clock, during the shower, a boy aged 8 years, was killed by lightning while standing in a barn. Neither the barn, nor another boy who stood within 12 feet of him, was injured. The name of the boy killed was Mudgett, the son of a widow now living in Franklin.—*New Hampshire Democrat.*

A lady being asked her opinion about mosquitoes, replied, "I always set my face against them."

Hearts and Extensive Thunder Storm.—The storm of Saturday the 19th inst. was very violent and extended from Massachusetts to Virginia, doing much damage all along, but we cannot learn that but few if any lives were lost. In this vicinity several houses were struck. The house of Mr. Wm. Ayers, 2d street, was struck, stunning the inmates and prostrating the daughter of Mr. Ayers to the floor, and heating her hair pins so as to impart a burning sensation to her head. No material injury to people or house. A house on lower Main st. owned by Joel Dunn, and occupied by Mrs. Runyon, was struck and considerably damaged, but none of the inmates injured. Mr. Andrew Cadmus's house was also struck and much damaged. And a post in the garden fence of Mr. H. A. H. Martin was shattered to pieces.

The Presbyterian church at Bound Brook was struck, almost demolishing the steeple, pulpit, chandeliers, &c. Damaged to the amount of $500 to $1000—insured in New Brunswick.

A new barn, well filled with hay and grain, belonging to a Mr. Kline, near the Somerset and Hunterdon line, was consumed with all its contents. Insured in the Hillsboro' company.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The U. S. mail steamship Pacific arrived at New York last Monday night, over 12 days from Liverpool, having met with an accident which disabled one of her engines. Strong head winds prevailed during the passage.

She brings 121 passengers! Her news is 4 days' later

The Cunard steamship America arrived at Boston early on Thursday morning, less than 12 days from Liverpool, having touched at Halifax on Tuesday evening. She brought three day's later intelligence than that by the Pacific—and 66 passengers.

The Cotton market was dull and prices had declined from ⅛d to ¼d.

The news otherwise is of but little importance to American readers.

In France, the report on the revision of the constitution engaged much attention. From present appearance the Constitution will stand unaltered for the present, and next year a President will be elected in the same manner as before.

The visitors of the Crystal Palace average daily over 60,000.

The 700 Hungarian refugees in Turkey were to be expelled—£5 is given to each and a free passage to the United States. Kossuth is to be liberated on the 1st of September.

There is a bridal dress in the World's Fair, for which the owner asks $5000.

Nine million gallons of wine were imported into Great Britain last year.

The Roman Government has condemned one Pietro Ercoli to the galleys for twenty years, for "having tried to dissuade a fellow citizen from lighting a segar he was about to smoke." The Freeman's Journal, published in New York, admits the fact, and gravely seeks to show that such a punishment for such an offence was *"the act of a mild and paternal government."*

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Crescent City arrived at New York on Sunday of last week, with the California and King-ton mails, also over a million in gold and a large number of passengers.

From Jamaica the accounts of ravages by cholera are terrific. The disease attacks all classes and varies with unusual violence.

Lynch Law in California is justified by the remissness of the authorities to bring rascals to justice—and the fact that California has become the general resort of English convicts and rascals of all nations.

James Clark, at San Francisco, was fined $100 for cutting a Chinaman's "tail" off—to stand committed until paid.

From Cuba.—An outbreak occurred on the 4th of July near Principe between the people and the military, in which the soldiers were worsted, and several were killed. The insurgents fled to the mountains, fortifying themselves. It was supposed nothing important will come of it.

The total coinage in all the U. S. Mints for the year ending June 30, was as follows:—

Gold, $30,370,961; silver, 1,558,733; copper, $89,771—total, $32,019,465.

Execution.—Douglass and Benson, two of the murderers of the mate of the Bark Glen, on the high seas were hung on Friday forenoon last in New York, under the U. S. laws. Neither made a confession. The execution of Clement, another condemned for the same crime was postponed by the President on account of some additional testimony tending to exculpate him somewhat.

The N. O. Picayune of the 10th inst. states that a company, with a capital of $150,000, will shortly establish a cotton mill in the immediate neighborhood of New Orleans, carrying 5000 spindles and 130 looms. Slave labor will be employed in the work.

Mr. Corry, of Lewis co. Mo. a native of Ga. has removed a family of 10 slaves to Cedar township, in Iowa, bought land for them, and entered into bonds for their good behavior, from motives of philanthropy.

Fred ——— was going to marry a poor girl. "Don't do it," said his friend; "you can marry any one you like. Take my advice, marry rich. Don't make a fool of yourself. It will be up hill work."

"Good!" said the other; I had rather go up hill than down hill any time."

It was thought by a bystander that "Fred" had "got him," and the other seemed to be pretty much of that opinion himself.

"Bill," said one apprentice to another, "my boss is a better man to work for than your old nigh. My boss aint always round his shop interfering with his own business."

The Bangor (Me.) Mercury says: "The quantity of liquor sold in this city, which goes out into the country, packed in flour barrels and boxes of salt, is said to be sufficient to supply the farmers during haying."

There have been three murders in Detroit, Michigan, (where capital punishment was recently abolished) within a month. Two of them we have already noticed. The last was that of a boy named Price, who was stabbed by his step father. The murderer was arrested, and is now in jail.

A Riddle.—A tinker and his wife, and a piper and his mother, had three silver dollars, three half and three quarter dollars, to divide equally without breaking any of the pieces.—How were they to do it?

Everybody's business is nobody's business—yet "everybody" attends to it.

If gold and religion were not really valuable no one would deem it an object to counterfeit either.

"Boy, why did you take an armful of my shingles on Sunday?" "Why, sir, mother was afraid some kindling wood, and I didn't want to split wood on *Sunday*."

What is Fashion?—A beautiful envelope for morality, presenting a glittering and polished exterior, the appearance of which gives no certain indication of the real value of what is contained therein.

To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A late writer thus describes it—buy every thing you don't want, and pay for nothing you do; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy every where but at home; hate the country; adore Paris; read novels; neglect your children; nurse lap dogs; and go to church every time you get a new shawl.

Curiosity Governs the World.—A clergyman once announced to his people that he should preach a sermon to young men; the pews of his church were crowded with young ladies.—He then announced a sermon to young women; the church was thronged with broadcloth. He proclaimed an address to children; and the fathers and mothers, and what some one calls, the dear middle aged people were out in force.—He gave notice that he would exhort sinners; and he had the sexton for audience. So the announcement of a subject is not always the best way to secure the audience for whom it is best calculated and for whom the lecture is written.

Credulity of Infidels.—The history of infidelity is full of illustrations of the great susceptibility of infidel minds to imposture. One of the latest instances occurred in the case of the editor of the *Cincinnati Democrat*, who has been so taken with the spirit rappings, that he has abandoned the publication of his paper, and commenced a paper for the purpose of publishing the communications of the spirits. He says:

"Upon a thorough and careful investigation of the subject, we have come to the further conclusion that the manifestations are not only produced by spirits *out of the flesh*, but that they are permitted and delegated to communicate with mortals by God, for the vast and inconceivably exalted purpose of *redeeming the world from the bondage and corruption of sin.* And as one of the feeble instruments of God in this great work, we engage our weak talents, our time and our all, henceforth and forever, till the object be accomplished. Paul, the Apostolic Messenger, directed us, *by means of the rappings*, to leave our business in this place, and remove to Auburn, thereto commence and continue the publication of a paper, to be devoted wholly and exclusively to this cause."

He goes on to say that he has been converted from infidelity to christianity by the rappings. So it seems that he who could not believe the sure word of prophecy, with all its divine attestations and intrinsic marks of divinity, has become the dupe of the jugglers. He who rejected the divinely attested writings of Paul, has listened to a mountebank forging the name of Paul. The christianity to which one is converted by such means, cannot be of long continuance.—*Puritan Recorder.*

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice.* A great Dyspepsia Curer, preparedp from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Jeice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. N. & G. S. Hobensack, Philadelphia, $8; Benj. Sandy, 8,00; John Pope, New Market, 2,25; H. B. Lewis, 1,75; Samuel A. Comet, 1,63; Wm. Morse, .84; I. L. Titsworth, .75; I. N. Eno, 1,00; Benj. Platt, .50; Bain, .50.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst. Joseph G. Roberson to Isabella Freeman, both of Woodbridge.

DIED.

In this township, on the 17th inst. Henry Brown, youngest son of Capt. Jesse E. Brown, aged about 35 years.

At Somerville, on the 11th inst. Emma, wife of James Collier, aged 27 years.

In Elizabethtown, on the 15th inst. Mrs. Hannah Williams, formerly of Westfield.

Office Wanted.

WANTED a suitable place for a TELEGRAPH OFFICE in the Village of Plainfield. Location must be central and easy of access, a front room on the ground or second floor will answer. Address Bain's Telegraph Office, 29 Wall st. New York, post-age paid, stating terms, location, &c.

Hobensack's Worm Syrup.

A WORM MEDICINE of the very best quality—safe and certain in its operation—surely equal to any now taken or used. For sale, wholesale and retail by M. F. CUSHING.

July 29, 1851.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber. P. M. FRENCH.

June 19 tf

Wanted;

A BOY, 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the carpet-weaving business. One to whom a trade is acceptable will be taken. Inquire of the editor of this paper.

Plainfield, July 29, 1851.

MECHANICS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Cash Fund, $20,000, with a Guarantee Fund of $40,000.

This association is formed for the Mutual benefit or relief of its members in case of sickness or accident.

By paying $1,50 in advance as application fee, and the payment of the deposit money, within thirty days a Certificate of Membership will be secured, entitling a member of any of the various and multiplied schemes, it is intended with very trifling expense; no loss of time, to trouble; it affords relief when re'ief is most needed, and that is when a person is deprived of the income of his labor by sickness or accident. It commends itself to every disprejudiced mind.

C. R. LEWIS, Agent for Plainfield, And Somerset and Middlesex Counties, N. J.

July 28, 1851

$1 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 13th inst. John Edwards Hewlett, from John Wetsell, an indented apprentice to he shoe making business, about 17 years old—father small of his age. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust said boy under penalty of the law, and I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his return to STEPHEN HAFF.

Plainfield, N. J. July 28, 1851

READ! READ! READ!

All Storekeepers and Druggists in Somerset County, in the State of New Jersey, and the U States, in consequence of the great demand, keep for sale

DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

NEAR 600,000 BOXES

were sold the past year in the United states; and near

30,000 boxes

were sold in the State of New Jersey alone.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE, can always take them with equal safety, without fear of purging and el nsing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no other—for no other pills produce those combined effects, which certain ne ssarily follow the use of

Eat, Drink and Live as Usual.

and pursue your usual occupation a nd s'ay among them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather

FORTY PILLS ARE IN A BOX!!

and sold at Twenty Five Cents a Box, with directions and wholesome advice accompanying each box.

They are pleasant to the taste, operate by smell, Free from dust or powder of any kind, Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels, Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings, They are good at all times, And adapted to most diseases common to mankind

BEWARE! BEWARE!

of other pills called by names nearly similar, represented as the same or as good, 'tis a trick to impose on the public.

DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS are the safest, best and most effectious Pills known

As THOUSANDS CAN TESTIFY.

☞ Principal Depot. Dr. LEIDY'S Dispensary, No. 114 North Eighth st., Philadelphia—and sold by all storekeepers in Somerset county and State of New Jersey.

BENJAMIN SANDY, Esq., is Travelling Agent for the State of New Jersey.

☞ M. F. CUSHING, and E. KIRKPATRICK, Agents for Plainfield, N. J

July 29, 1851.

Essex Orphans' Court.

Term of May, 1851.

Cornelius Boice, Executor of Anna Shotwell, dec'd.

Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor, it is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said Decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one ye r from this day, July 8, 1851 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of One Year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.—By the Court,

WM. R. MCDONALD, Surrogate.

July 29 1851.—2w.

Turc Satins.

JUST received, 5 pieces of Turc Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

The Glorious Fourth,

TOGETTHER with all the privileges it calls to mind to the inhabitants of our common country having once more dawned upon us, and this anniversary of our National Freedom having again passed away, the free citizens of this village and surrounding country are hereby informed that

ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

is still in existence, to which the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, according to the dictation of their own conscience—right guaranteed to all by the constitution.

Plainfield, July 19 1851.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Plainfield and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman and I. Pruden, opposite the mon. tain road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5, 1851.

Just Received,

A Superior article of Ladies' Mitts, and for sale low at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

Compound Tomato Pills,

ALSO, LEE'S PILLS and Coit's Family Pills, equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap by

June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

GOOD MUSLINS, worth 8d. per yard, selling for 6d., and other articles equally as cheap, at

ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

Superior Scented Soap,

IN 1 lb. bars, for sale very cheap by

June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

CALL for CHEAP GOODS of all kinds, at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

Just Received,

A NEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Looking Glasses.—A Large number JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each. D. BULLMAN.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

How Natural!

WHEN a person buys a piece of Prints & Ginghams at 6 cents per yard, Muslins at 5 cents and 3 pence; or gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more and at the same time it is very natural to buy some muslin, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and so buy some good paper as a very low price, and good tea for 2s. per lb., how very natural; and the same really low prices of the Gingham, Calicoes, Vestings, Cloths and Cassimeres, Lawns and Delaines, Shawls and Bonnets, Sprigged Muslins, and assortment for persons to buy just as naturally. Natural—how natural.

FRENCH & RUNYON

Plainfield, May 19, 1850.

Removal

THE subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Vail, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on John Westsell, June 25th, a RED COW, with no mark, about 8 years old, middling size, and not hand some. Any one giving information of said cow will be reasonably rewarded. BENJAMIN PYATT.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS:

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new tax law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where they can find at all times ready made clothing of every style and descrip ion, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere, thereby saving the tax, and expense. We also have constantly on hand a choice and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which may be made up to order at brief notice. A good fit is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor's trimmings at a low price, such as constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., in fact everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Friends, will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere and consider for yourselves?

Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonal le prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.,

Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

At the Old Stand of

D. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving a large and well suitable assortment, with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase by assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Berege DeLaines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS, plain black, Grois Rhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, gross measuring 1yd to 1 12 yds wide. Bedsteads, of every style, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities. Stands Looking Glasses, a large assortment. Window Shades &c. &c. Crockery and Glass ware, a very complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 22, 1851.

Imported Stock For Sale

AN *IMPORTED AFRICAN SOW, and SEVEN PIGS*, of a superior breed —price $100—for sale by

NATHAN VAIL.

Plainfield, July 7th, 1851.

DR. E. DAYTON,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on Main st, 2d house below Webster & Marsh's Store.

June 2d, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 6-4ths of an acre of Land. The House is in comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms. None but those of steady habits need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day is wanted. An excellent p ace for a family who would take in boarding. Apply to JOHN RANDOLPH.

Chesnut Hill, June 3d, 1851.—tf

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co

134 *WILLIAM STREET*, NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers, Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851.—6m

A MAGAZINE FOR YOUTH.

A new volume of

THE MENTOR

COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF JULY.

The July number is embellished with

A Splendid Steel Engraving,

AS A FRONTISPIECE.

IT IS ONE OF SARTAIN'S BEST MEZZOTINTS.

During the past year the publishers have MORE than fulfilled their promise, giving seven Handsome Steel E gravings, a great variety of fine Wood Engravings, and two pieces of Music; besides sustaining most creditably the Literary Department of the Magazine, under the direction of its experienced editor.

The publishers thus refer to what they have done as Pledge of what they will do in the coming year; they are determined to make each succeeding number better than the one before it, if possible.

They will adorn the "Mentor" with many excellent and beautiful Engravings, and accompany them with choice contributions from the best writers.

The Coupons will be chiefly original. The editor, being a resident of the city, will devote himself entirely to its supervision

"This excellent Magazine, for youth, well deserves the praise which it receives from every quarter."—*Utica (N.Y.) Messenger.*

TERMS.—One Dollar a year, invariably in advance. Six copies for $5—thirteen copies for $10—twenty one copies for $15, "twenty eight copies for $20,—sixty copies to one address for $40. Single Nos. 10 cents.

BOUND VOLUMES.—The first two volumes are neatly bound, and for sale at $1 25. Persons sending us $2, shall receive the *Mentor* for the coming year and the bound volumes, which can be sent by mail, at a small expense.

All letters must be post-paid.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Postage on this magazine, 500 miles, when paid quarterly in advance, 1 cent—over 500 and under 1500 miles, 2 cents.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement will be entitled to the magazine one year without an exchange.

STAVELY & M'CALLA, Publishers,

No. 13 Pear Street, Philadelphia.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery; New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS,

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 3 & 3½.
Imperial do do 10 & 11s.
Brussels do 5 yards wide, 6s.
Tapestry do 3 & 3½.
Venetian do 2, 2 & 4s.
Door Mats. 2 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap
Common Carpets, 2 to 3s.
English Druggets, 3s. 6d. to 5s.
Floor Oil cloths, 2 to 4s.
Floor do. 8 yards wide,
English oil cloth, 8 to 9s.
Tufted hearth rugs, 20s.
Axminster do. 40s.
Window shades, 8 to 40s.
Check matting, 4-4 to 6-4
Stair Rods 6, 8 & 10s.
Table Oil Cloth, 2s.

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 28, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

NO. 123 FULTON STREET,

Next door below Nassau st.

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological, School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books;

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine. my13.

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. Runyon, late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the public generally, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard ware, Woodenware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.

April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEABBEATER.

No. 317 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barages;
Chene, Corded; and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Linens, Crash Towelings and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Toilet, Table and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and giving their attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there than in Gents' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, as it as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, as the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat forhome.

Professor A. C. Barry's *TRICOPHEROUS,*

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and integuments, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation, there is no such thing as baldness. The journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing constitutional sprains, stings, &c., and relaxing tone to the skin, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised to the public prints, or used in private practice for the same purposes as it is, its superior in every respect our is unrivalled. The immense cash sales of the article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than the price of any other preparation for the hair now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and the skin, (embracing valuable directions for the culture and preserving of Nature's clothing to man,) in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF,

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING

CEMENT, 12 shillings a barrel,
THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel, by
Sept. 5, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c. For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

NO

Humbug—something new!

THE Subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture for Plainfield, also for the North American Excelsior Washing Fluid, both great labor saving articles in washing, they cleanse and so injure clothing, and fully answer the purpose represented. Many will be induced to those using this said and finding it not to answer the purposes intended. All that is needed to recommend the above articles is a trial; those who have tested them approve them much. Try and prove it.

Just as I finished writing the above and reland my eyes, I saw lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured De Laines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 23, 1850. DANIEL BULLMAN

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least once annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to a full set, inserted in a most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. Rooms at Laing's.

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 328 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. L. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850,—1y

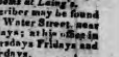
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE books and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment or the same ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.



Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to Whitehouse, N. J., where it connects with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, at the crossing between those termini and Easton to 25 miles, and *Schooley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

The following are the New York by steamb at Red acket Pier No. 1 North River and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail Road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st., as per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

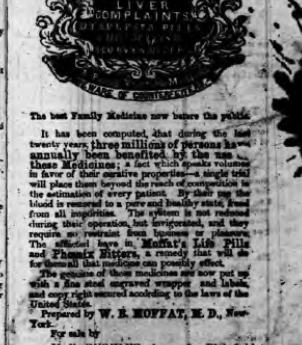
Trains to New York Leave

	Freight.	Passenger	Passengers
White House, at	3½ A. M.	5 40 A.M.	1.40 P. M.
North Branch,	3.40	5.50	1.50
Somerville,	4.30	6 05	2.05
Bound Brook,	4.50	6 15	2.15
Plainfield,	5.30	6 35	2.35
Westfield,	5.50	6.50	2 50
Elizabethport,	7.15	10.20	3 20
Elizabethport,	7.50	10.45	3 50

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Mount Bethel, Pittsfield and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Bucktown, Jugtown, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Purify the Blood.



The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefitted, by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition to the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is renovated in a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

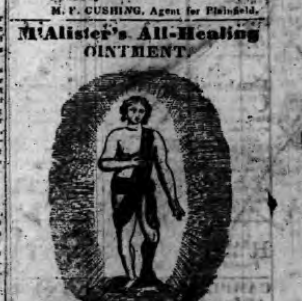
The genuine of these medicines will have put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and every right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New York.

For sale by

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT.



For the cure of *Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quinsy Sore Throat, Ague, Headache, &c.*

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Watts' Nervous Antidote.

ALSO,

Phalon's Improved Magic Hair Dye

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Imagining of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all Injurious Ingredients.

And are pleasant to taste and smell, and will to that respect [illegible] *without offence to the feelings.*

Even healthy and young persons will find them a [illegible] *when used occasionally, as they will* [illegible] *the system, and* [illegible] *the appetite.*

Remember, that these Bitters are not a new and untried article, but have been used in Philadelphia and the adjoining districts for the last Eight Years, and have established a reputation for the cure of the above diseases unsurpassed by any other remedy in the country.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the means of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great medical counsellor, Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland," and his medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and experience by the great *literateur*, and is now offered to the world as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has attained the same celebrity in the Western World. The testimonials are of unimpeachable conformations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines composed by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effects and the same happy results, which the immortal inventor *indicated and intended*, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

"These bitters are worthy the attention of the invalid. Possess no great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in three months' time. He had been seriously afflicted for *three years*. We can but note his case here. Call and see him; you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhea*, of fifteen years' standing. He had undergone the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently *cured* by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, late Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previously from all the allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

These More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d *mo.* 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy excellent "German Bitters," in the first place upon a daughter, also having a severe spell of sickness. Thy "Hoofland's German Bitters" have restored her completely to health, and I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the whole system. Last all I had a very severe spell of the Dr. written, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. The Bitters again being used, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain that I had suffered, and gave general health to the system, consider it, doctor, one of the best family medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,
SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 3 Jennings's Row, Catharine, above Third.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases no one can doubt, if they use it according to the printed specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle. Ex. *Purchasers are cautioned to be aware of spurious bogus; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICIAL ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot.

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Hoofland's Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 378 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa. and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2,00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.
April 19, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or wear bies, pole evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocating can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG in Somerville by Culver Bakelow. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N.B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 25, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, selling off at I. S. DUNHAM & Co's.
Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BILLMAN.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best soft soap, besides saving a gr at part of the labor of washing, for sale by M F CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 8 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in abundance, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for goods. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.
Sept. 17, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE!

A great Dyspepsia Cure!

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by S. S. Fitch, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Consumption, and Debility, existing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

It Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest two pounds of *Coagulated Animal Food in about two hours out of the stomach.*

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of the stomach, when in a state of health; called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill dead, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *greatdigesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the gastric juice of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used in making cheese, turning curd, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. The stomach possesses no curding power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "the part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest as much food in a given time. Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Gastric Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed and digested in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Towers & Wells, New York, page 35, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Coxe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the *Gastric Juice is a prominent* and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in Europe, who was himself afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of *living* animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "this a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomach of animals, macerated in water, imparts to it the find the property of digesting various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Pepsin's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1849, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chimical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved or rapidly converted by artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice obtained from the stomach, and the food and from animals are well known. "Itself cause," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

QUEVENNE'S PEPSIN CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the cures effected in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated cases can be shown of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. Those cases include all descriptions, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly use ful for counteracting the bilious disorder, Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the loss of appetite and spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how long they have been standing, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose removes all the worst symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigour of Body follow in due place. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Sour Stomach, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Confusion, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Principle Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders; with directions to be taken in water or syrup by the patient. These *powders* contain just the same matter as the bottles but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to S. S. Hough ton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,
Pectoral Expectorant,
Pulmonary Liniment,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture
Nervine,
Vermifuge,
Depurative Syrup,
Heart Corrector,
Humor Corrector,
Cough & Cathar. Pills,
Female Pills,
Female Specific
Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shower Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.*

This Book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions to give for the care and education of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this Book have passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & Co., 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis, of all his Agents.
April 8, 1851.

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop former ly occupied by P. Mosher, in Exchange Alley will be happy to r serve orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithful res to merit and receive a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Updike's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.
April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 John Street, up stairs:

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jos. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles — Richards's, Grunoeis, and other Patents, Pearl Buttons — Steel and Gold Pens, —Spool and Ball Cotton — Stay Bindings — Tape — Hooks & Eyes, — Thimbles, — Scissors, Pocket knives, &c. &c.

RICH'D HICKS,
Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods,
46 John st. (up stairs) N. Y., and
May 26, 1850.—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
58 Liberty Street, New York.
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods, to which they would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered to this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in fashion, and at the lowest possible prices. Also all goods in the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed and digested in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

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PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

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For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Principle Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders; with directions to be taken in water or syrup by the patient. These *powders* contain just the same matter as the bottles but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (postpaid) to S. S. Hough ton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,
Pectoral Expectorant,
Pulmonary Liniment,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture
Nervine,
Vermifuge,
Depurative Syrup,
Heart Corrector,
Humor Corrector,
Cough & Cathar. Pills,
Female Pills,
Female Specific
Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shower Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.*

This Book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions to give for the care and education of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this Book have passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & Co., 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis, of all his Agents.
April 8, 1851.

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop former ly occupied by P. Mosher, in Exchange Alley will be happy to r serve orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithfu ness to merit and receive a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Updike's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.
April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 John Street, up stairs:

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jos. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles — Richards's, Grunoeis, and other Patents, Pearl Buttons — Steel and Gold Pens, —Spool and Ball Cotton — Stay Bindings — Tape — Hooks & Eyes, — Thimbles, — Scissors, Pocket knives, &c. &c.

RICH'D HICKS,
Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods,
46 John st. (up stairs) N. Y., and
May 26, 1850.—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
58 Liberty Street, New York.
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods, to which they would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered to this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in fashion, and at the lowest possible prices. Also all goods in the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed and digested in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Towers & Wells, New York, page 35, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Coxe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the *Gastric Juice is a prominent* and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in Europe, who was himself afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of *living* animals, which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "this a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomach of animals, macerated in water, imparts to it the find the property of digesting various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Pepsin's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1849, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chimical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved or rapidly converted by artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice obtained from the stomach, and the food and from animals are well known. "Itself cause," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

QUEVENNE'S PEPSIN CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the cures effected in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated cases can be shown of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. Those cases include all descriptions, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanents.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly use ful for counteracting the bilious disorder, Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the loss of appetite and spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how long they have been standing, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose removes all the worst symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigour of Body follow in due place. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Sour Stomach, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Confusion, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

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☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

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ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods, to which they would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered to this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in fashion, and at the lowest possible prices. Also all goods in the

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age
Made Independent and Comfortable.

THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Proprietary Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutual Insurance, has established by the first and most essential requisite in Life insurance—*ultimate security.*

It insures lives for one or more years, or for the whole of life. Persons can effect assurances on their own lives; or one on the lives of their husbands free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons insuring on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution.

Without incurring any Personal Liability what ever.

Premiums are payable quarterly semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles H. Connolly,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold,
John A. Luquer,	Wash. R. Vermilye,
William Tucker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward S. Clark,
P. C Van Schaick,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Francis T. Luqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
John J. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whittemore,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. B. Althause,
Jacob Barsen,	Elisha Riggs.

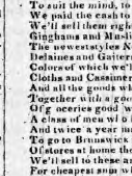
FREDERICK SHELDON, *President.*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*
J. EADIE, *Jr., Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by
ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*
September 10 1850.

Great Bargains.
Cheap Goods Forever.

Come young, come old, come about, come tall
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Goods on our counter new 'n fine,
To suit the mind, to please the eye.
We paid the cash to buy them cheap,
We'll sell them right or sell 'em not.
Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Cords,
The newest styles New York affords:
Delaines and Gaiety Calicoes too,
Colors of which we'll never lose.
Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats and Shoes,
And all the goods which men do use!
Together with a good supply
Of g oceries good which will defy
A class of men wi o live with us,
And to use a year make quite a fuss,
To get better prices with their trade,
Of stores at home they are afraid.
We'll sell to these and all the rest,
For cheapest cash is what suits me best.
With these prices we defy competi,
And she shall tremble in the tent;
Become and see, come short, come tall
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or, Every Man his own Physician. 52d edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases in every impr ssible form, and the proper treatment of the general system.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that the most delicate invalid may consult his own secret dis ease, need no more become the victim or victims of quackery by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or the loss of a day from home. Would you be free, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general run ine of private disease, it fully explains the cause of nonsalised's early decline, with observations on the marriage—besides many other interesting matters. In a letter, will receive one copy of this book, and if six copies will be sent for one dollar. Address,

"DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street PHILADELPHIA," post paid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, No. 152 SPRUCE street, every day betw en 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)
Dec 17, 1850.

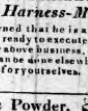
REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the shop in Exchange Alley, in the rear of Titsworth, Dunn & Co.'s Store, formerly occupied by Pinkham Mosher, on the first floor.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.
April 21, 1851.—tf

Magnetic Powder.



For the destruction of all kinds of insects — Emanuel Lyon, inventor and professor of Chemistry, has discovered a Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, ANTS, FLIES, FLEAS and insects on plants also PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, which will give five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON. ☜

Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which can do injury to man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimonials of efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.
For sale by B. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. a20.

New Goods.
E. B. TITSWORTH.

Formerly E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Platt Dunn's and opposite Doct. W. E. Stillman's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and as many new customers as may see proper to give him a call, being assured these will receive as good bargains as well or better than elsewhere.
April 6, 1850.

E. B. TITSWORTH.

GAITER CLOTH.

2 pieces of the above for sale by the piece or yard, at 50 cts. per yard, at the store of S. P. Townsend, and one piece for sale by Mr. Ira Updike, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, in consequence of its GREAT HEALING properties. This Cloth is of the best quality, and never wet; but was formerly worn by the ladies, inside of their clothes. Yet he assures the ladies of the present day, that it is just as good when it has to be worn outside. This is now the public opinion, as numbers can testify, who have worn it in the Old Style. Persons, this family cost of *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having been in the Old Style. Persons, this family cost of 2 pieces of the above Cloth, and no more.

Principal Office, 167 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,
THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has for 30 years been engaged in the *PUTTING and DANCING* of his *GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.* The Doctor has now retired from the field of labor, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales diminished, and the public have been deprived its worth, and known virtues. It had reached the ears of some designing persons, that these medicines had been handed out here abroad, and worked from small, particular and private receipts.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, many years ago, the value of the herb, by his skill, science and experience, derived no trifle which would in our inexhaustible catalogue of the materia medica of the human race, it has established to bring it into universal notice, that its healing virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the secret is no longer confined to one.

GRANDS AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION of the Sarsaparilla root, which is the most powerful, and without the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found intrinsic of the virtues, qualities and principles.

Father Townsend, S. P. Townsend is numerous with age, and never at any time, but for the better, could he be more capable for preparing in a scientific way. The highest knowledge, and the most perfect skill and experience of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root is well known to medical men, and other persons, as containing the most active properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in are hurtful. All of these are left out in the preparation of the Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Therefore, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor on boiling down, these are all retained, and the only essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its virtues.

Any person can boil or save the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is not Sarsaparilla, but which is now sold in bottles from now that over, they can then retain this insipid or void liquid, and call it Sarsaparilla, and sell it as such. THIS IS SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP. But such is not the article known as

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is no preparation of the kind, but the properties of the Sarsaparilla are in one instance nearly destroyed because of boiling off or evaporating the virtues in the steam. Every other particle of essence contained in a pure and concentrated form, and thus retained, is the only essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its virtues.

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear recommendations on every side of the Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and why it is now being used in the cure of

*CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and SCROFULA

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 31. PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1851. Whole number 759.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all for us will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in present use, which they will be pleased to have their friends call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly increasing by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the lowest reasonable prices, and in many variety and quantity.

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can get as good bargains, and as well service as in all or any city in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico.

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17, 1850.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Three Ply Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs. Wash and Toilet Stands. Bedsteads, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as pre-eminent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive and well made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will also be consulted in its bestowal.

New York Nov. 16th, 1850. 43 1y

Hudson River

Hosiery and Glove Store,

273 (old No. 255½) Greenwich Street,

Two Doors above Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of Goods for sale, of every description, made of the best of English, German, and domestic MERINO, SILK, and COTTON, under garments suited to every season, knitting and tidy cotton, woolen yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, figured Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for cuffs, Lace Capes, Veils, Children's Worked Wrist, Breast and needle work Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Lace all widths, black silk Lace for trimming, GLOVES of every description, dress makers' Trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices. Patronage respectfully solicited.

THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN.

April 26, 1851. 270 Greenwich st. New York.

myol 2m.

British People Starving.

With feelings of pain and shame, such as we have rarely been compelled to indulge, we have been reading in our last English *religious* papers, the accounts of the awful sufferings, and the horrible deaths by STARVATION of British subjects, within a few hours of the city of London. And this too, in the year of our Saviour Jesus, 1851! Not a few isolated individuals only; not a few families reduced by vice and improvidence to want: but whole communities, the entire population of some of the British isles, from no fault of their own, are reduced to the last extremity of human suffering, and some of them are expiring by the most painful, lingering death. From the dreadful details before us we copy the following case as a specimen of what is this moment transpiring there.

A poor man, the father of a large and helpless family, being in great want, went a distance of seventeen miles, to get some of the meal sent from Glasgow to relieve distress; but the meal was exhausted, and no further supplies were expected for some days! The poor man returned home, and, on coming near his house, he was afraid to enter and face his children, as he had nothing to give them. His wife observed him, and went to meet him; they both agreed that she should not come near the house that night, as the children would cry to him for food. The poor man took shelter in his barn, *and his wife enticed the children to bed, thinking* that sleep would blunt the edge of hunger; yet in the morning their cry for bread was again renewed; and when their mother went to see how their father was in the barn, she found him lifeless—a corpse! He had no food for thirty six hours.

Other and awful facts are before us, but this is one that stirs *all* the sensibilities of the human heart. A Baptist minister, in the Isle of Skye, writes most imploringly in behalf of the people. He says that "it has been heard *through all the kingdom*, that destitution began in Skye in the year 1846. Every year since, the state of things has been *getting worse*, and the people plunged to a greater state of distress and misery. But in former years there was provision for their relief, and so the people were preserved from starvation; but this year is a year of greater suffering than ever was felt in this country. During *spring*, the people suffered great privation; so much so, that they were under the necessity of converting their seed to meal to preserve their families alive, and leave their crofts with very little cultivation, which no doubt will be the means of increasing destitution among us; but our *present want is beyond anything that was ever felt here*; and, unless God in mercy move the hearts of the public to come forward to our help, the people must die for want. There has been a little during first time to time in the way of relieving those most urgent cases; but that was a mere trifle in comparison to the number that were suffering. It is most heart rending to see and hear the doleful complaints of the poor, and to see their tears, telling the state of their families; and even today there are hundreds of people about Broadford, making themselves believe that something has come by the steamer for their *relief*. And if at any time £5, or even £3, were sent to me for distribution, hundreds of people surrounding me, but few could be relieved, which pierced my very heart, knowing that many were living for days without any food but what they gather from the shore. There is no employment for either men or women in this island; crowds of people are going south, but from the scarcity of work, and the number in pursuit of it, many are returning home."

If such facts as these were published in this country respecting the inhabitants of Oregon, or any region on the continent, the man would not rest before efficient, practical measures would be set on foot for the relief of the suffering. But they are published in London, in the sight of thousands of Christians whose wealth is enormous, the annual income of many of them being greater than the entire property of almost any of our citizens, and yet *nothing is done.*—For weeks past we have been reading these accounts, and have been amazed at the indifference with which they are regarded by the people to whom the appeals are made. This suffering is the result of a social system, which maintains the wealth of the people in the hands of the few, and the few are not disposed to contribute of their abundance to relieve the wants of their brethren and sisters now in the last stages of a starved existence.

Will our readers believe it, but it is a fact, that the British Banner, a religious paper of London, Congregational, edited by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, considers these appeals as false, and immediately preceding, in the previous column is an attack, the most virulent, denunciatory, and we may add, *malignant*, against the Rev Gardner Spring, D. D., of this city, charging him with "using language more impious than Garrison's," and "doing more injury to religion than all the infidels in America together. Such a man," says the writer, "should never be my pastor, if it were that I could find another, and perhaps even if it were not." The occasion of this outburst of fanatical rage, is a report, whether true or false we know not, of some remarks of Dr. Spring on the subject of slavery. The Editor of the British Banner, accompanies the communication assailing Dr. Spring, with his heartiest endorsement, speaking of it as "an admirable letter, setting the subject in a just and proper light, and repeating his own opinion of the propriety of "severity in animadversion on Dr. Spring." But the Editor has not one word of sympathy for the starving of his own countrymen; not a line in which to commend the appeal that is made from them for bread. He utters no word of remonstrance at the cold indifference with which British Christians regard these cries of their dying brethren and sisters, perishing so near them that their moans might almost disturb their slumbers, but he has whole columns to expend in showing that such men as Dr. Spring ought not to be admitted to fellowship with the people of God! "Alas, for poor human nature! There is more misery to be relieved in one week in the Isle of Skye, and in other British Isles, yea, in Ireland itself, than in all the United States combined, and it is the merest mockery of philanthropy, it is the perfection of hypocrisy, to profess excessive sympathy for the comparatively happy condition of the laboring classes of the Southern United States, and have no mercy whatever for the starving at their own doors. We have long resisted, as unchristian, the attempt on the part of the British churches, to exclude Americans from their fellowship, but we begin to acquiesce in the propriety of the measure. We remember a fearful inquiry which the lovely and loved disciple asked, and when we read in our British newspapers the accounts of unrelieved starvation in the British Isles, while the Crystal Palace is in its pride, while the head of the church is at the Derby Horse Races one day, giving a Fancy Ball the next, and partaking of the Lord's Supper the third; while individuals own miles of land which are not suffered to be tilled, but are left in forests for the sport of their lords, while the wealth of the nation is consumed on its lusts, and the poor are compelled to fly to the ends of the earth for bread, or stay at home and starve, we recall those words, and tremble at the conclusion to which we are forced:

"WHOSO hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, HOW DWELLETH THE LOVE OF GOD IN HIM."

A Peep into Futurity.

'All aboard,' shouted the conductor, and with a whistle and a jerk we were again on our way, and soon the trees and meadows, brooks and hills, seemed whizzing by, and the dust and the cinders flew thick and fast. But, amid the roaring and jolting of the cars asleep, like a ministering angel, came to my relief. Gradually the noise was hushed, and the speed at which I rode inspired *dreams* of a lofty character.

I was in a wide rotunda from which led two halls on either side. Many tall Corinthian columns rose about me, hewn from the whitest marble, and their gilded capitals were lighted from a stained glass dome. The ceilings were adorned by carved works, image, and painting, and, in short, the master pieces of the Grecian sculptors, and of modern artists, seemed to adorn and decorate the walls and niches. But scarcely had I begun to gaze upon the beauties of a pile of splendour, when a roar like that of many oceans burst upon my ear, and I concluded I was in the temple of the gods of Mount Olympus, till a mass of polished steel, and brass and silver, rushed into one of the long halls, and passed out at the extremity of the other, followed by a train of what I called some thirteen pagan temples, all glittering with carved iron, gilded eagles, pinnacles and spires. No sooner than the train had stopped, out stepped a Yankee (I knew him by his voice) and shouted 'Hartford,' at the windows of each of the cars. A throng of gents, ladies and children, poured from the opening doors, and stood within the rotunda. Being very anxious to view the interior of the cars or temples, and to see the motive power, I entered one, and had hardly recovered from the shock which the dazzling magnificence reflected, when the train, which had been set in motion again, appeared in a rotunda of the same size and splendor with the first, and the Yankee captain cried 'Springfield.' I staggered to a seat in utter unconsciousness, and as I endeavored to locate myself on what appeared to be a picture of New York city, I sank to my waist in a delicious air sofa, which again restored my senses. The towns and cities, lakes and mountains, once more shot in confusion by, as the conductor hurriedly tapped me on the shoulder and whispered 'ticket.'

'Where are you bound for?' said I.

'Boston. Be there in twenty minutes.—Fare from Springfield, one dime—from New York, three dimes.'

I handed him a shilling.

'Behind the times,' said he. 'No such coin in circulation.'

I had the good luck to carry a gold dollar as a pocket piece, which I drew out and paid my fare.

'Where am I, captain?' said I involuntarily.

He smiled and rushed from the cars, which had entered the third rotunda and shouted—'Worcester.'

'Mister, where am I?' said I to the nearest man.

He eyed me with evident surprise a moment, then his eye sparkled, as he asked:

'Been a-sleep?'

'Yes, sir. Got to New Haven yet? or is this—'

'Tell me the year?' said he.

'It's 1850, of course! are you crazy?' I replied.

He tapped me on the shoulder, and said:

'You've slept a hundred years—it's 1950!'—Several have slept over. This is the air-line railroad from New York to Boston—air-line; that is, there are no curves, and but three corners, which we turn in an instant by machinery. All sorts of improvements now-a-days. Why, man! will take you all the rest of your lifetime to look at all the patented, labor saving machinery of New England. We do everything but sleep and eat, by some new fangled invention or other! we—'

'Good! it must be so. Yankee nation!—what cannot Yankees and steam accomplish?' said I.

'Steam! nonsense, man—it's out of date on railroads. This is Fuzgum's electro-magnetic patent, eight day, twelve foot driver, 800 horse power batter, silver plated, self propeller—cost $22,000—this thing which draws us now!—This road cost some twenty millions and has paid for itself twice, and has not been completed three years. They use the patent suspension bridge, Vulcan rail, which is laid on a solid wall of stone, four feet deep. The rails are some seven feet apart. We go at the rate of five miles and three quarters per minute, and—why, sir! you are behind the times indeed.—What'll you give me to *show you the leviathan* (not elephant) three weeks?'

'Anything in my possession. I'm a great hand at new things. I'll see the leviathan, and ride him! Hurrah! hur—'

'Stop! Here's Boston. Keep close, to me, and we'll get a seat in the first elevated omnibus, for the Ocean Hotel—best house in the city. We do things so quick, we seldom carry baggage.'

I made fast to his coat tail, and my Yankee guide rushed through crowds, and temples and galleries, till we found ourselves at last in the flying, elevated, electro something omnibus, which was an open car, 20 feet long, on a railroad, elevated about thirty feet above the street. A double track was laid all the way, and we met several cars, omnibus, rushing down, propelled by electric engines. Below, the streets were thronged with goods, trunks, merchants and carriers. On either side, broad side walks were filled with people, and above, the houses rose for eight or ten stories, all constructed from iron, gilded and painted in the most costly and beautiful manner. At last when we had come to about the middle of the omnibus, as fast as built down, we arrived at what I should have supposed to be Solomon's Temple restored, but no, it was the Ocean Hotel. Of our entry into this place, the furniture, the carving, the gilding, the painting, we will not speak. After visiting a fashionable tailor's shop, I sat with my guide in my room, to take a rest, preparatory to seeing the *elephant!*—no! the *leviathan*, and to making the tour of the States.

'What has happened, Mr. Jonathan, since 1849?' said I to the Yankee, who was gazing at the sea of roofs. He nearly fainted at the question, and said he merely could mention a few of the principal changes and inventions.

'General Taylor,' said he, 'was president in 1849, wasn't he? yes, he was, and we've had any quantity since. We're a republic, now, and the United States extend from the Arctic Ocean to Terra del Fuego, and comprises, in short, all America. England's a republic, and a Yankee is their president. There was but one telegraph in the world 100 days ago, but this transatlantic telegraph was then just coming out of order. We han't heard for most a week from t'other side, and—there that flying car up there, see it? It's going to San Francisco, the largest city in America, or the United States, all the same. There, it's out of sight, but the Great Aërial Navigation Company are building a car that will beat that; it's manufacturing in that machine shop yonder,' said he, as he pointed to a building 7 urteen stories and a half high.

'There's generally, he continued, 'universal peace on earth, and the last dispatches from the moon said that the revolution had been brought to a close, and that bloodshed had ceased to stain that paradise—and while we speak of it, there's a fellow from the moon, who came down on a flying car yesterday, but the air is so different from ours he can't stay long;' and he pointed to a perfect little man about three feet high. 'But we'll go up to the moon by the next car, and stroll about a day or two, and look! there he had recourse to the camphor bottle, and took about four. Yes we will go.'

There's some angels there—some girls, and they think everything of us Yankees. Hurrah! there's the California, the last steamer from Liverpool. She started day before yesterday. She's made of iron, gutta percha, and durus—Durus is a metal recently discovered in Greenland, and small quantities are found in Patagonia—a metal which won't bend, break, or receive an impression except when the greatest degree of heat possible to be obtained is applied to it. She ran through an iceberg on her last trip, but did not stop; and you can't break her to pieces or sink her; no you can't. She's six hundred feet long, and twenty five broad, is covered with gutta percha made transparent all over and runs under water half the time in a storm. There's the evening train of flying cars for New Orleans—pretty good load; the electric train carries more through this weather. More competition on this road than any other in the world, except the New York and Rio Janeiro evening lines; they run for four dimes. See that building there? at one end they drive in a flock of sheep, and this door is a mutton market, and the other is a ready made clothing store. There's a printing office in this building, and there's a machine there which will make a spelling book from cotton batting in six minutes! Fact, sir.'

I applied camphor to my temples and nose—'I tell you the truth, but the crack invention of the day is the gumbuggum gas. Gives health—chloroform altogether. Why, last night my brother in New Orleans was smashed to a pulp, by the falling of a stone weighing twelve tons, but we immediately applied the extract of cold water and gumbuggum, and when I left at two o'clock, he was comfortably well. We don't die at all now, if we can manage to get hold of extract of water and gumbuggum gas before heart leaves the body. If all warmth has left the body life has gone, but if not, life is perfectly safe. Now tea is ready; come, let us get to tea, and then we'll have a ride.'

At thought of supper I *awoke*, and we had just got to New Haven. What slow, good for nothing cars and steamboats we have; can't get but a mile in a minute. We are behind the time!

Keeping Fowls.—At a late agricultural discussion in this city, says the *Albany Cultivator*, Mr. Chester Moore, of Skaneateles, made some valuable remarks on poultry keeping. He stated that for several years past he had kept 600 to 700 fowls, and the last winter kept 900.—His chief object is eggs, of which his fowls average about 100 each annually. They are not confined, but are allowed to range at will.—Their food is principally wheat screenings, with some corn, buckwheat, and animal offal. He is also particular to allow them plenty of oyster shells, pounded, of which, during, or at the season when they lay most, they eat in large quantities. The lime in the oyster shells doubtless contributes to the formation of the shell of the egg, and perhaps assists, also, in the digestion of the food.

He keeps the Polish or top knot fowls, and the common country stock—prefers the former on account of their laying more steadily the first year, or two years—thinks there is not much difference in the black and spangled varieties of top knots. His general practice is not to keep fowls after the second year. As they do not lay so well after that age, they are regularly sold off, and the stock is kept up chiefly by purchase, though some chickens are raised; and it is only for the latter object that the cocks are kept, Mr. M. being satisfied that they are no benefit in the production of eggs for the market.

Mr. Moore considers the manure of his fowls of much importance, and takes care that it is all saved and applied to his crops. Under the building in which the fowls roost, is a cellar, into which all the manure is put. *In spring*, a few weeks before planting time, the manure is worked over and mixed with plaster—sometimes with plaster and ashes in equal proportions—using enough of these articles to make the manure so dry as to pulverize thoroughly.

The domestic guano of which Mr. M. sometimes has the quantity of 300 bushels in a season, produces a powerful effect on the growth of Indian corn. His mode of applying it is, to drop a handful in each hill, which is then covered half an inch or more with earth, in order to press it in the seed from coming in immediate contact with the manure, which experience has shown would prevent its germination. Mr. M. stated that he had tried this compost in comparison with good hog manure, by applying each to corn in the same field and on similar soil. On one part, half a shovel full of hog manure was put on a hill, and on this other part a handful of the ben manure compost. The crop was best where the latter was used, and the succeeding crop, (which was oats,) showed the *same result* in favor of the hen manure.

Bibles and Gamblers.—A singular circumstance is related of early Bible distribution in Louisville. Many years ago, when Louisville was a petty village, consisting of a few houses and two stores, it was a great resort for gamblers and persons of dissipated habits. At this period a Colonel C., a wealthy, but a very wicked man, carried on an extensive mercantile business. On a certain occasion he sent a confidential clerk to the East to lay in a supply of goods, furnishing him with the requisite amount of cash. An unexpected fall in prices left the clerk $300 in hand, after all his purchases were made. He did not wish to take it back with him, and was somewhat at a loss to know how to invest it. He was a religious young man, and it occurred to him that Bibles were more needed than anything else in Louisville, and he finally resolved to invest it in Bibles, and accordingly sent home that amount of Bibles' worth. Colonel C. thought the transaction rather unpromising, as it was an article never called for at his store. Cards he could sell in abundance, but not Bibles. At length, after sleeping, an idea struck him. Gamblers would have cards at any price, and on any terms.—Accordingly he made his arrangements; he put up a Bible to every pack of cards, charging 50 for the former, and 50 cents for the latter, telling each applicant he could get no cards without a Bible. In due time the Bibles were all disposed of; but as the gamblers wanted only the cards, they usually presented the Bible to the first boy or girl they met with in the street. In this way hundreds of Bibles were distributed in Louisville, and many houses were supplied *with the word of God, that never contained one* before. Thus in the first and only instance, perhaps, in which the gamblers were made the instruments of circulating the Bible. Great good, we are informed, resulted from this singular proceeding. Louisville is greatly changed since that, not only in size and wealth, but in moral and religious character. Society here is refined and intelligent, and in its moral condition is scarcely excelled by any place of the same population in the West.—*Bible Record.*

A Financial Operation.—We lately heard a story illustrative of the early days of York county—those good old times when every body was "honest as the days were long." The parties were two of the early settlers in the western part of York (now Adams) county—both were of the honest old German stock—and as one of them is still living, we suppress the name. Peter, it appears, had increased the size of his farm by annexing thereto a small tract adjoining, and backed about a hundred dollars of the sum necessary to pay for the new acquisition. He called upon his neighbor, George, to borrow the amount. George brought out an old bread basket, and counted down the desired number of "thalers"—and then, of course, the two sat down to two large earthen mugs of cider and as many pipes of tobacco. After smoking over the matter for a while, it occurred to Peter that in similar transactions he had seen or heard of something like a note passing between the borrower and the lender, and he suggested as much to George. The lender assented to the propriety of the thing—paper, pen and ink were produced—and between the two a document was concocted, stating that George had loaned Peter one hundred dollars, which Peter would repay to George in "three months," (three months).—This Peter signed, and thus far our two financiers had made the thing all regular and ship shape.

But at this point a difficulty presented itself. They both knew that notes were made in the olden days of borrowing and lending which they had witnessed—but neither of them had observed what disposition was made for the document—neither could tell whether it was *en regle* for the borrower or the lender to take charge of the paper! Here was a dilemma! At length a bright idea struck George. "You half do money to pay, Peter—be sure you must take dis paper, so as you can see as you haf to pay it."—This was conclusive—the common sense of the thing was unanswerable, and Peter pocketed the note; and his own note, "so as he could see as he had to pay it" Three months passed over; and punctually to the day appeared our friend Peter, and paid over the promised sum to George. This being done, the mugs and pipes again paraded. After puffing a while, Peter produced the note, and handed it to George with the remark, "Now you must take de note, so as you can see as de money haf been paid!"

We Yorkers may be trusted!—*York (Pa.) Herald.*

Det ish goot!!

From the New York Tribune.

Fear not.

[TO THOSE WHO WILL UNDERSTAND IT.]

Fear not! though in the vulture's nest
The falcon lies, disarmed, oppressed;
As truly as the ocean flows,
As truly as the free wind blows,
So truly shall the free bird soar
Across his native plains once more.

For hands of steel and piles of stone
Can hold no wrongful slave alone:
The strength of liberty and truth,
The hope and zeal of ardent youth,
The late awakened power of right
Shall grind to dust the mail of might.

Fear not! though king and kaiser swear,
He shall not breathe unguarded air;
A mightier King shall laugh to scorn
The pride of dust and ashes born.
And ransom with his bow and spear
The captive of their spies and fear.

Yea! though the death shot sets him free,
So tyrants guerdon liberty;
His blood shall cry from foreign sands,
And stretch to Heaven unnumbered hands;
Strong in their truth to desolate
The cowards of a scepter'd State.

And o'er the plains, and o'er the hills,
Where man his labored life fulfills,
His name shall be a tocsin bell
To clamor old oppression's knell;
And such a death born memory be
To him, the sweetest liberty.

A Fearful Scene.—A gentleman from Hollowell, who was in Wells & Co's banking house during the great fire at San Francisco, writ s the following graphic sketch of the hair breadth escape of the inmates:

I came nearly losing my life in the fire, and lost everything else. The reason was, our trusting implicitly to Wells' *fire proof block*, which no one doubted was fire proof against all external fire, though finished inside with wood. The walls were brick, two feet thick, the roof covered with cement a foot thick, the window shutters of bolted iron, and the wood frames at least eighteen inches inside of the shutters. People even moved jewelry and valuable papers into it during the fire, for security. Mr. Wells, Gen. James Wilson, the two Whitcombs, Messrs. Norton and Sattalee, Mr. E. G. Austin, (the last five being lawyers in the building) one or two clerks of Wells, Capt William L. Howard, (formerly resident in Hollowell,) Wheeler, and myself, shut ourselves up in the building after the fire had reached its neighborhood, with as much water as could be got from the well in the yard outside, in buckets, tubs, &c., intending to stick it out. There were wooden buildings around the block, and Doctor Rabe's, a large building on the adjoining Wells, (with six in four feet,) on its rear. When the last got on fire, the heat was tremendous, and the flames roared around the north end of the building, down Clay street, in one continuous sheet, in the direction of the gale, enveloping the whole of that end of Wells' building in one sheet, in one roaring Niagara cataract of flame. It was awful to behold. All the iron windows and door shutters on that side became heated to a white heat, almost melted and warped into semi circles. The building became filled with smoke We thought we should suffocate. The flames licked in through the window and door shutters in long tongues, setting fire to the wood work inside. We fought it like tigers. Our water gave out. We were forced down stairs, and into the banking room in the basement below, in the northeast corner. The building was surrounded by fire. The great wooden block on Montgomery street, opposite, was in flames.—The centre of the roof took fire. The wind came was all on fire. We sought the only possible avenue for escape, the bank door on Montgomery street, which was closed and bolted on the inside. Horrible to relate! The doors were so expanded with heat, that the bolts could not be started. For a moment our fate seemed inevitable; we must be roasted alive, when some one found an iron bar. It was Norton.—Sattalee had already burnt his hands horribly on the iron door, in his frantic attempts to get it. With the aid of the bar the door was forced and the appalling scene outside presented itself to our view. At sea of fire was opposite us, extending a long distance up and down Montgomery street, on both sides, and roaring around the corner of Clay street. The heat was withering.

The commenced the race for life. Through flames and smoke, blinding, suffocating and scorching, we rushed at the top of our speed. My hands and face were seen benumbed. My strength seemed failing, but I struggled and staggered on in the only possible direction for escape, up Montgomery street, until at last I passed the fiery ordeal, and, half dead and blind at last reached men and engines, and was bathed with oil in an apothecary's shop, and finally got off to Tewksbury's, in the extreme north of the city, where I have been since. I am now able to be about the street. My wounds are healing finely. They are not very deep. Every one, excepting Wheeler, was more or less burnt. Wheeler saved himself with a blanket. Wells is frightfully burnt; so is Gen. James Wilson. Whitcomb and Austin fell down in the fire and are so horribly burnt that neither are expected to live. They are both delirious, and the flesh hangs in shreds to their bones.—Six or seven in a neighboring building were burnt up in the same way that we came so near so.

The following is a literal copy of an inscription upon a tombstone in the parish churchyard Brighton:—"In memory of Phœbe Hessel, she was born at Stepney, in the year 1718. She served for many years as a private soldier in the 5th regiment of Foot, in different parts of Europe, and in the year 1746 fought under the command of the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, where she received a bayonet wound in her arm. Her long life, which commenced in the reign of Queen Anne, extended to the reign of George IV., by whose munificence she received a pension and support in the latter years. She died at Brighton, where she had long resided, December 12th, 1821, aged 108 years."

When thou speakest to another, look at the eyes; when another speaketh to thee, upon the mouth.

Vexations of Smoking.—A young man smoking in the streets of Boston was tapped on the shoulder and told that he must pay the penalty of $5, or be imprisoned a whereof a hundred the supposed officer's $10 bill and received a $5 in change. To his great mortification he soon found out that the bill he had received was counterfeit, and the man who gave it to him was not, as pretended, an officer.

The tobacco crop of Virginia is suffering from the grasshoppers! This is a serious fact, though it may appear like a joke.

A married couple, living in the upper part of Queen Anne's county, Md., who have been in wedlock 20 years, have twenty children.

It is reported that the New York *Tribune* newspaper will divide this year $80,000 clear profit, about $24,000 each to Greeley and McElrath, and the rest to seven associates in the editorship and booking.

Coal in Oregon.—The coal mines of Oregon promise to form a valuable addition to the mineral resources of the Far West. The coal, as yet, proves to be of an excellent quality, burning with an intense heat, and leaving no residuum but light red ashes. We have also favorable accounts of the Oregon gold mines. The miners are generally earning about $10 a day, and it is supposed the yield of gold is sufficient to pay well for at least half a century.

A Wild Boar in New Hampshire.—A grisly boar, or wild hog, with tusks that would do credit to an elephant, was shot near Blue Hill, in Strafford, New Hampshire, recently. A small army of hunters from the country went in search of him and his comrade, who had been committing great depredations in their fields. The dogs chased him, but he leaped over precipices as easily and as swiftly as an antelope, so that few could follow. A rifle ball, however, brought him down. He weighed 400 lbs., and the lads and lasses in the neighborhood had a great feast out of him.

The regular passenger train on Saturday evening was run from Portsmouth to Boston, a distance of 54 miles, making twelve stops, in *one hour and fifty minutes*. Allowing three minutes to each stop—which is a moderate allowance—and this gives a speed of nearly *fifty miles an hour*.

The tolls on the New York canals thus far exceed those of the corresponding period last year, in the round sum of $261,219,33, or more than 23 per cent!

There are forty manufacturers of lard oil at Cincinnati, which have put up the past year 1,480,000 gallons lard oil, and 5,120,000 lbs. stearine for candles.

Drought.—Newspapers of North Carolina complain of long continued drought, in that and portions of other Southern States.

The Delaware Journal says that Hon. John M. Clayton has raised 3200 bushels of oats this season, all of which at threshed and in the granary.

A Genuine Termagant.—The New Bedford *Standard* says that recently, in that city, a married woman became enraged because her husband refused to stay in the house, as she wished, and caught up their child, an infant sixteen months old, and precipitated it out of a second story window. The child fell upon the earth in the yard, beneath the window, and, a range to say, was but little hurt. The strangest part of the story is that the child had been unwell, but since its precipitation from the window by the mother, it has entirely recovered its health.

A son of respectable citizen of Rahway, the *Republican* states, on Sunday last entered the grist mill belonging to Messrs. Ayres, Williams and Lufberry, of that place, broke into the desk, and took therefrom one hundred and twenty dollars in bank bills. He was arrested on Monday morning, had a hearing before Justice McKelvey, and is now confined in jail.—The money was all recovered.

There are many queer advertisements in the New York papers—but the following, for its business like inhumanity, caps the climax of motherly munchalance:

"*To the Childless*—Any lady wishing to adopt an infant from its birth, about the last week in August or first of September, may hear of a good opportunity, as circumstances surrounding the birth are such that the adopting mother may feel secure in the infant's undivided affections. Address Pauline," &c.

Tobacco in New York.—The Syracuse N.Y. *Journal* states that the cultivation of Tobacco has been undertaken there to a considerable extent—a thousand acres being devoted to that plant. It wears at present a very promising appearance, and the weather has been favorable to its growth. Heretofore it has been yielding a handsome profit, about $100 to the acre.

A New Bell.—The Vestry of Grace Church have procured of Meneely, of West Troy, a new bell for their Church, which they are putting up. It weighs 3,000 lbs.—the heaviest, we believe, now in the city. A part of the stone work had to be taken away in order to enlarge a window, so as to admit it. Its tone is E flat. Another from the same place has been ordered, weighing 2,500 lbs. for Park Church, which will soon be placed in the belfry. —*Newark Advertiser.*

The Hightstown Record states that:—"The peach growers in this section have commenced sending their fruit to market. We saw several baskets at the Depot yesterday that looked well for early fruit. The crop this year is not large, and we think that the consumers will have to pay higher prices than they did last season."

Mr. Joseph F. Miller, of Burlington, was relieved of one hundred and twenty seven dollars in greenbacks, on Thursday night or early on Friday morning last. It appears Mr. M. becoming somewhat fatigued, laid himself down on a step, and soon fell asleep, and whilst enjoying a good nap he was robbed.

Rail and Iron.—About 1,000 tons of railroad iron have arrived here from Wales for the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, and will soon be shipped to Selma.—*Mobile Herald July 12.*

But for that mischievous article in the creed of "Democracy," that it is more Democratic to encourage *foreign* than *home* labor, the seventy thousand dollars sent to England to pay for this iron, would have passed into the pockets of our own iron workers!—*Alb. Evn. Journal.*

A fan operated by a pendulum on a clock principle, has been invented in South Carolina, and is intended to operate by the bedside at night to keep away musquitoes. South Carolina can afford to set up for herself now.

Freehold & Keyport Plank Roads.—We learn from the Monmouth Inquirer that enough stock has been taken, in the Plank Road from Freehold to Keyport, to insure the building of it. $40,000 have been subscribed, which by the amended charter is enough to commence operations.

Sailing of the Steamship Asia.

New York, July 30th.

The Steamship Asia sailed to day at 12 o'clock for Liverpool. She takes out 154 passengers and $641,500 in specie.

Bell Tower Destroyed.—At half past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Jefferson Market Bell Tower, in New York, was entirely destroyed by fire. The bell, which weighed about 9,000 lbs, was cracked and ruined by the heat and the fall.

New Postage Law.—The Post Master General with the advice of the Attorney General, has decided that there can be but one office of publication for newspapers and periodicals, and that is where they are printed and published.

The slave of John R. Shaw & Co, at New Orleans, absconded on Monday with $4500, the proceeds of a check entrusted to him, and drawn from the Bank. No traces of him have yet been discovered.

A man belonging to a Philadelphia coal boat was drowned between the two locks near Boundbrook on Sunday last, in the attempt to recover a $1 bill which fell from his hand into the water. We could not learn his name.—*Somerset Messenger.*

Marriage of Jenny Lind.—The following rumor is from the Herald:—

It is now stated that the celebrated baryton vocalist, Signor Belletti, is to be the happy consort of the great Swedish Nightingale. The marriage, it is said, will take place to day, and in all probability, Canada will be the scene selected for the interesting union. At all events, Mr. Benedict will return to N. Y. on the 14th of the month, and will sail for Europe on the 16th.;

Price of Land.—More than $30 a square foot has just been paid for a lot, 50 feet by 52, on the corner of Wall street and Pearl, in New York, by the Seamens Saving Bank. The entire cost of the lot is $80,000. This, together with the building to be erected upon it, and the value of the present bank adjoining, will amount to about $140,000.

The elegant steamer Reindeer, Capt. D'groot left N. Y. on Wednesday for Albany with between seven and eight hundred passengers, and brought down yesterday between nine and ten hundred.

Immigration.—During Wednesday and Thurs day of this week, there arrived at the port of New York 5,811 emigrants.

The farmers of Ohio have received this season over three millions of dollars for their wool crop.

The Company that has been engaged boring for salt water at Pomeroy, Ohio, have succeed ed in obtaining, at the depth of one thousand feet, a broad and strong stream of great strength, which flows over the top of the well. They intend boring two other wells in the vicinity of the first, and it is expected that the three will furnish water sufficient for the manufacture of one hundred and fifty barrels of salt every twenty four hours.

The potato crop is said to be decidedly good on Long Island this year. We cannot hear of the rot.

There is to be a convention of the Spiritual Rappers at Rochester in February next. When so many get together, the least that they can do is to knock up an earthquake.

There is a great drought in Charlotte, Va., no rain having fallen since the first Sunday in May. The corn and tobacco crops are ruined.

A monster omnibus has begun to run between Glasgow and Paisley. It carries about sixty passengers.

Richard Manks, the pedestrian, has completed, at Sheffield, the task of walking 1000 quarter miles in a thousand consecutive quarter hours.

Among the other curious changes which the late census returns exhibit, is a falling off of about a third in the number of working tailors.

They are building a steamboat at Louisville three hundred and fifty nine feet long.

A French paper states a locomotive recently passed over the railroad from Tours to Bordeaux, a distance of 120 kilometres (74 miles) in 61 minutes.

The papers relate a good anecdote of the well known comedian, John Brougham. On the last night of the Lyceum season, he had an elegant and substantial compliment from a few of his friends in New York, in the shape of a magnificent worked purse, containing $500 in gold, whereupon he looked ludicrously indignant, and declared to the audience that although circumstances made it necessary for him to pocket the affront, he would like to see any one attempt to do it a second time.

When some one said to Horne Tooke, "The law is open to every one," he replied, "so is the London Tavern."

Ever Assailed, ever Victorious!—Dr. Merle D'Aubigne expresses, in the following impressive language, his perfect confidence—a confidence which every enlightened Christian feels—in the triumph of the scriptures over all the assaults of infidelity and error in the multiplied and varying forms. (Authority of God, pp. 45—47.)

"Attacked in all ages, attacked still, the Holy Scriptures will be the great object for hostility in future generations. But you know the symbol which our fathers loved—an anvil on which three men were letting fall the strokes of their hammers, and around the anvil this motto,

"The more strokes spent,
The more hammers rent."

Such is the history of the written Word of God.

Fear not then! If you stood at the foot of Mont Blanc, at the place where that giant among mountains casts into the earth its immovable foundations, and you saw some ants issuing from their little hill, toiling, boring, digging, laying hold one on a blade of grass, another on a grain of sand, would you believe that Mont Blanc was ready to fall? and would you deem it right that other puny insects, such as we, should make war on our comrades, to prevent our gigantic Alps from being razed to the ground? Surely not. Well then, unite the efforts of all the men who, in all times, and in all places, have attacked the Word of God, and their combined strength amounts but to that.—It can wrong; it is much less. The Holy Scriptures, when they are attacked by man, do not run even the same danger as that to which Mont Blanc is exposed, when an ant assaults it.—Christ Jesus has not only said: Mont Blanc shall pass away, but He has affirmed, that "Heaven and earth," earth with its loftiest mountains, "shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away," Matt. xxiv. 35."

The young should rise with the sun, and rest with its setting, their nature requires it.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, August 6, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Deserved Compliment.—We take pleasure in noticing that Mr. Levi H. Shattuck, the gentlemanly Conductor of the New Jersey Central Rail Road, was presented last Tuesday morning with an elegant gold watch and chain, by those who are in the custom of riding to and fro, as a mark of their esteem.

As we were absent most of last week on a short tour to the eastward, returning on Saturday noon, we are unable to do any thing in the editorial line for this number. We however feel entitled to one week a vacation in a year, and never take more. All matters not attended to this week will receive due notice in our next, if deemed worthy, and they do not meanwhile become stale.

The Insurrection in Cuba.—The news from Cuba last week was conflicting and not altogether reliable. A serious outbreak has occurred in the eastern part of the island, which the authorities will find it difficult if not impossible to quell. The Cubans in the other parts of the island are likely to join them, and the Spanish troops, of whom there are many thousands, are necessarily scattered over much territory, and their fidelity is much doubted. The present state and prospects of the Revolutionists are only matters of conjecture, until further intelligence is received.

Foreign News.—The U. S. Mail steamship Washington arrived at New York on Thursday morning, from Bremen, via Southampton, making the passage from the latter place in 14 days and 5 hours. She brings 177 passengers and 450 tons freight. Her news is 4 days' later.

The Cunard steamship Niagara arrived at N. Y. Thursday afternoon, a little over 12 days from Liverpool, with 3 days' later news.

She brings about 100 passengers.

The markets remain much as before, rather duller if any change.

In Italy except Sardinia the most intolerable despotism prevails. A storm is brewing.

Nothing noteworthy in the rest of Europe.

In India there are disturbances, but not more than usual. From the further east there are terrific accounts of ravages by the cholera.

There are great complaints of piratical junks in the lower part of the China Sea. The steam frigate Sourramis had been sent after them.

The packet ship Devonshire arrived at New York Saturday from Liverpool, having on board 32 Hungarian officers of distinction, who were ultimately associated with Kossuth.

Another Stabbing Case.—Sergeant Foster of the 4th Ward Police, New York, while in the discharge of his duty in quelling a riot among some sailors in Roosevelt st. Saturday morning, was stabbed by one of their named Lopez, a Spaniard, and is not expected to recover.

A $10 counterfeit bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Mount Holly, has just appeared—like the genuine and likely to deceive.

The Eastern papers are filled with accounts of wrecks of vessels, with the loss of many lives, in the northeast gale in the middle of last week.

☞ The Lines by T. M. to Miss A. L. D. of Plainfield, were received on Saturday from New York, and are under consideration.

In a work on "Vegetable Substances used for Food" there is a well authenticated fact relative to the power of increase residing in wheat. The result in this instance, however, was obtained by careful cultivation. As the plant sent up its stalks, it was divided and subdivided, till the orig nal root was multiplied into 500 plants, each producing more than 40 ears; so that, from a single grain, in a single season, there was gathered a harvest of unsowed wheat weighing forty seven pounds and a half, measuring three pecks and three quarters, and numbering about 577,000 grains.

The Tax Law.—The Commissioners of Appeal in Trenton, have decided that the assessors did right in taxing Benjamin Fish Esq., for $28,000 of Camden and Amboy stock which he owns.

To pay the postage on letters you send is now a rule of common politeness which no one should disregard.

The crops in Sussex county are heavy. The wheat crop is estimated at 400,000 bushels.

New York Fire Department.—An iron bell tower, to be 100 feet high, is now being erected in 23d st. near the North River. The bell for this tower will weigh 20,000 pounds, being about double the weight of any other bell now in use in the State. The foundation is laid 14 feet below the surface of the ground, and is supported and braced with iron shafts sunk in solid rock. The tower will command a view of the whole city and island, and a watch will be in the observatory for fires, under the direction of the Fire Department.

It is stated by London correspondents that jurors of the Industrial Exhibition have awarded twenty three medals to artistes in the American section, more than obtained by any other foreign nation.

Voltaire's definition of a physician is: "An unfortunate gentleman, expected every day to perform a miracle; namely, to reconcile health with intemperance.

In Ireland, with a population of between six and seven millions, there are only about 165,000 that have the right to vote.

Sloth and indolence are the sure companions of hunger in the wigwam.

Intelligence from California.

New Orleans, July 31, 1851.

The steamship Alabama, which arrived here today, from Vera Cruz, brought advices from California to the 1st of July.

Another tremendous fire had occurred in San Francisco, by which ten squares of the city had been laid in ashes, and three millions of dollars worth of property destroyed.

It is also stated that a number of persons perished in the flames.

The origin of the fire was believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived at N. York Sunday morning, 10 days and 18 hours from Liverpool, with 4 days' later news. She brings 140 passengers.

The most important news is the decision of the French Assembly against a revision of the Constitution, therefore Louis Napoleon cannot be re-elected President.

A Confidence Man.—A fellow named Lewis has been introducing himself into some of our first families around town, representing himself to be an English lord, when he happened to be nothing more than a common rascal. Among the many over whom he did the marvellously "genteel thing," was the British Consul. He offered to pay the passage of several ladies of this city if they would agree to visit him in England. We do not hear that any of them have taken passage, but Mr. Lewis is among the missing—so also is the money which some of the fair damsels loaned him.—*Boston Courier.*

Selections for a Newspaper.—Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error. It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should have fewer complaints. Not unfrequently it is the case, that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about which he selects, the writing that he has to do is the easiest part of the labour. Every subscriber thinks the paper printed for his own benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits *him*, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many tastes he has to consult. One wants something smart; another something sound.—One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out and the editor is a black-guard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so, between them all you see, the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet to merely mine out of a hundred these things do not occur. They never reflect that what does not please them may please the next man; but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing.—*Vermont Patriot.*

New Confirmations of Scripture History.—Not only from the ruins of Nineveh, but also from the floor of Sinai, in the science of the deciphering of strange characters of the truth of the inspired record. For a long time travellers have observed near Mount Sinai, innumerable inscriptions on the rocks, in a character, which none have been able to read. But a recent English traveller, Dr. Forster, has succeeded in deciphering and reading them. He finds them written in a primitive dialect of the Arabic language, but in a character wholly different from that now used. Many of the words are obsolete, but still found in Arabic Lexicons. They consist of records of the principal events of the escape of the Israelites from Egypt—precisely corresponding, as far as they go, with the record of those events made by Moses. The inference is, that the records on these rocks of Sand Stone were made by the Israelites, during their sojourn in this wilderness. If this report shall be verified, it will be very important. And we see no intrinsic impossibility in the case. One would think, that if the method of reading hieroglyphics of Egypt could be recovered, that of reading the primitive dialect of the Hebrews, might be—since it must in all essential elements, be allied to the Hebrew that now is. If indeed God has after that manner left the traces of his footsteps around the sacred mountain, and caused to be engraved on the rock, the history of his wonderful works, near four thousand years afterwards—and if new developments of this kind of evidence are coming out in such rapid succession, skepticism will ere long be silenced.

Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay scot and lot as they go along, and that a man often pays dear for a small frugality. The borrower runs in his own debt. Has a man gained anything who has received a hundred favors and rendered none?—Has he gained by borrowing, through indolence or cunning, his neighbor's wares, or horses, or money? There arises on the deed the instant acknowledgment of the benefits on the one part, and of debt on the other; that is, of superior ty and inferiority. The transaction remains in the memory of himself and his neighbour; and every new transaction alters, according to its nature, their relation to each other. He may resolve never to see that he had better have broken his own bones than to have ridden in his neighbour's coach, and that "the highest price he can pay for a thing is to ask for it."

Wishing for a Pile of Gold.—"Bill," said one to the other, "I'll tell yer just how much gold I wish I had, an' I'd be satisfied"

"Well," said the individual addressed, "go ahead; I'll see if you've got the liberal ideas of a gentleman."

"Well, Bill, I wish I had so much gold that 'twould take a seventy four gun ship, loaded down with needles so deep that if you'd put in another needle she'd sink—and all these needles to be wore off in bags to hold my pile."

Bill threw his crowbars that upon the pavement with indignation, and exclaimed:

"Darn it, why don't you wish for something when you undertake it? I wish that I had so much that yours wouldn't pay the interest of mine for the time you could *hold a red hot needle in yer ear!*"—*Yankee Blade.*

An Irish officer a thousand miles at sea in the Atlantic, observing three vessels right ahead of his own, called out to some friends who were pacing the quarter deck—"By St. Patrick, boys, what a fine landscape!"

Barnabas and his beets!—Barnabas came to Columbia one cold day lately to attend to some business. After two or three drinks of amonable him to do his business correctly, and two or three more to keep him comfortable on his way home, he mounted his horse and started on the back track.

Barnabas had not got many miles from town, notwithstanding the liquor he had taken to keep him warm, before his feet began to feel that the evening was not so comfortable as it might be, and looking about him, he espied what he *supposed* to be the declining embers of a fire which was, in reality, the phosphorescent light emitted by some decaying fish which had been thrown by the roadside by some passing waggoner.

Barnabas dismounted from his horse, and drawing off his boots, very *coolly* warmed his feet by the burning stump, *what* dead fish!—When the right temperature had been reached, he mounted his horse, leaving his boots for the next passer by.

As he journeyed homeward, he unfortunately lost his way, and arriving at a farm which e could not recognize, he inquired of some negroes whether he was in "this neighborhood or the next," and having been informed that he was in "*this neighborhood*," he rode away perfectly satisfied! We learn that since this adventure became known, Barnabas has been greatly annoyed by a few inquisitive, saucy, grown up boys, who frequently inquire of him 'if he has found his boots?"—*Temperance Advocate.*

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!!

PESIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice*. A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Deitz, Brothers, New York, $4,00; Thomas McLaughlin, do. 3,00; Jones & Rochford, do. 3,00; Munn & Co. do 1,00; Caleb Freeman, 1 80; David Waight, New Market, 1,12; John Whitbeck, do. 1,00; Jackson Pound, 1,00; A. Gilmore, 1,00; David Baynon, do. 1,00; A. Stewart, Mount Pleasant, 50.

MARRIED.

At Boundbrook on the 22d ult., by the Rev. R. C. Rodgers, Benjamin Field, of Chicago, Ill., and Ellen M. P. daughter of Hon. John D. Field.

DIED.

At Ross's Bar, California, on the 26th of April last, of Paralysis, Timothy J. Bloomfield, of Meinchin, Middlesex county, N. J., in the 55th year of his age.

In New Brunswick, on the 28th inst., Mrs. Catharine Brevoort, wife of the Rev. James S. Cannon, D. D., in the 75th year of her age.

Last Call.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Jesse Vail, deceased, late of Plainfield, are hereby notified that payment must be made to the subscriber before the 1st day of September next to save costs.

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, August 1st, 1851.—1w.

The Glorious Fourth,

TOGETHER with all the privileges it calls to mind to the inhabitants of this common country having once more dawned upon us, and this anniversary of our National Freedom having again passed away, the free citizens of this village and surrounding country are hereby informed that

ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

is still in existance, to which the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, according to the dictates of their own consciences—a right guaranteed to all by the constitution.

Plainfield, July 19 1851.

Hohensack's Worm Syrup

WORM MEDICINE of the very best quality—safe and certain in the common country having in any ever taken or used. For sale, wholesale and retail, by M. F. CUSHING.

July 28, 1851.

CALL for CHEAP GOODS of all kinds at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Plainfield and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman and I. Pruden, opposite the town hall, are prepared to offer to the citizens of Dunellen and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5, 1851.

Just Received,

A Superior article Ladies' Skirts, and for sale low at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

GOOD MUSLINS, worth 8d. per yard, selling for 6d., and other qualities equally as cheap, at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store

Ture Satins,

JUST received, 5 pieces of True Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

Essex Orphans' Court.

Term of May, 1851.

Cornelius Boice, Executor of Anna Shotwell, dec'd.

Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor, it is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said Decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day. July 8, 1851 by acting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the time limited as aforesaid, the public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action thereto against the said Executor.

WM. K. McDONALD, Surrogate.

July 29 1851.—2m.

FRENCH'S PATENT OIL for Leather, as excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Wanted,

A BOY, 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the carpenter business. One in wanted near the country would be preferred. Inquire of the editor of this paper.

Plainfield, July 28, 1851.

READ! READ! READ!

All Storekeepers and Druggists in Somerset County, in the State of New Jersey, and the U. States, in consequence of the great demand, keep for sale

DR. LEIDY'S
SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

NEAR 600,000 BOXES

were sold the past year in the United states; and near

30,000 boxes

were sold in the State of New Jersey alone.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE, can always take them with equal safety, without fear

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the stomach and Bowels and purifying the Blood and Bile of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, which contain no sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink and Live as Usual.

and pursue your usual occupation while taking them without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather

FORTY PILLS ARE IN A BOX!!

and sold at Twenty Five Cents a box, with directions and wholesome advice accompanying each box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell.

Free from dust or powder of any kind.

Do not irritate the Stomach or Bowels.

Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings.

They are good at all times!

And adapted to most diseases common to mankind

BEWARE! BEWARE!

of other pills called by names nearly similar, represented as the same or as good, as a trick to impose on the public.

DR LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS are the safest, best and most efficacious Pills known

AS THOUSANDS CAN TESTIFY.

☞ Principal Depot. Dr. LEIDY'S Dispensary, No. 114 North Fourth st., Philadelphia—and sold by all storekeepers in Somerset county and State of New Jersey.

☞ BENJAMIN SANDY, Esq., is Travelling Agent for the State of New Jersey.

☞ M. F. CUSHING, and E. KIRKPATRICK, Agents for Plainfield, N. J

July 29, 1851.

How Natural!

WHEN any one buys some of French & Runyon a good moisture for 2 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more; and at the same time it is very natural to buy some muslin, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy some good sugar at a very low price, and good tea for 2s per lb., how very natural; and the naturally low price of the Ginghams, Calicoes, Vestings, Cloths and Cassimeres, Lawns and Delaines, Shoes and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. Naturalness natural.

FRENCH & RUNYON

May 12, 1850

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David L. Vail, opposite Dunn & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Compound Tomato Pills,

ALSO, LEE'S PILLS and Coit's Family Pills, equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap

June, 1851. by M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they are to pay the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new tax law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where they will find at all times a ready made clothing of every style and description, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere, thereby saving all unnecessary expense. We also have constantly on hand a choice and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings of all qualities, styles and prices, which may be made up to order at a few hours notice. A good fit is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor's trimmings at a low price—also constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Friends, will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere, and remember for yourselves, that Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.,

Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

$1 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 15th inst. John Lewis Fowler, alias John Wright, an indented apprentice to he shoe making business, about 17 years old—rather small of his age. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust said boy under penalty of the law, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his return to

STEPHEN HAFF.

Plainfield, N. J. July 28, 1851

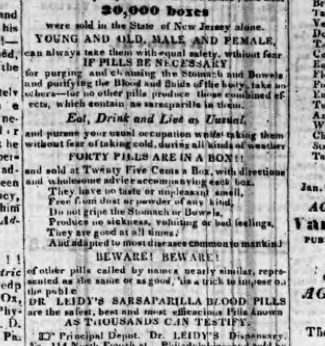
Watts' Nervous Antidote,

ALSO,

Phalon's Improved Magic Hair Dye

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Purify the Blood.



The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The affected have in Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, a remedy that will do for them all but medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and label, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., New-York.

For sale by

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Superior Scented Soap,

IN 1 4 lb Bars, for sale very cheap by

June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A NEW Order Live Geese Feathers, Make best quality, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 3 & 3½	
Imperial do do	3½ & 4s.
Brussels carpets, 4d & 4½	
Tapestry do do	3s. 4d.
Venetian do	2s. 6d.
Door Mats,	2. 3 & 4s.
Table and piano covers cheap	
Common Carpets, 2 to 4s.	
English Druggets, 3s. 6d. to 6s.	
Floor Oil cloths, 3 to 4s.	
Point do, 2 yards wide,	
English oil cloth, 3 to 3s.	
Tufted hearth rugs, 20c.	
Axminster do 43c.	
Window shades, 8 to 40c.	
Check matting, 4-4 to 6-4	
Stair Rods, 6, 8 & 10c.	
Table Oil Cloth, 3c.	

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 23, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrell,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

NO. 123 FULTON STREET,

Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological, School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited so call and examine.

may13.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

At the Old Stand of

De BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Berege Delaines.

ALL CAPS, plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS, plain black, figured, three widths and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

SILK and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware rooms a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass matting 1yd to 1 1-2 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $8 to only. Chairs of all qualities, Stand, Looking Glasses a large assortment, Window Shades &c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public are attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 22, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 3-4ths of an acre of land. The House is a comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms and some pantries of steady holding need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day is wanted. An excellent place for a family who would like to board. Apply to JOHN RANDOLPH.

Chesnut Hill, June 3d, 1851.—tf

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. Freeman and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of Freeman & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard & d Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.

April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard st., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES a new article of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Bareges,
Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Embd DeLaines and Barege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS.

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Towelings and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Toilet, Table and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the Line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving their attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while their object is herence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with despatch in bonnetry and

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates there, than at Gents' furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed; as well as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day,

TO ANY SECTION OF THE CARRIAGE OF FREE in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

Hemming Machine Sewer

THE Subscriber would say to the ladies and gentlemen of Plainfield and vicinity, that he has purchased Crane & Parker's Celebrated Wood Mitchell Plain Field, also for the North American Hemming and Plain Field, being the best labor saving article in use, and warranted not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Satisfaction will be given to those using this said and feeling reasonable assurance is intended. All that is needed to recommend it, is a trial, which is truly desired, and we have issued these objective them much.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I saw lying on my counters, some new and elegant plain and figured De Laines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of rare pattern, and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 22, 1851. DANIEL BULLMAN

Artificial Teeth.

GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally the 1st Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should be to them carefully examined at least once annually. This is necessary in order to keep former's teeth in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until the tooth is lost or the nerve exposed.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 3 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented, and give entire satisfaction, or no charge. Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Lining's.*

When not in Plainfield, the Dentist may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown. Water Street, near Broad on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 298 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. F. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE goods and notes of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment or the same

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to Whi ehouse, and connects by the ferry between the terminus and *Easton* to 26 miles, and *Allentown* to 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N J. Rail road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st., as per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtlandst. at 9 o'clock A. M., 3 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 A. M.	8.40 A.M.	4.40 P. M.
North Branch,	3.40	8.50	1.58
Somerville,	4.30	6.06	2.05
Bound Brook,	4.50	6.35	2.25
Plainfield,	5.30	7.05	2.32
Westfield,	5.50	6.50	2.50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3.15
Elizabethport,	7.50	10.45	3.30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk, Penn., and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Hackettstown, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain; N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

A MAGAZINE FOR YOUTH.

A new volume of

THE MENTOR

COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF JULY.

The July number is embellished with

A Splendid Steel Engraving,

AS A FRONTISPIECE.

IT IS ONE OF BARTAIN'S BEST RESOLVES.

During the past year the publishers have MORE than fulfilled their promise, giving seven Handsome Steel Engravings, a great variety of fine Wood Engravings, and many pages of Music; thus rendering this most creditable the Literary Department of the Magazine, under the direction of its experienced editor.

The publishers that refer to what they have done, as Pledge of what they will do in the coming year; they are determined to make each succeeding number better than the one before it, if possible.

They will submit the "Mentor" with many excellent and beautiful Engravings, and accompany them with choice contributions from the best writers

The Contents will be chiefly *original*. The *editor*, being a resident of the city, will devote himself entirely to its supervision.

"This excellent Magazine, for youth, well deserves the praise which it receives from every quarter."—*Utica (N.Y.) Messenger.*

TERMS.—One Dollar a year, invariably in advance. Six copies for $5.—thirteen copies for $10,—twenty one copies for $15,—twenty eight copies for $20,—and a copies to one address for $40. Single Nos. 10 cents.

BOUND VOLUMES.—The first two volumes are nearly bound for sale at $1 25. Persons sending us $2, shall receive the Mentor for the coming year and the bound volumes, which can be sent by mail, at a small expense.

All letters must be postpaid.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Postage on this magazine, 500 miles, when paid quarterly in advance, 1 cent —over 500 and under 1500 miles, 2 cents.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement will be entitled to the magazine one year's time in exchange.

STAVELY & M'CALLA, Publishers,

No. 12 Pear Street, Philadelphia.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co

131 *WILLIAM STREET,*

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851.—6m

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,

June 18 P. M. FRENCH.

Looking Glasses.—A Large number JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cts to $7, cash D. BULLMAN.

DR. H. DAYTON,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on Main st. 2d house below Webster & Marsh's.

June 2d, 1851. Store.

Imported Stock For Sale.

AN *IMPORTED AFRICAN BOW, and SEVEN PIGS*, of a superior breed—price $100—for sale by NATHAN VAIL.

Plainfield, July 7th, 1851.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh Constant Imagining of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all Injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant to taste and smell, and pulls in their operation, and will restore health to a system debilitated and enfeebled by disease, and give health and vigor to the frame.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the entire or obtaining the genuine recipes of the above celebrated counsellor, Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland, and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the purest and most powerful preparation of the great invigorator, and is known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has received the celebrity in the Western World. The testimonials and innumerable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effects and the same happy results, which the ingredients are intended and can consequently must be prepared with scrupulous exactness.

These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possess in great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in the removal and all diseases of the digestive organs, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia*, by Hoofland's German Bitters, in three weeks from. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years We can but note his case here. Call and see him; you will pronounce his case a bad one

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver, Chronic Diarrhea*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of most throughout the Union, without a permanent benefit, until was at last persuaded to try by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, late Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this remedy extensive for a stubborn disease of its bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived pristine from a course of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 23d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a severe attack of *Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," in the first place upon a daughter, she having a spell of sickness. The "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters" had such effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me more than anything I had taken or used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system. Last fall I had a very severe spell of the Dr. sickness, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of.

I was induced to try your medicine, and after using about two bottles, I was soon relieved me from that great pain I had before, and gave me general health, to the system, I consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to my friends.

I very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 5 Jennings's Row, Catharine, above Third.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases no one can doubt, if they use it as directed; it will act specifically upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is perfectly free from Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce scoundrels to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle.—*Purchasers are cautioned against the many counterfeits now in circulation, as all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE, given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot,

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 278 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa. and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power.

Single Bottles, *Half-Size*,—Three Bottles, $2,00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

April 25, 1851.

MOUNT'S Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or wire bites, poll-evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold by Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG. He is Somerville by Culver Barcalow. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, now selling off at L. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield. July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

BARRITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best we soap, besides saving a great part of the labor of washing. for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 3 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in a shed door, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

EGGS, Butter, Rags, Corn, Oats, and in fact any kind of thing that we can eat or do anything with, taken in exchange for Goods. PLUMER & CO.

Plainfield, June 3, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after *Nature's* own method, by Nature's own agents, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours out of the stomach.*

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the gastric acid and fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food the Preparing, Preserving and Stimulating* agent of the stomach, and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curding of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that, "One grain of pepsin will digest a pint of milk in a mass of water, with great meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we give the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach." He also says, "*Pepsin will convert all food*, as meat and eggs, *will be softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous work on Food and Diet, published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states, "*the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation.* There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that the distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice of the Dog and Ox, successfully using animals, which *proved completely to his restoration.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals have the power to impart to the food the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* on them in *no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lea & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of *Pepsin* forms a new era in the physiological history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural digestive force itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with the Artificial Gastric Juice, obtained from the living stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestion."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption* when no other remedy could be obtained. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given to the public. Two Hundred Remarkable Cures in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

In the great Nervous Prostrate and particularly use full for dependency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine. Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after all other remedies fail, for intense heating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint in which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it is perfectly sure. *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make lasting good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly used for Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold or hot feelings, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Dizziness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, which directions to be dissolved in water, or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for the Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING Agent for Plainfield.

September 19, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,	Depurative Syrup,
Pectoral Expectorant,	Heart Corrector,
Pulmonary Ointment,	Humor Corrector,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture	Cough & Cathar. Pills
Nervine,	Female Pills,
Vermifuge,	Female Specific

Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.*

This book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To females, the directions it gives for the care and education of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this Book have passed through the press and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis, of all his Agents.

April 8, 1851.

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop formerly occupied by E. Mosher, in Exchange Alley, will be happy to receive orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithful work to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

R. BOWDEN may be found at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Pruden's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.

April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 John Street, up stairs

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jas. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles—Richards's Grooveis, and other Needles, Pearl Buttons,—Comb,—Steel and Gold Pens —Spool and Ball Cotton —Stay Bindings—Tapes—Hooks & Eyes,—Thimbles,—Scissors,—Pocket knives, &c. &c. RICH'D RICHARDS.

Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods.

46 John st. (upstairs) N. Y.

May 36, 1850—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

55 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, as we will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, *will be softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

In which we have in store, and will offer for sale, the following articles:

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion laces
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Furry and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and plain linen Cambric Hkfs
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconet, Cambric, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods
Flowers and French Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money, by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb 19, 1851.—6m.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have numbness in the Flesh, preventing the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholic of children. It is very good for all kinds of worms in children in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances

Price Fifty cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for Dyspepsia that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.

Nov. 19, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have availed themselves of the opportunity. Never have we such quantities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Mormoes, De Laines, Parmoas, Poplins, Brendicottas, Cassimers, Satinets, and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c., sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. L. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st. Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

AARON H. BEAN.

39 Water-street and 8 Counties Slip,

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

HIS for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse, all the varieties of dark and pale Brandies, together with different brands of Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Madeira, Sherry and Port, of high medium and of low grades, Champagne and other French Wines, all of which are offered at their fair market value, according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time.

Brandies—	Otard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00 to 3 50 gal
"	Pinet, Castellon & Co.	2 00 to 3 50 "
"	Leger Freres	1 90 to 3 00 "
"	Hennessey	2 00 to 2 50 "
"	P. H. Godard	2 00 to 2 50 "
"	Revesard	1 35 to 1 55 "
"	P. Seignette	1 35 to 1 40 "
"	Alex. Seignette	1 35 to 1 40 "
"	P. Remseux	1 35 to 1 40 "
"	Rustens	1 30 to 1 40 "
"	J. J. Dupuy	1 10 to 1 30 "
Gin—	Swan	1 00 to 1 05 "
"	Pine Apple	95 to 1 05 "
"	Cologne	1 30 to 1 50 "
"	Hope	95 to 1 05 "
"	Double Eagle	95 to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey		1 75 to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum		1 60 to 2 25 "
" St. Croix "		80 to 95 "
Madeira Wines		75, 90, 100, 2 00 to 3 00 "
Champagne		85, 1,00, 1,25, 1 00 to 3 50 "
Port		65, 1,00, 1,25, 1 00 to 3 50 "
Chappagne		$7 50, $10, $11, $12 to $14 50 "

and other and even cheaper wines.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper city reference will be cheerfully complied with.

Merchants or hotel keepers at any distance may rely upon receiving their goods just as ordered, hence the necessity of stating explicitly what they desire as regards quality and price, and if for Brandy and Gin, whether of high or low flavor.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

OF NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company, (believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscribers. Their Annual Statement dated Jan. 1st, 1850, exhibits a clear gain during the past year of $292,134, 14 cts. Further information showing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it.

WEBSTER & BEARDSLEY.

Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

ANDREW M. WEBSTER,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE—No. 153 Market Street,

May 13, 1850. NEWARK N. J.

New Goods!

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, warranted, wound on an improved principle.

Sept 17, 1850. L. S. DUNHAM & CO.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age *Made Independent and Comfortable.*

THE UNITED STATES

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Proprietary Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutual Insurance, thus establishing the first and most essential requisite in Life insurance—*perpetual security.* It insures lives for one or more years, or for the whole of life. Persons can effect a sure account their own lives; wives on the lives of their husbands free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons investing on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution.

Without incurring any Personal Liability whatever.

Premiums are payable quarterly semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles M. Connolly,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold,
John A. Luqueer,	Wash. R. Vermilye,
William Tucker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward D. Clark,
P. C. Van Schaick,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Francis N. Luqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
John A. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whittemore,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. B. Althause,
Jacob Harsen,	Elisha Riggs.

FREDERICK SHELDON, *President.*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*
J. EADIE, Jr., *Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by

ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*

September 10 1850.

Great Bargains.

Cheap Goods Forever.

Come young, come old, come short, come tall

L. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.

Goods will be counter cheap to-day,

To suit the mind, to please the eye.

We paid the cash to buy them cheap,

We'll sell them right to sell a heap.

Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Cords,

The newest styles New York affords;

Delaines and Gaiters, Calicoes too,

Colored which we'll warrant true.

Cloths and Cassimeres for Men and Boys,

And all the goods which men do use;

Together with a good supply

Of woollen good which will defy

A close old fellow to live with us.

And twice a year make quite a fuss,

To go to Brunswick with their trade,

Of course the latter they are afraid.

We'll sell to these and all the rest,

For cheapest sum what suits them best.

With Brunswick prices we'll compete,

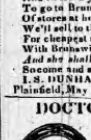
And also shall provide in the fall

Become and see, come short, come tall.

L. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.

Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS. or, Every one his own Physician! With edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases in every shape and form, and malformations of the generative organs.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret diseases, need no more become the victims of quackery and the prescriptions contained in this work any one may cure himself, without insurance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general run ine of private disease, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

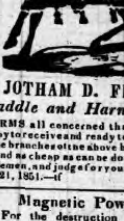
☞ Any person sending to enclose in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies for a single dollar. Address, "DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE street, PHILADELPHIA." Post-paid.

☞ DR. DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day betw en 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Dec 17, 1850.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the shop in Exchange Alley, in the rear of Titsworth, Dunn & Co.'s Store, formerly occupied by Pinkham Moore, to the first floor.



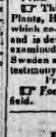
JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

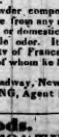
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at *all times* happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us—Give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

April 21, 1851.—tf

Magnetic Powder,





For the destruction of all kinds of insects —— Emanuel Lyon, inventor and possessor of the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLIES, FLEAS, and insects on plants also PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON. ☜

Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

☞ For sale by Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. 1y20.

New Goods.

E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly, E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Platt Drake's and opposite Dr. Fitch's, Millington-st., where he will be happy to accommodate his old and as many new customers as may see proper to give him a call. Having purchased his goods for cash, he is compensated as well or better than elsewhere.

April 8, 1850. E. B. TITSWORTH.

Pains of all Kinds instantly Eased!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is the most powerful, speedy and effectual antidote for all Nervous and Rheumatic affections in use; it is quicker than all other remedies in the operation. As soon as it is used either internally or externally, its beneficial effects are experienced. If produces neither stupor or weakness at stomach; it neither purges nor weakens the patient. Its object is to give instant relief to pain. It can be taken or applied by the lame or the bruised and the adult in the prime of life with the same happy results. Taken internally, in doses of from five by sixty drops, and bathing the affected parts, it will relieve pain and cure diseases quicker than any other remedy in use.

RHEUMATISM

Is one of those troublesome and painful affections that few persons are ever entirely free from at some time. It forms its seats in the joints, and the thickening of pain from one place to another. At one time we find it in the shoulder, then in the arm, next in the hip, then it will go to the ancles, finally visiting every joint in the body. In the worst cases of Chronic Rheumatism we have known the timely application of RADWAY'S RELIEF to give ease, and those who have suffered for years from it have been entirely cured by a few bottles. (*For a case in point, see p. 24 of the pamphlet.*)

Eruptions of the Skin.

All Eruptions of the skin, such as Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Itch, Barber's Itch, Blotched Surfaces, Chilblains, Barber's or Baker's Itch, Blistered Surfaces, are instantly eased of all irritation; as soon as the READY RELIEF is applied the cure is sure to follow in a few days.

Bleeding and Blind Piles

Are instantly eased, taking the READY RELIEF into each cavity as directed, and using the Relief in a tube shaped of Soluence, and make a Cream of the Relief, by mixing in Rose Oil, and notice the pain will cease.

Nervous Affections

The Dolorous—this dreadful complaint, which inflicts so much misery on the afflicted, is speedily relieved by the use of the READY RELIEF; bathe the parts affected with the Relief, and if rubbed rather hard it will be well to take a tablespoonful of Compound Sarsaparilla. Sciatic Rheumatism and relief will follow in fifteen minutes.

Asthma and Phthisic.

If you a immediate relief from the cough of Asthma and Phthisic, by taking a teaspoonful in warm water, and bathing the throat and chest with the Relief; in a few minutes cough ceases. Let the flannel dry on the throat until it is dry.

AFFECTIONS of the SPINE, and Contracted Tendons.

Weakness of the Joints and Muscles, Injuries by Falls and Accidents, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Cut Wounds, &c. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedy that will cure it remains to follow. *Relief will in all cases be felt from the first application.*

COUGHS, COLDS,

Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Difficult Breathing, Fever, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c. are speedily relieved by applying the READY RELIEF according to directions.

IT IS WARRANTED to CURE In 15 Minutes,

Sores in the Head, Face and Persons in the Back and Stomach, Bruises, Pains in the Head, Sick Headache, etc.

Its Superior Strength.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is far more concentrated and powerful in use; it can be used with the most happy results, both internally and externally, in all cases of the stomach, Colic, or Cholera Morbus, are relieved in ten minutes, and cured entirely in fifteen or twenty. Also if you wish to break up a cold or fever and ague, take from fifty to sixty drops of the Relief in a wine glass of water, and sweeten with loaf sugar, and you will have a better antidote of any kind that is known to man.

In fact, this medicine, when reduced to two thirds its strength, by adding as much spirits of wine, will give you a better Liniment than you can buy.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for Twenty five Cents a bottle, by Druggists and Country Merchants throughout North and United States and Canada.

Principal Office, 162 Fulton-st. New York.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.

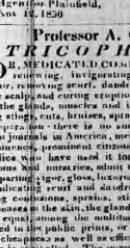
Nov 12, 1850

Professor A. C. Barry's *TRICOPHEROUS,*

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND —Infallible for restoring, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and fibre, muscular debility, rheumatism, stiffness, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation there is no such word as fail." The first journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, gentlemen of the clergy, and ladies of fashion and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance and curl to the hair, preventing scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing contusions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases in the skin, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal among the multitude of Hair Restorative advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice in the present age as well as obscure. Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense rush attending the attendance have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than the price of any other preparation for the hair now in use. The most valuable treatise on the hair and skin, containing valuable observations for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament; in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT.



For the cure of *Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quinsey Sore Throat, Ague, Headache, &c*

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF.

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

CEMENT, 13 shillings a barrel.
THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel.
Sept 5, 1850 P. M. FRENCH.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather; a certain article for Boots, Shoes, Harness &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 32. PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1851. Whole number 760.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bonnebrook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Flemington.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 61 Courtlandt-st, New York.

☞ This Express has been experimented, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthenware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goodsyet on hand, which he is determined to dispose of, has resolved to reduce them Still Lower

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves; and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER
Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity.

He receives the latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and if they do not suit

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

THANKFUL for past favors, we again beg a call from you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have just received, consisting of Fancy and Common Boots, Youths' do., Boys do. full assortments.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Jenny Lind

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

Sept. 17, 1850.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Ilith Carpet very suitable for Hall, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 18, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Bostin Rockers, Office and Children's Chairs Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteads, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in consequence of their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, and have now a more complete assortment among its Valuable, for the extent, variety and style, of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to connect with it, fully carried into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentleman's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling the assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its bestowal.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1850. 43 1y

Hudson River

Hosiery and Glove Store,

273 (old No. 255!) Greenwich Street,
Two Doors above Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of *all kinds and sizes of* English, German, and domestic HOSIERY, gentlemen's under garments suitable for every season, knitting and tidy cotton, wool en yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, Figured Lace, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for cuffs, Lace Capes, Veils, Children's Worked Wrist s, Embroidered Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Laces, Linen Laces all widths, black silk Lace for trimming, GLOVES of *every description, dress makers' Trimmings*, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices. Patronage respectfully solicited.

THOMAS & M'LAUGHLIN.

April 26, 1851. 273 Greenwich-st New York. my30 1y.

From the Flag of our Union.

The Crazy Steamboat.

BY W. S. RAYMOND.

It was during the second year of the protracted struggle of Southern Brazil, which we of the anti law and order party persisted in dignifying with the name of revolution, but which, as yet has found no place in the history of civilized wars, and which I am sure never ought to; for a more miserable, uncivilized set of vagrants never congregated under any banner since the days of the first crusade.

But it was the second year that our sufferings were the most severe, and we were the most savage, both in our manners and personal appearance. For, by the end of the first year, we had worn out our clothes that we entered the service with, and spent what little money we possessed at first; and as neither money nor clothing was forthcoming from those who set us on, it began to look very much like working for nothing and boarding ourselves.

There were a good many of us, who at some former period of our lives had been accustomed to some of the little comforts and conveniences which pertain to civilization; and the eternal warfare which we were obliged to wage with the long list of reptiles and insects inimical to man, with which the climate and soil of Brazil is blessed, is anything but comfortable or pleasant. Flies, bugs, ticks and fleas, of the insect, and snakes, centipedes, and vampire bats, of the reptile species, all appeared to owe us foreigners a particular spite, and claimed us as their legitimate prey.

But the greatest annoyance of all—the indefatigable tormenter of our lives, during the first six months of that year, was a *steamboat*: a little black, uncouth abortion of a thing, so unlike everything that I had ever seen or heard of in the shape of a steamboat, that if I were to hunt the whole habitable globe over for a comparison I should fail to find but one, and that would be a little plug of a thing that may be seen sputtering about Boston harbor, with *California* painted on her wheel house.

Our tormentor was a sort of mongrel; the materials of her hull having been brought out from England, and put together in Brazil by a Biscayan; and her engine, which was a little high pressure affair, and had doubtless once been the motive power of a Yankee saw mill, was put into her by a Swedish shoemaker.

The little pest seemed to be endowed with the power of ubiquity; for, during the whole of that six months, wherever we fixed our camp anywhere along the shore of the little lakes which skirt the coast for fifty leagues, or upon the banks of the shallow, crooked channels which connect them, the *Fe ao was sure* to find us out, and drive us from our quarters. Sometimes when we were enjoying a comfortable snooze, all hands of us stretched upon the ground, sheltered from the burning sun by the green orange boughs, or the drapery of wild vines our evil genius would *appear at mid day*, and the first notice of her presence would be a shot from one of her six guns, which would come dancing in among us, flinging the sand in all directions, and cutting short our dreams of glory and ambition in an instant; and, as we had no artillery, we had no alternative but to scatter at once.

At other times, when we were seated around our fires of an evening, broiling our beef upon the points of our knife, the sound of the demon's escape pipe, with its everlasting peugh—peugh—peugh—would interrupt our culinary operations, and directly, bang! would go one of her guns, and her iron messenger would come whizzing into our camp, spattering the firebrands about our ears, and now and then cutting some poor devil (to cut his last pigeon wing).

Thus matters went on for a long time, until at length our patience was entirely exhausted; and we met in solemn council, about twenty of us, one afternoon, and after a great deal of argument, pro and con, we voted unanimously that the infernal little steamer was a nuisance, and as such ought to be immediately removed.

But the grand difficulty with us was to accomplish that very desirable object. A great many plans were proposed and rejected, until finally the council appointed a committee of three, whose duty it would be to devise ways and means to get rid of our enemy.

The committee was composed of a French captain, name Letour, a young English lieutenant, whose name was Martin, and myself; and our first move, after we had withdrawn from the council, was to appoint Lieutenant Martin chairman of the committee.

Martin proposed that each one of us should suggest a plan for destroying or getting rid of the steamer, and then we would select the one which looked the most feasible.

Letour proposed that we should move our camp high up on some of the little mountain streams in the sierra, where the fiend spirit of the waters couldn't follow us. To this plan we objected, for the *thing* would draw so little water, that she would go where a goose would fetch up; and Martin swore that wherever there was a heavy dew, or the ground was any ways damp, the blasted thing would get along well enough.

My plan was to cut stick and leave the country.

"Leave the country!" interrupted Martin, "You're a fool! Why, if we should wander to the backside of Lapland, we couldn't get away from the cursed thing; for before we should get comfortably settled in our new camp she would be after us with her eternal peugh—peugh—bang—whiz—phip—and off we'd be obliged to tramp again, like the Wandering Jew. No, no; our only plan is to get hold of her and run her crazy. I'll tell you how we can get hold of her; and after we have done this, I'll soon show you how to do the other thing. Now, we have got two boats hid away up the little creek, which comes in just below here, and *each of these boats will carry ten men. The* day after to morrow you know is St. John's day, and she *steamer* will be in the Rio Grande, where all hands are bound to have a spree, and you can bet that they'll all be most gloriously saddled by sundown.

"We will start from here about dark, so as to get down to the city in the neighborhood of midnight, when we will take charge of the steamer, toss any drunken ragaboods whom we may find in her on to the beach, and wait until just at daylight in the morning, when we will fire up quietly, and run her out round the little mud island in front of the city, when we'll play the very devil with her, run her crazy, and astonish the Rio Grandenses with an extra special display of steamboat gymnastics."

Letour and I decided that Martin's plan was a capital one, and we all three started at once to lay it before the council, who, on hearing it, voted to adopt and put it into execution.

The two intervening days passed quietly off without a visit from our relentless persecutor; about sundown on the evening of the twenty fourth of June we set out, twenty of us, in our two boats, on our errand of destruction.

The distance from our camp to the border of Rio Grande was about seven leagues; and it was nearly midnight when we pulled in through the narrow, shallow channel, between the *Isla der Marinheiros*, and the low, sandy peninsula, upon which the city is built.

The night was dark as Egypt, and we pulled noiselessly alongside the steamer, which was moored to a rude wharf near the custom house. On gaining her deck, we found some half dozen of her crew in the condition that Martin had predicted, only more so; for they were so gloriously fuddled that they were ingloriously drunk. We laid our insensible enemies carefully out on the wharf; and after posting two sentinels to guard against a surprise, we proceeded to help ourselves to wine, and such eatables as Don Pedro's insect man-of-war steamer afforded.

T e night passed off perfectly quiet, and just as the first faint streaks of daylight began to light up the eastern sky, we got our prize under way and run her out of the harbor. The confounded little steamer's peugh—peugh—as we passed down in front of the city, awoke some of her officers, who had partially slept off the effects of the wine they had taken the previous afternoon, and these, by their infernal yells, aroused everybody else; and by the time that we had hauled up round the little mud island, all Rio Grande and their wives, including a couple of thousand blacks, and at least half that number of dogs, were on the beach, and such a scene of wild confusion as was there displayed, never was witnessed anywhere, except on the first of May in the city of New York.

As soon as we had our prize in a position so that the mud island was between us and the city, we set to work, all hands under the direction of Martin, to run her crazy.

First, we loaded all six of her guns with double blank cartridges, and placed slow matches of different lengths in contact with the priming. Next, we filled her furnaces chock full of coal, and turned a barrel of tar over it, in order to generate plenty of steam. This done, we set fire to her in a dozen places below, and finally we unshipped her *larboard* wheel, and just as we were getting into our boats, Martin put her helm hard a starboard, and lashed it. All our arrangements being completed, we tumbled into our boats, and pulled along up the little mud island, under cover of the tall reeds, until we were out of harm's way, when we lay on our oars and watched the fun. In less than five minutes after we left the steamer, she commenced her antics, and if she was not altogether crazy, as Martin had predicted, it was very evident that her head was turned; for as her larboard wheel was unshipped, and her helm a starboard, she commenced going round in a circle at a furious rate: just as you have seen a dog, chasing his own tail. Our liberal supply of fuel raised a tremendous head of steam, and the little thing fairly yelped, as if in mortal agony. Dense masses of black smoke now began to roll up from every opening in her deck, and presently one of her guns exploded with a crash like a thunderclap.

The bewitched steamer had performed perhaps half a dozen revolutions, when the flames burst out through her decks, and just as her head was towards the island, her wheel ropes were burnt off, her helm flew amidship, and she made a dive for the mud bank, where the bulrushes grew up out of the shoal water several rods from the island. In she went, lathering and thrashing along through the tall reeds and bulrushes, until she run her nose into the mud. Then commenced a scene that was ludicrous beyond description. She was now altogether enveloped in flames, and the intense heat in her hull having generated a tremendous head of steam, her single wheel was whirled around like a buzz, slashing off the bulrushes, and tearing up the mud, like a dozen bull alligators. Her little foolish peugh—peugh—was swelled into a regular yell, and she squealed, and fizzed, and wriggled in the mud, while her over charged guns went off one after another in quick succession, like loud peals of thunder.

"Go it, you little humbug!" shouted Martin; and at that moment the fire reached her lit le magazine, which contained about seven barrels of powder. There was a deafening crash, as of a mighty earthquake; fragments of the wreck was flung far and wide in all directions, and our utmost vengeance was accomplished. After that we took our afternoon naps, and broiled our beef steaks in peace.

A Parisian Romance.—The promenaders in the Tuileries, recently, were witnesses to a most touching scene. A little girl about five years of age was rolling her hoop; the hoop rolled up against a gentleman sitting on a bench, and the child going up to him to get it, looked at him involuntarily and suddenly cried out—"Oh! if there isn't the gentleman of mamma's miniature!" The exclamation of course attracted the attention of passers by, and of a young woman who immediately came up to the child, and giving a glance at the gentleman fainted away. He appeared stupified, and started from the child to her mother as if he was losing his senses; but when he saw the latter fall fainting on the ground, he caught her up, clasped her in his arms and covered her face with kisses. She soon regained her senses and fell weeping on the gentleman's bosom. A Sergeant de Ville coming up, led them off with the little girl, and calling a carriage put them in; but the bystanders had already learnt their history from their different exclamations.

Five years before, they were married, with every prospect of happiness before them: but the husband being young, was led away by dissipated associates, and becoming jealous of his wife, treated her so unkindly that she finally left him and took an humble lodging in a different part of the city, where she soon after gave birth to a little daughter, and since that time had supported herself and child by her needle.—The husband had sought his wife in vain, and had at last come to the end conclusion that she had put an end to her existence. This thought had such an effect upon his mind as to cure him not only of his jealousy, but of his vices; and he had since been living a most exemplary life, devoting all his thoughts to the memory of his lost wife. He was in the habit of walking in the Tuileries, every afternoon, and it was thus that the chance turning aside of the little girl's hoop gave him back his wife and child. Let us hope that both parties have received a lesson which will make their future life purer and happier than their past.

Another thing that fits us for a missionary people, is found in the resources of the country. Our resources are greater, and our burdens less, than those of any other nation upon earth. There is no country where labor is so well rewarded, nor where it will bring so certain and sure a return, into the lap of industry. In the countries of Europe there are millions of laboring people, who, with the utmost exertion, can only provide a scanty supply of the coarsest fare and are often left in a starving condition. But here the poorest laborer may not only be well fed and clothed, but the road to wealth lies open before him, and by industry and economy, he may make his way upward. We have no royalty to maintain, at an expense greater than our whole government costs, and no hierarchy to fatten from our flocks every year, and from our mouths every tenth loaf of bread. While the masses in Europe are groaning under oppressive taxes to support the pageantry of royalty, and to be squandered upon royal favorites, royal bishops, and stall fed priests, we pay no taxes except such as we impose upon ourselves, for our own benefit. And in proportion to the increase of our resources, and the diminution of our burdens, are we able to sustain the great enterprises of Christian benevolence.

Moreover, the resources of this country are more equally distributed than those of any other. The class of extreme poor, which forms the great mass of European population, scarcely exists among us. Hence, there is a much larger number of persons to contribute in proportion to the aggregate of wealth; and it is well known that the same wealth distributed among a large number of persons, will afford much larger contributions for benevolent objects, than when it is possessed by a few.

The circumstances of this country favor larger contributions for sustaining missionary operations than those of any other, or indeed of all other protestant nations.

Freedom in a Republic.—Rather an astonishing instance of freedom in a republic occurred the other day in France. A Monsieur Sellier, who had been a professor of rhetoric by calling, and is now a land owner, a Mayor of a considerable commune, and a person of very excellent character, was fined fifty francs by the Tribunal of Correctional Police for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, gratuitously in his own servants' and two or three neighbors, amounting in all to a class of ten people. The French law does not allow of such teaching without authorization, and Mr. Sellier had a hint that a second *offence* of the same nature would subject him to imprisonment! Under such laws administered by the Party of Order, how is it possible for any true freedom to exist? Still those who are waiting patiently for the fruition of true republicanism in France, are acting with prudence and judgment. In behalf of education the speech of Victor Hugo, delivered nearly two years since, is affecting a great change in public opinion in France.—*Newark Mercury.*

The Mayor and the Countryman.—While the Mayor of Washington was conversing with a friend near the corner of Pennsylvania av. and 6th st., recently, a young man evidently from the country, and unaccustomed to the etiquette of city life, approached, and, addressing the Mayor rather unceremoniously, inquired how long he was going to stand there. Receiving the answer, "a few minutes" he asked the Mayor *just to hold his horse a little while!* at the same time handing him the bridle. His Honor smiled at the republican bluntness of the stranger, and, with a bow, complied with the request. The countryman then leaned back into a store near by, and having there made several purchases returned to where he left his "critter."—Returning his thanks for the favor rendered, he leaped into the saddle, and, in the course of a few minutes, was on his way homewards. It is not every one who can procure a Mayor to hold a horse.—*Washington Republic*

The seeds of many species of plants are so numerous that, if the yield of a single plant were put into the earth, and again the second produce made to afford a harvest, and so on, in a very few years the entire surface of the earth would be inadequate for the sowing of its seed thus abundantly supplied. The hyoscyamus, or henbane, which, of all known plants, produces the greatest number of seeds, would for this purpose require no more than four years. According to some experiments the hyoscyamus produces more than 50,000 seeds: but, assuming the number to be only 10,000, the seeds would amount, at the fourth crop, to 10,000,000,000,000,000; and, as the quantity of mold land on the surface of the globe is calculated to be about 1,400,350,599,014,400 square feet, it follows that each square foot must contain seven plants, and, therefore, the whole earth would be scarcely sufficient to grow the produce of a single seed of henbane at the end of four years!

Agricultural.—Extract from a letter written by an Oregon emigrant from Clay county, Illinois:—

"Oregon is a great country for the farmer. Everything that he raises brings a big price. I will give you a few examples of Oregon farmers, taken from the neighbourhood in which I am now living. Jesse Looney has a farm of about six hundred and forty acres—which, by the way, is the size of all Oregon farms, for the law allows each man to claim that much, and all hands are certain to claim all they can hold—He has about 300 head of American cattle, which are worth about one hundred dollars per head. His lady has made this season a thousand pounds of butter, for which she got one dollar per pound. He has raised this season three thousand bushels of potatoes off of seventeen acres, and will probably get for them from one to seven dollars per bushel. He has in his granary about four thousand bushels of wheat, worth two dollars per bushel. Mr. Hemilton Campbell, a gentleman formerly from Springfield, Illinois, has about three hundred head of horses, and about two thousand head of cattle—but stop, says your reader, These men are not fair samples of the farmers of Oregon; they are not the Strawns of the country. No, they are not. Mr. Looney is about an average Oregon farmer. All the hands he employed on his farm during the last three years, are himself and two sons, twelve and sixteen years old. No farmer thinks of hiring hands to work on his farms; labour costs too much. Besides, he could not get hands to work on his farm if he wanted to, as no man is fool enough to work for another, on a farm, when he can claim a tract of land, and work for himself. It takes less labor to make a living off of a farm in Oregon, than it does in any other country under our government, in my opinion. Stock requires no wintering here as in the States; as the grass found on the commons is ample to keep, lock at all winter."—*Beardstown Gaz.*

Sabbath Desecration.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company run several trains of their cars on the Sabbath, and as they have been singularly unfortunate; by a large gang of villains, portions of their track have several times been torn up, or obstructions placed on it which have destroyed their engines and cars, and one depot has been burned, and great expense incurred in ferreting out the villains, of whom forty are now candidates for the Penitentiary. They honor not God, and God honors not them. They break every man, woman, and child on the line of their road to disregard the fourth commandment, and God employs their pupils to vindicate his authority, by robbing them of their ill gotten gains. Verily, there is a God that judgeth in the earth. Every Sabbath Breaking railroad will shortly find out the truth of this, however slow to believe it. The human law of man's covetousness cannot long ever ride the "higher law" of God's holiness.—*Congregationalist.*

Detroit.—The French Catholics settled here about the time when Penn and his followers settled Philadelphia. It remained a mere trading post with the Indians till Anglo Saxons, guided and imbued with Protestantism, a few years since settled in it. Then its growth and prosperity commenced, and it now contains about 25,000 inhabitants, fine churches, elegant stores, and wharves well lined with shipping and splendid steamers, evincing abundant business, and an advanced state of social and religious progress.

The ship "Reindeer," which arrived at New York recently, after a long voyage from Canton, has the following variety of seamen, which will give an idea of how crews are made up now-a-days: 2 Americans, 2 Frenchmen, 1 Cape de Verd Islander, 1 Azore, 1 Portuguese, 1 Italian, 1 Spaniard 1 Manilla man, 2 Englishmen, 1 Islander, 1 Scotchman, 1 mulatto (American,) 2 Sandwich Island Indians, 2 Chinese (cook and steward,) 1 Swede, 1 Welshman.

The Mexican debt to England is $51,000,000—the Spanish claim $25,000,000, and the French claim somewhat smaller than the Spanish. The expenses of the Mexican Government are 11 millions and her revenue 8 millions.

Another portion of the Hudson River Railroad was opened last week, making a complete line from Albany to Tivoli, and leaving only about 25 miles of steamboat travel.

It is estimated that there are 3,500,000 dogs in the United States, and that the expense of keeping them is equal to that of 20 millions of sheep or 2 millions of cows.

Hon. H. C. Seymour, State Engineer, is already adopting measures for the lowering of Cayuga Lake. We learn from the Ithaca Chronicle, that he proceeded last week to the scene of operations at the foot of the Lake, with a party of Engineers, in order to make the necessary surveys and determine upon the proper work to carry out the provisions and intentions of the law.—*Onego Adv.*

Rise of Water.—The Chicago Journal of Saturday says: Lake Michigan was playing its antics again all day yesterday, the water rising from two to four feet every half hour or so, and so distinctly receding. At dusk, while the lake was as smooth as a mirror, without wind or apparent cause, the water rose to the height of four feet twice within an hour. What has caused this great commotion with old Michigan, is a mystery. It is certainly unaccountable.

Voltaire, the champion of infidelity, once remarked, that "there was no hope of destroying the Christian religion, so long as the Christian Sabbath was acknowledged, and kept by mankind as a sacred day."

Polished steel will not shine in the dark; so much can reason, however refined, shine efficaciously, but as it reflects the light of Divine truth—shed from heaven.

All that have obtained for themselves great and permanent reputation, have won and succeed it by patient and persevering labor; by treating time not as a waste land fit only for stubble, but as a true estate, of which no corner is to be left uncultivated.

The Departed Child.

BY MRS. E. C. KINNEY.

Bring jasmine flowers, and rose buds pale,
And spotless lilies of the vale,
To strew upon her breast:
For in life's opening bud she lies—
Her soul hath passed to yonder skies—
A flow'ret meet for paradise,
In hues immortal dressed.

Tread gently on that hallowed ground
Where stainless Innocence hath found
Relief from every pain;
Soft dirges sing above her sleep.
And there let fond Affection weep,
For tear drops green the grave will keep,
Like showers of summer rain.

And tears are nature's blest relief,
The sweet, refreshing balm of grief;
So let the tears flow free,
Oft as parental love shall miss
The winning smile, the gentle kiss,
The infant prayer, the tones of bliss,
That burst from life's young glee.

And yet there is no cause for grief,
When, like the morning flower whose leaf
Shuts softly to the sun,
The eyelids of fair childhood close
Upon a world of sin and woes,
In death's untroubled, deep repose,
Life's conflict scarce begun.

Something New—Galvanic Printing Press—Mr. F. Foreman passed up on the Fulton, on Sunday, on his way to Washington, to procure a patent for a most ingenious and practical invention. He had with him a model of a printing press, moved and regulated by means of galvanic magnets. We shall not attempt a complete description of Mr. F.'s discovery—suffice it to say, that he had the press in full operation, with a form upon it, from which he threw off impressions with the rapidity of lightning. His paper works upon a reel, and is continuous, like the telegraphic coil. The paper passes over the type on a cylinder, and when one side is worked the paper is reversed, and the other side printed with a most perfect register, and the sheets are clipped apart as they come from press, by an ingenious contrivance. There is no limit hardly to the speed at which this press will work; its exactness is beyond anything known in this line of machinery, and what is better than all, Mr. F. says he can put up the largest sized press at a cost of not more than $500!—Mr. Foreman is a practical printer, and at present a Citizen of New Boston, Ill.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Inq.*

Adventure with a Lynx.—These animals are said, are becoming numerous in some parts of Canada, and are very ferocious. A few days since, a little girl, ten years of age, while engaged in cutting nettles a quarter of a mile from home, in the township of Olo, saw an animal approaching her which she supposed to be a dog; but as it afterwards discovered it was a wild animal, and she ran to escape it. The lynx intercepted her and threw her down, but allowed her to get up again. She then ran to the stump of a tree, ten feet high, and succeeded in climbing to the top of it. It was hollow and she descended into it some eight feet.—The lynx mounted the stump and commenced howling, when the sister of the little girl was attracted to the spot and rescued her. Five of these animals were seen in the same town at one time. They are sometimes strong enough to overcome a man. Hunting these creatures would be rare sport, and their fur is a valuable article of commerce.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Minnesota.—The population of St. Paul, 750 miles above St. Louis, on the Father of Waters, is 2,000, and rapidly increasing; 64 houses have been erected since the 1st of March. St. Anthony, at the falls of that name, contains 1000 inhabitants; five steamers arrive here weekly, all crowded with passengers. Stillwater is the only other considerable place, though other villages are springing into existence every year, and growing rapidly. "To the invalid its dry, bracing air, and pure spring water, are a panacea for all the ills with which he is afflicted. To the farmer it presents a soil rich and fertile, well watered with beautiful rills and rivulets, and a climate well suited for a great variety of productions."

A Useful Dog.—A well dressed young woman entered a restaurant not far from the terminus of the Orleans railway, and told the waiter to bring her in all haste a basin of soup, as she was about to take her departure by the next train. This was immediately done; and after having taken it, and paid the waiter, she was hurrying away, saying that she should certainly be late, when the proprietor of the passage barred by a large dog, which refused to let her pass.—She attempted by caresses to put it aside, but the animal held firm, and opposed her way. "I shall certainly be late," cried she. 'Do take away that horrible dog.' The waiter and the master cried out, 'Vidocq! Vidocq! give way, sir!' but the dog never stirred. One of the waiters here whispered something to the master, who, coming up to the young woman, said—"If my dog prevents you leaving the premises, the reason must be that you have some of the property belonging to the house about you. You had better give it up at once and go your way." The person thus addressed, at first affected great indignation at being so accused, but at last drew out a silver spoon, which she handed to the proprietor of the saloon. The dog then allowed her to pass, and she was hurrying off when she was seized by her mantelet, and forced to stop. This time it was a police agent who had been on the lookout for several persons suspected of being concerned in a robbery, and who, it was thought, might attempt to get off by the railway. She was arrested, and on examination her mantelet was found to be furnished with immense pockets for receiving pilfered goods. It is said that this is not the first time that the dog, belonging to the restaurateur, has shown himself a faithful guardian of his master's property.—*Gillgnani's Messenger.*

We caution our readers against a well executed counterfeit $5 on the Bank of Sullivan, N. Y. The engraving and general appearance of the bill is good, rendering detection very difficult. It is darker than the original, and the signatures are not exact imitations. It will require very close examination to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine.

Queen Victoria's Love Chocolate.—The following letter, in accordance with the command of Her Majesty, to Viscount Maidon, that his presence can be dispensed with at court, in consequence of his having seduced the wife of Capt. Hawkins. We think Queen Victoria deserves the thanks of the moral and religious world, for her course in the above case. And if the ladies generally would follow her example, and refuse to admit reprincipled men to their social circles, a marked change for the better would be the result.

A village about twelve miles distant from Bristol, England, has been visited by a shower of snails. They might have been gathered up by bushels.

One of the papers says there are *forty three* new steamers building near Cincinnati.

A large iron steamer to run between Boston and Bangor is building at Philadelphia.

About one half the territory of Illinois is still the property of the General Government.

The number of letters sent by mail has nearly doubled under the new law.

The liquor law in Maine is awfully stringent, and has created a great muss there.

We see the theatre at St. Louis has been sold for the purpose of a custom house.

A steamboat, at a speed of 1— miles an hour, will go from Boston to Liverpool in six days.

Great Speed.—Yesterday afternoon a train of cars came from Poughkeepsie to New York, a distance of 72 miles, in 2 hours and one minute. At the same time the train from New York to Camden should occupy less than three hours.

A Monster Engine.—Messrs. Rodgers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, of Paterson, have built a locomotive for the New York & Erie Rail Road, which went upon the line on Monday, calculated to draw forty loaded cars, or a weight equal to 800 tons—a large freight for a ship.

The Mayor of New York has vetoed the bill of the City Corporation for enlarg ng the Battery. The reasons he assigned were the anticipated injury to the harbor and to navigation; also the fact that there were some few years intervening between the action of the aldermen and the assistant aldermen.

The boundary line between Canada and the United States, was crossed yesterday by Railroad for the first time, by an excursion from St. John's to Rouse's Point.—*Montreal Herald, Saturday*

The locomotive force of the New York and Erie Railroad amounts to one hundred and seventeen engines. The road, it is said, will require, when in full operation, two hundred locomotives.

From the Roman States we have awful details of condemnations to death—to flogging—to the gallows—to exile and imprisonment. At Ferrara a Lieutenant of Austrian Carbineers was stabbed, whereupon the Carbineers rushed from their barracks, and shot down the first persons they met.

The two central committees of the "Silver Gray" and "Seward Whigs" of N. York State, have agreed upon a call for a Whig State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 17th of next month. The call endorses the administration President Fillmore, and acquiesces in the adjustment of the difficulties between the North and the South, through the recent compromise measures of Congress.

Mr. H. Day has been for the last few months making extensive alterations and improvements to his already large establishment in this city. In connection with the above change, he has procured a large stationery engine, of about forty horse power, for the purpose of propelling the machinery in the factory; the old engine having proved altogether inadequate to the work. Thus our citizens are going on in the march of improvement.—*N. B. Union.*

The fabric produced from *one pound* of cotton, now on exhibition at the World's Fair, is said to be held at *twenty five thousand dollars!*

The population of Baltimore is now about 170,000. This is the largest flour market in the world; and the trade in Tobacco and Whiskey is immense.

First Impressions.—Mr. Greeley, writing from Civita Vecchia, says: "Aside from those engaged in fleecing us, I saw but three sorts of men in Civita Vecchia, or rather men pursuing three several avocations, those of priests, soldiers and beggars. Some united two of these callings. A number of brown, bare headed, wretched looking women were washing clothes in the hot sun of the roadside, but I saw no trace of masculine industry other than what I have described, and the place contains 7000 inhabitants.

A man in Paris having amused a company by swallowing several flints, boasted he could swallow a watch. A tradesman present, doubting the fact, handed the man a watch, which he immediately swallowed. The tradesman desired that his watch might be restored but the man declared that he had swallowed it, and was unable to give it up. The commissary of police, on being appealed to, declared that the man was entitled to the watch.

"Making Hay."—We learn from the Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian and Telegraph a fact, which is chronicled not only as extraordinary, but as the first event of the kind, viz: that a citizen of South Carolina has actually made a lot of baled hay. The Carolinian says it will be a proud day for South Carolina when the entire prise of her citizens will cause non intercourse in hay. Without subscribing to the idea of non intercourse, we think that, if South Carolina would make more hay and less fuss, she would better subserve her own interests.

Newark City Bank.—Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this institution to the amount of $100,000 having been received, the books were closed at Messrs Dennis & Brothers' store yesterday. An election for thirteen directors will be held on the 19th inst., at Dickinson's Hotel, 121 Broad street.

The *competition* has become so strong on the Western steamboats, that passengers are carried between Cincinnati and Louisville for fifty cents.

Burning of a Steamer and Loss of Life.

New York, August 7th.

The steamer Trojan, lying at the foot of Vestry street was burned to the water's edge, early this morning, the flames progressed with such fearful rapidity that Anthony McNulty, Fireman, Patrick Dougal, Deck Hand, and a young man, name unknown, were burned to death before they could escape, Capt. Rodman was seriously injured and a brother to the Pilot is missing. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

Tall Telegraph Poles.—The Bain Line of Telegraph, has erected masts over three hundred feet high, crossing from New Jersey to New York.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE UNION

Plainfield, August 12, 1852.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Fire Association Meeting.—At a meeting of the citizens of Plainfield held at Laing's Hall Tuesday evening Aug. 5th, Elston Marsh Esq. was called to the chair, and Jonathan Cory Esq. elected Sec. Z. Webster Esq. stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing an efficient Fire Association, which was proposed to be effected by forming a voluntary association; the members of which do mutually agree to be taxed by an assessor chosen from their own body, and also if necessary a Court of Appeal, selected from the members of the association. On motion, a committee of seven was appointed, viz: Jas. Leonard, Lewis Runyon, Wm. G. Ayers, Z. Webster, Joel Dunn, Elisha Runyon, and Clark Johnson, to district the town, obtain signatures to the association, and report upon the feasibility of the above plan at the next meeting.

The committee were also instructed to mark out a Fire District, for the benefit of the fire department, and report the boundaries of the same at the next meet ng.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening, Aug. 12th, at 8 o clock at the same place.

We are glad to learn that our citizens generally are awake to the importance of providing more efficient means for extinguishing fires—Never having been visited by any very serious conflagration, the people had become remiss, and though generally insured, our fire engines had become inefficient and entirely inadequate. We are very liable to a general conflagration, the buildings being almost entirely of wood, and close together in a great measure—and it will be prepared for what may happen—The people, we understand are generally uniting themselves to the Association as above recommended, and as all are benefited in proportion to the amount of their property, and are to be taxed in the same ratio, there ought to be no exceptions but the members of the Fire Companies, who in other ways pay a sufficient tax. The two Insurance Companies of Plainfield will contribute $100 each to the object. The Fire Companies have been organized, and all that remains is to raise sufficient funds to pay for apparatus and expenses—to do which the most equitable way appears to be the one proposed—if all will unite therein.

We hope there will be a general attendance at the adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening, for it is a matter somewhat important in which all are interested.

☞ *The Plainfield Gazette* has changed hands—having been transferred to Mr. U. M. Osborn, formerly of Rahway. We are glad to perceive qui e an improvement in respect to religious principle.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Empire City arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, 11 days from Chagres, with 360 passengers and nearly two millions in gold dust. She brought the mails, with San Francisco dates to July 1st.

The loss by the last fire in San Francisco is estimated at 2 or 3 millions. The City Hall and City Hospital were burnt.

Crime is fearfully prevalent, and Lynch Law every where in the ascendant. Gangs of rascals pervade the whole country. The Vigilance Committee at San Francisco have generally been sustained by the community. The citizens have determined to prevent as far as possible the landing of convicts, and to send out of the country as many as possible of the abandoned gang who infest the city.

Colt's Revolvers appear to be saleable 400 were recently sold at auction, $39 to $45 each. The net amount of sales was over $12,000.

A ship load of 223 Chinese had arrived at San Francisco. They make good citizens.

Accounts from the mines and placers are very encouraging, especially in the rotten quartz diggings.

The prospect through the country for good crops, is excellent, and a vast amount of vegetables will be produced.

Our city is being built up again very fast—some two hundred buildings having been erected, and many of them finished during the past week.

In the city of Sonora, a worthy citizen, Capt. Snow, having been brutally murdered, and two of the assassins having been taken a few days afterwards, were tried and hung by the populace and buried in the grave which they had dug for their victim.

A marauding party of twelve men, commanded by Capt. Irving, were all killed by the Indians of the Cohuilla tribe, near Los Angelos. They deserved their fate.

A Chagres correspondent says that a few tons of ice were brought out from New York by the last steamer, and the bars which had this rare commodity, were crowded to their utmost for the few hours whilst it lasted.

☞ An Irish girl in Newark killed her seducer, a short time since, he having married another girl on the same evening that she had expected and he had promised to marry her.—She at first fled but subsequently returned and gave herself up to be tried. If the crime of seduction were a State Prison offence, as it ought to be, such cases would not occur.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F. of this State held its annual session in the City Hall, Trenton, last Thursday, a large number of representatives being present. Among the officers elected for the ensuing year, were—

Jonathan Cory, of Plainfield, Deputy Grand Master.

Rev. Stephen H. E. of Plainfield, Grand Chaplain.

A Little Sight Seeing.

It is possible that a brief account of a day's outwardly, made by us a short time ago may prove somewhat interesting to some of our readers, and from it some of them may derive profit. We therefore make a hasty sketch thereof, as follows:—

On Wednesday morning, July 30, with our two boys, we started by railroad, arriving at N. York in a little less than two hours, the usual time, including numerous stoppages, transfer from car to steamboat, landing, &c.—though the running time is but about an hour and a half. The distance is 28 miles, 14 by railroad and 14 by steamboat—fare only 50 cents—much less than the average on the New Jersey Railroads. The road, cars, boat, conductors, and captain on this road are every thing that could be wished—the former well built, safe, comfortable, and carefully managed; the latter obliging and well qualified. Accidents seldom happen on this line, and very seldom fatal—indeed no very serious accident has yet occurred during the 14 years of its existence.

Just before our arrival at the city we saw the French steam frigate Mogadore coming slowly up the harbor, apparently with but little steam on. She has been on service for a year past in the West Indies. She is said to be a favorable specimen of the French navy, has a double oscillating engine of 550 horse power, and her armament consists of 4 Paixhan guns, 80 pounders, and 16 guns 36 pounders. Her crew is 18 officers and 400 men. She has since been anchored off the Battery, and is to be taken to the Dry Dock at Brooklyn, for repairs.

After devoting some two hours to business, we crossed the ferry to Brooklyn, on a visit to the Navy Yard Getting into an omnibus on landing, we were soon at the gates of the yard. On entering, the first thing noted is the vast number of cannon, most of them of large size, with numerous pyramids of balls on all sides. The huge houses under which ships are built, are also sufficiently conspicuous. One piece of ordnance we saw with a bore of over a foot in diameter, and a specimen of its work by its side—a complete perforation of eight sheets of wrought iron, each half an inch thick and riveted together in the strongest manner! The large Dry Dock of hewn stone, in which vessels of the largest size are taken to be repaired, is we believe the greatest work of the kind in the United States, and worth a journey of many miles to see. The 80 gun ship North Carolina is anchored at the yard, as a Receiving ship, and is open to visiters. On the grounds is a steam engine of six horse power in constant operation, pumping well water to supply the yard, and all the national vessels that sail from New York. We found every thing of course in the very best order—hundreds of workmen, sailors, soldiers, &c. all active, quiet and respectful. We returned to the ferry on foot, and arrived in New York just in time to dine before the steamboat left for Washington Heights. The visit to the Yard took less than two hours, and we were so well pleased with it, as to recommend those who visit the city and can conveniently spare the time, to follow our example. It is some 25 years since we visited the Navy Yard before, and we found many things much to they were that time previous, and many improvements—Meanwhile Brooklyn has advanced rapidly—being then a flourishing business town, but now the second city in the Empire State, and one of the largest in the Union

At half past 1 we left the foot of Chambers street by the small steamboat Jenny Lind, which makes 4 trips daily to Washington Heights in the upper part of the island, 10 or 12 miles.—The sail up the Hudson on the side of the city was very pleasant. The Hudson River Rail Road was in sight much of the way, laying along the shore to avoid the rocky hills in the interior. A walk of about a mile from the landing took us to the "High Bridge" as it is called, but more properly Aqueduct Bridge, the object of our visit, the greatest work of the kind in the United States, and scarcely inferior to any in the world. It rivals the grandeur of similar works of the ancient Romans. It is intended to convey the Croton across the Harlem River to supply New York with fresh water, built of granite on 15 arches, 8 of them 80 feet span, and 7 at the ends of 50 feet—the height from the foundation to the top being 150 feet. The width of the bridge is 21 feet, and its length over a quarter of a mile. So massive is the work that the caps of the railing on the top are appropriately composed of granite blocks 4 or 5 feet square and a foot thick. Standing on the ground beneath these immense arches, and looking up we see those age and imperishable hewn rocks suspended in mid air—striking exhibiting the power of combined capital and labor—specimens of grandeur not often excelled by the works of man. The highest steeple in Plainfield placed under those arches would not reach half way to the key-stone! Far more useful and as enduring, though not as vast as the Pyramids of Egypt.

We returned by omnibus, stopping at the Receiving Reservoir, an oblong artificial lake filling 7 blocks between 79th and 86th Streets and 6th and 7th Avenues, confined by solid masonry and kept at all times full, to be ready for use in case of accident to the works above.

Barnum's American Museum occupied the evening,—of which we need only say that the play was highly amusing, the curiosities instructive, and the whole worth more than the cost.

At 6 o'clock on the next morning, we left the foot of Liberty st. on the North River side, in the steamboat Alice for Bridgeport, Conn. The distance is 60 miles, time 4 hours, fare 25 cts. The fare by Railroad is $1, and a good portion of the travelling public go that way; we have tried it some few times, but the cars go too fast to and we shall not go Railroad and especially in warm weather, we prefer the boat. The sail around the Battery, and between the city on one side, Brooklyn, the Navy Yard, Williamsburg and Blackwell's Island on the other, through the far-famed Hurl Gate, was interesting in the extreme, and perhaps as much can be seen, as anywhere else in the same distance. On entering Long Island Sound we passed the Fort on Throg's Neck, one of the largest and strongest in the Union, intended to defend New York from all approaches from the eastward, by way of the Sound.

In the afternoon we visited "Iranistan," the far famed residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq., the proprietor of the American Museum, and went all over the house and grounds—the most remarkable building, perhaps, for a private residence, to be seen in this country, and is furnished throughout in the most rich and unique manner. The grounds are also highly embellished, and we saw growing many rare and beautiful exotics in glass houses, the most notable to us being the banana, with leaves 8 or 10 feet long and a foot broad. Barnum is a great man in his line, the greatest in the world. He has thought of disposing of this property, but has concluded to retain it.

On Friday morning we strolled through the beautiful high grounds and suburbs of Bridgeport, inhabited by scores of wealthy men, in seats of every style, costly and extensive—saw the house of the famous Tom Thumb, not yet finished, a large showy building—visited a woolen factory, &c. &c. Returned to New York in the afternoon, and to Plainfield Saturday morning. We had out three days and a half to spend, and think we made a good use of the time. From the jaunt, insignificant as it was, we obtained not a little enjoyment, some information, and quite an improvement in health and temper.

As Rail Road Conductors are not proverbial for their urbanity and politeness to their passengers, it gives us much pleasure to lay before our readers the following correspondence which passed on the occasion of the presentation of a gold watch and massive chain to Mr. Shattuck, of the Central Rail Road, Mr. S. is well known to our citizens, all of whom, with us, can bear witness that the token has been well merited:—

JULY, 1851.

MR. L. H. SHATTUCK:

SIR,—The undersigned have the pleasure of presenting to you a gold watch and appendages, as an evidence of the appreciation in which they hold your gentlemanly deportment to themselves, your polite attention to their families—as well as your general efficiency in the discharge of your duties as conductor of the passenger train of the Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

SIGNED BY A NUMBER OF HIS FRIENDS.

Inscription engraved on the Watch.

"To Mr L. H. Shattuck, of the Central Rail Road, N. J., from a number of his traveling friends. July, 1851."

WHITE HOUSE, Aug. 1st, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your valuable gift—valuable for the costly material of which it is made, but to me much more valuable as a token of your regard. As I have never done more than it was my duty to do, I cannot but regard this as a testimonial of your liberality and friendship, which I shall ever appreciate. But, gentlemen, I required not this testimonial to convince me of your kind feelings towards me; your frequent friendly recognition long since convinced me that you were my *friends*.

It is a source of joy to me to know, that while endeavoring to discharge my duties as a servant to the travelling public, I have had your approbation; and in future it will be my pleasure to do what I can (consistently with other duties) to make your transit over this road expeditious and pleasant.

I remain

Your obedient servant,

L. H. SHATTUCK.

The Cunard steamship Atlantic sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday noon, with 70 passengers and $100,000 in American gold.

Sonora, one of the Mexican States, it is said, intends to apply to the United States for annexation if the Mexican Government fails to protect her.

The 1st No. of Vol. IV, of the International Magazine, published by Stringer & Townsend, has been received, and is an improvement even on its former issues. The news and facts contained in it make it particularly valuable, besides it has interesting selections from the best writers of fiction. It is embellished with portraits of Rev. Calvin Colton, and Noah Webster, and handsome views of the several fashionable watering places, appropriately for the season, and other exceedingly well executed engravings. It continues to be in our estimation the best $3 monthly sent to us.

Jenny Lind.—Jenny Lind is now in this city, she having disbanded her suite of musicians, and Messrs. Benedict and Belitti have sailed for Europe. They were passengers in the steamer Atlantic on last Wednesday. We learn that it is Miss Lind's intention to spend the winter in this country.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The murderers of the Cooden family were hung last Friday at Baltimore, in the presence of 8,000 people, whose behavior was very orderly.

Stung to Death.—On Saturday last, a very fine horse, the property of Col. A. Noble, of Carlisle, Pa., came to his death in a most singular manner. He was tied by the Colonel near to a bee stand for the purpose of grazing. In this position he was left for an hour or more, and it is presumed that by switching his tail to keep off the flies, he gave offence to the bees, who attacked him in countless numbers. When discovered, he was literally covered with them—in his ears and nostrils especially, they hung in large clusters. The poor animal was led off, but it was too late; he died in less than an hour afterward.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

The more people do, the more they can do. He that does nothing renders himself incapable of doing anything. While we are executing one work, we are preparing ourselves to undertake another.

For the Plainfield Union

A Man of Good Judgment.—The old gentleman who thought the capacities of his daughter "Americus," better adapted to the noose than to the PEN.

B.

NOTICE.

The Plainfield Division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 33, will have a Temperance Celebration at Washington's Rock, on Saturday, Aug. 16th at 2 o'clock, P. M.—leaving Plainfield at 1 o'clock. The Clergy and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. Addresses suitable to the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. *Wm. Whittaker* and others.

The Somerville and New Providence Divisions have been invited to attend.

We particularly request every member of our Division to attend, if possible.

R. S.

It would perhaps be well for some one to run a hack for the accommodation of the citizens.

August Elections.—Elections took place in several States last week, but full returns have not been received. We subjoin the latest returns received:

Indiana.—8 democrats and 2 whigs elected to Congress. Last year 8 dem. 1 w. 1 free soil.

Both branches of the Legislature democratic by a large majority.

Kentucky.—Probably 5 whigs and 5 democrats elected to Congress. Last year 6 whigs, 4 dem. Democratic Governor, whig Lieut. Gov. and whig Legislature elected.

Alabama.—The Union Party carry all before them. The Secessionists will only have about 1 Congressman, and 8 counties for Governor and Legislature.

North Carolina.—The Union Ticket successful as far as heard from.

The news from Cuba continues favorable to the insurgents.

The news from Europe, during the past week is unimportant.

Mlle Jenny Lind arrived at Albany in the steamboat Reindeer on Friday afternoon. She took tea at Congress Hall, and left in the evening express train for Niagara Falls via Buffalo. It is said she will remain in retirement at the Falls for several weeks.

It is stated by Cist's Advertiser that the negro population of Cincinnati has decreased, since 1840, from one seventieth to one sixty sixth part of the inhabitants of the city.

A fine Durham cow and her calf were sold at public auction, on Washington city, on Thursday, for eighty two dollars and fifty cents. The cow gives from four to six gallons of milk per day.

An old man, aged eighty six, belonging to Strathclaes, who has five sons, two daughters and forty two grand children, recently got married to a fair maid of thirty! One of the bridesmaids on the occasion was great grand-daughter to the woman who acted in that capacity at his first marriage, sixty years ago. But to crown all, his forty third grand child was baptised by the same clergyman immediately after the marriage ceremony was performed.

French Merino Sheep.—Mr. S. W. Jewett, of Vermont, has imported, at a cost of $30,000, an improved breed of French merino sheep.—They are pure descendants from the government merino sheep of Spain, the exportation of which from the country was at one time death. The average weight is 21½ pounds a head; they bear from 12 to 20 lbs. each, thus doubling and quadrupling the ordinary amount attainable. The worth of the wool is attested by the price brought at the large sale at Rambouillet in France, where rams were disposed of at $1400 and a flock of ten lambs was estimated at $1500.

A Singular Court.—In the South American Republic of Chili, there is a Domestic Court—"a tribunal of fathers to decide in the case of minors complaining of the refusal of parents to permit their marriage. Unless the defendant can show satisfactory cause for refusal, the Court decrees the marriage to take place." The effect of this arrangement, it is stated, is to cause runaway matches to be comparatively scarce in Chili.

The London papers of the week previous to the sailing of the Europa, contain elaborate reports of two divorce cases, one crim. con. case, one breach of promise, one seduction case, one case of cruelty in beating a little school boy almost to death, several murder cases, two riots, and innumerable trials for smaller offences.—California is not the worst place.

The good or evil we confer on others, very often, I believe, records on ourselves; for no men of a benign disposition enjoy their own acts of beneficence equally with those to whom they are done, so there are scarce any natures so entirely diabolical as to be capable of doing injuries without paying themselves some pangs for the ruin which they bring on their fellow creatures.

Hoofland's German Bitters.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. In cases of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, their powers is not excelled, if equalled, by any other known preparation, as the cures attest, in many cases, after the most celebrated physicians had failed. We can conscientiously recommend this medicine, as being what it is represented, and urge our readers who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and they will be convinced of the truth we assert.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice.* A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—*Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges*, Worm Lozenges, and Camphor Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mrs. DeFerriers, $7,06; Azariah Mundy, 3,63; Harvey A. Bird, 1,00; James F. Roche, 1,50; Ellis Ayers, 1,32; John Boylan, 1,12; Jos. McLeran, 1,00; Miss Fackrell, 1,00; D. Wiggins, 1,00; Restores Cox, ,75; E. S. Conover, New Market, ,75; Stephen Morse, ,75; Stephen Pangborn, ,75; Reuben Dunn, ,63.

DIED.

In New Brunswick, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner, in the 87th year of her age.

At the Morris county Poor House, on the 4th ult., Henry Norris, aged 94 years, formerly of Morris Plains.

The Housewife's Help and Husband's Joy!

THE GERMAN WASHING FLUID

DOES away entirely with that laborious task of rubbing the clothes upon the washboard. It combines no ingredients whatever, injurious to the *linen fabric or the flesh.* The proprietors wish every one to give it a trial, and if it does not prove to be as recommended, the money in every such case, will be refunded. Full directions accompany each bottle. Retail price 12½ Cents per Bottle, sufficient to do two ordinary washings, and saving the clothes more by not rubbing them upon the seat of six bottles—besides a promise of fruit, &c., if there be any, and the time and labor saved.

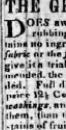
Prepared only by I. P. HOYT & CO., Philadelphia.

L. W. SHEPPARD, Plainfield, Agent for the counties of Essex and Middlesex.

All orders received by him, wholesale or retail, will be promptly attended to.

August 12, 1851.—5m.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD.



THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Cherry and Second streets, where he is prepared to furnish

HEAD STONES,

Monuments, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases, Table Tops, &c.,

Together with every variety of work in this line of business. I have also a beautiful **Tree Stone Quarry,** from which I will furnish to order every variety of stone for building purposes, warranted good. All of which I will execute with the utmost neatness and dispatch; and at prices as low as they can be had elsewhere. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

JAMES VANDERBEEK.

Plainfield, August 12, 1851.

Last Call.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Jesse Vail, deceased, late of Plainfield, are hereby notified that payment must be made to the subscriber before the 1st day of September next to save costs.

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, August 1st, 1851.—4w.

The Glorious Fourth,

TOGETHER with all the privileges it calls to mind to the inhabitants of our common country having once more answered upon us, and this twenty ninety of national freedom having again passed away, the free citizens of this village, and surrounding country are hereby informed that

ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

OTHER DRY GOODS STORE

is still in existence, to which the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, according to the dictates of their own conscience—a right guaranteed to all by the constitution.

Plainfield, July 19 1851.

Hohensack's Worm Syrup.

A WORM MEDICINE of the very best quality—safe and certain in its operation—surely equal to any ever taken or used. For sale wholesale and retail by M. F. CUSHING.

July 28, 1851.

CALL for CHEAP GOODS of all kinds at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Plainfield, and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman and I. Tyndall, opposite the main road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who will favor them with a call, their new, clean and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5, 1851.

Just Received,

A Superior article of Ladies' Mats, and for sale low at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

GOOD MUSLINS, worth 8c. per yard, selling for 6d., and other qualities equally as cheap, at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store

Ture Satins,

JUST received, 5 pieces of Ture Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

Essex Orphans' Court.

Term of May, 1851.

Cornelius Buice, Executor of Anna Sliqwell, dec'd.

Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named, Executor, it is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, July 8, 1851 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for two months, and also by subscribing the same in one of the newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of One Year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court,

WM. R. McDONALD, Surrogate.

July 29 1851.—2m.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

DEITZ, BROTHER & Co

131 *WILLIAM STREET,*

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851.—6m

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, June 18 tf P. M. FRENCH.

Looking Glasses.—A large number JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cts to $7, each D. BULLMAN.

Dr. H. DAYTON,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on Main st. 3d house below Webster & Marsh's Store.

June 24, 1851.

Wanted,

A BOY, 16 to 17 years of age, to learn the carpenter's business. One is wanted that is accustomed to the use of the editor of this paper.

Plainfield, July 26, 1851.

READ! READ! READ!

All Storekeepers and Druggists in Somerset County, in the State of New Jersey, and throughout the United States, are informed that the great demand, long for a real

DR. LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

NEAR 600 000 BOXES

were sold the past year in the United states; and near

30,000 boxes

were sold in the State of New Jersey alone.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE, can always take them with equal safety, without fear. IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, which contain *sarsaparilla* in them.

Eat, Drink and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation while taking them without fear of taking cold, during the worst of weather.

FORTY PILLS ARE IN A BOX!!

and sold at Twenty Five Cents a Box, with directions and wholesome advice accompanying each box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell.

Free from that nauseating drug of any kind.

Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels.

Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings.

They are good at all times.

And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

BEWARE! BEWARE!

of other pills called by names nearly similar, represented as the same or as good, 'tis a trick to impose on the public.

DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS are the safest, best and most efficacious Pills known as THOUSANDS CAN TESTIFY.

☞ Principal Depot. Dr. LEIDY'S Dispensary, No. 114 North Fourth st., Philadelphia—and sold by all storekeepers in Somerset county and State of New Jersey.

BENJAMIN SANDY, Esq., is Travelling Agent for the State of New Jersey.

I. W. CUSHING, and E. KIRKPATRICK, Agents for Plainfield, N. J

July 29, 1851.

How Natural!

WHEN any one buys some of French & Runyon a good moleskin for 2 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more; and the same time it is very natural to buy some muslin, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy some good sugar at a very low price, and good tea for 2s. per lb., how very natural; and the naturally fine lots of the Ginghams, Calicoes, Printings, Cloths and Cassimeres, Lawns and Delaines, Shoes and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. Naturals—how natural. FRENCH & RUNYON.

May 12, 1850.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David I. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' Livery Stable on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Compound Tomato Pills,

ALSO, LEE'S PILLS and Coit's Family Pills, equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap

June, 1851. by M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new tax law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where you may find at all times a ready made clothing of every style and description, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere; thereby saving all unnecessary expense. We also have constantly on hand a good and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which may be made up to order at a brief notice. A good fit is warranted or no sale required. We also have on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor's trimmings at a low price—also constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., and everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Friends, will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere, and consider for yourselves.

Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonal le prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.

Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

$1 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 13th inst. an indented Apprentice Boy, John Wignall, an indented apprentice to be shoemaking business, about 17 years old—rather small of his age. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust said boy under penalty of the law, and I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his return to STEPHEN HAFF.

Plainfield, N. J., July 28, 1851-3

Watts' Nervous' Antidote,

ALSO,

Phalon's Improved Magic Hair Dye

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Purify the Blood.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in **Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters,** a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of those medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New York.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Superior Scented Soap,

IN 1-4 lb. Bars, for sale very cheap by June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A NEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 8 & 9 s.

Imperial do do 10 & 12s.

Brussels carpets, 10 & 12s.

Tapestry do 9 & 10s.

Venetian do 2, 3 & 4s.

Door Mats, 2, 3 & 4s.

Table and piano covers cheap

Common Carpets, 3 to 4s.

English Druggets, 3s. 6d. to 5s.

Floor Oil cloths, 3 to 4s.

Floor do 8 yards wide,

English oil cloth, 12½ to 25.

Tufted hearth rugs, 20s.

Axminster do 48s.

Widow and Bed Sides, 3 to 10s.

Check matting, 4-4 to 6-4

Stair Rods 6, 8 & 10s.

Table Oil Cloth, 2s.

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 23, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

NO. 123 FULTON STREET.

Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological, School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Inks &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. my13.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

Dr. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape and Berege DeLaines.

ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS plain black, Grosde Rhyne while and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, blenched and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would always to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass matting 1yd to 1 12 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortment, Window Shades &c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment; all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 22, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, on Chestnut Hill on the North Side of a acre of Land. The House is a comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms. None but those of steady habits need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day is wanted. An excellent place for a family who would take in washing. Apply to JOHN RANDOLPH.

Chestnut Hill, June 3d, 1851.—tf

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say

That every day

Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard & Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.

April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from CAUTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES a new article of great beauty and elegant texture.

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Bareges,
Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant DeLaines and Birege DeLaines,
Plain and Emb'd Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe, together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings. Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Toweling and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies,
Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilet, Table and Piano Covers,
Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings,
English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and giving their attention entirely to the retail business

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while their motto is no better to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a cash or credit

Fair and Honest Dealing.

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of **Mourning and Half Mourning Goods** which will be served with dispatch on both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, drawers, &c., &c., at short lower rates than at any furnishing goods store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

NO

Humbug--something new!

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the store lately occupied by Messrs. Crane & Cook, Corner of Compound, Park Military Parade field, also for the North American Steeple Chase Field, both great inducements in coming to trade with us, as we intend selling our clothing cheaper than ever before offered in this place, and finally in order to prove our words, we intend not to injure ourselves by using this bold and flaunting notice to answer the purpose intended. All that is needed is to examine the above articles in a retail house where we have tested them ourselves and know them to be as represented.

Just as I finished writing the above and rubbed my eyes, I was lying on my shelves and counters, some new and elegant plain and figured De Laines, Silks and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, and Ginghams and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 30, 1850. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined occasionally. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective places, which are often so concealed that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to a full set, inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge.

Terms with the cash or approved credit.

When in this vicinity, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 329 Broad st., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. F. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOWCH.

THE notes and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the same. ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This and extends from Elizabeth Port (35 miles) to Whitehouse, N. J. Connecting the intervening stations and *Easton* to 26 miles, and *Schooley's Mountain* to 14 miles.

This Rail leaves New York by steamboat Red, foot of Pier No. 1 North River and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st., at per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. † (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

Stations.	Freight.	Passenger.	Passenger.
White House, at	3½ A. M.	5 40 A.M.	1 40 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	5.50	1 50
Somerville,	4.30	6 05	2.05
Bound Brook,	4 50	6.15	2 15
Plainfield,	5.20	6 35	2.35
Westfield,	5 50	6.50	2 50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3.15
Elizabethport,	7.50	10 45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, and Mauch Chunk, Penna. and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton & Branchtown, Hackettstown, New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, *N. J.*

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the carriages, except when in charge of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

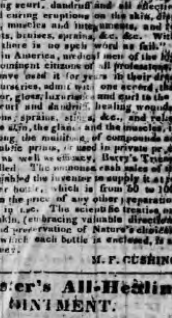
Professor A. C. Barry's

TRICOPHEROUS,

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND.—Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and integuments, and relieving all aches, pains, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this prep ration the Professor has gained the fame, in the first journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and private families have used it for many years in their rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing contusions, sprains, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised to the public prime, or used in private practice, throughout the world, which in from 50 to 100 per cent less than the price of any other preparation for the hair now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and the skin, containing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament, to which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

M'Alister's All-Healing OINTMENT.



For the cure of *Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers,* Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quincy Sore Throat, Ague, Headache, &c.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF.

Tumer's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

CHEAP, 12 shillings a barrel,

CRUSHED PLASTER LIME, 10c. a bushel, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

Sept. 9, 1-20

Imported Stock For Sale.

AN *IMPORTED AFRICAN BOAR and SEVEN PIGS,* of a superior breed—price $100—for sale by NATHAN VAIL.

Plainfield, July 7th, 1851.

Blank Leases for sale at this Office.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines; such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Inclination to evil of Fevers, Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant in taste and smell, and mild in their operation, and will eradicate impurities from the body and give health and vigor to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the honor of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great medical counsellor, Christoph Wilhelm Hoofland, and these invaluable remedies are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and experience in the field of medical research, and is offered to the people as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in this Western World. That the many and innumerable combinations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have proved the perfected of the same happy results, which the immortal inventor indicated and intended, and consequently must be prepared with scrupulous accuracy, to produce the desired effects in every case of incident.

"These bitters will be found a most valuable remedy in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and effections of the digestive organs; they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in three weeks' time. He had been very severely affected for three years. We can but note his case here. Call and enquire; you will pronounce his case a bad one.

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street, cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhœa*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the care of medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without a permanent benefit. Now he was restored to perfect health by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we desired previously from years of hopeless treatment at the hands of our family physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally in a violent form. *Dubious* I generally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," in the first place upon a daughter, she having a severe spell of sickness. They "Hoofland's German Bitters" had such effect upon her, that I was willing to be induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me more than anything I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system. Last fall I had a very severe spell of the Diarrhœa, which continued for some time. My life, for a time, was despaired of. The Bitters again came to mind, and I again got the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I suffered, and gave me general health to the system. I consider it, decidedly, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 5 Jennings's Row, Catharine, above Third.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases in no case can doubt, if they use it as directed; it will operate gently upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is preferable to Calomel, in all Bilious Diseases; the effect is immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in every bottle.

☞ *Purchasers note without these marks of genuine; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, up on all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot.

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 378 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa. and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power

Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2.00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

April 15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or wire bites, pole evil, and all diseases of horses where an embrocation can be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG in Somerville by Culver Bascalow. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 29, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, now selling off at J. S. DUNHAM & CO's.

Plainfield, July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A French Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. BULLMAN.

BARRETT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 12 quarts of the best we ever knew, saving a set part of the labor of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 3 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in shed for sale, for sale by P. M. FRENCH.

TO THE Ladies. Rags, Cora, Oats, and in fact any thing that you can get or do anything with, taken in exchange for Goods, by J. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Sept. 17, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Cure.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Debility, curing after *Nature's own method*, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest one dinner, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef* in about two hours out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent after food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines.* Without it there would be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but on the contrary, foul, painful, and destructive conditions of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill fed and, or injured stomach, produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes assists the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is found in the stomach of an infant of the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the ignorant, and the full secret of the process of dietary. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states that it will curdle *millions* of it. Dr. Beaumont says that a single drop of gastric juice, diluted with 25,000 parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we offer the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: 'An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous work on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 25, states in same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and almost the primary cause of Dyspepsia" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, and thereby effected a cure by means of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: 'this a recognized fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them in no wise *different from the natural digestive process.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms one of the most brilliant achievements of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to the consideration of this subject, and coincides with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals as well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural organs."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Debility, and Dyspepsia* in its most distressing forms, after the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authentic statements have been given of more than one hundred and fifty cases in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Stomach Antidote, and particularly use ful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Epsom with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints to which it does not control, in a few hours as it were. No matter how bad they may be, it gives Instant Relief. A *single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make some very good effects appear. Perfect Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excel lent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the body, Nervousness, Spasms of Spirits, Dropsy, Dizziness, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the purchaser. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles. *Twelve powders are for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for the Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Twelve powders, one bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

September 16, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,	Departitive Syrup,
Pectoral Expectorant,	Heart Corrector,
Pulmonary Liniment,	Humor Corrector,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture	Cough & Cathar. Pills
Nervine,	Female Pills,
Vermifuge,	Female Specific.
	Cod Liver Oil,

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Shell Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c.*, and on the method of preserving *Health and Beauty to an old age.*

This book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions given for the care and education of children are invaluable. Thousands of copies of this book have passed through the press of the sole consumptive agent.

For sale by M. F. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Cabinet or Invalids, or directions to patients by mail, for Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis, at 707 Broadway.

April 8, 1851.

SALESMAN!

THE Subscriber having removed to the store formerly occupied by P. Stelle, in Exchange Alley, will be happy to receive orders to the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, practically, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithful care to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Pruden's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.

April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 Park Row, corner of Beekman Street, up stairs

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jas. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles—Richards's Grooveis, and other Need, les, Pearl Buttons,—Comb,s—Steel and Gold Pens Spectacles and Cotton—Slay Bindings—Tapes Hooks & Eyes,—Thimbles,—Scissors,—Pocket knives, *&c. &c.* RICH'D RICHARDS.

Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods,

46 John st. (up stairs) N. Y., and

May 26, 1850—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

58 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which they would particularly invite the attention of All Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered to this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion laces
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dretses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and Chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and plain linen Cambric Hk'fs
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hk'fs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Cambric Capes and Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wi ll, ng to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Feb 10, 1851.—6m.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costive ness and Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy for the weak and low nuimbeness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the Vestibule of the stomach, and causes speedy and cheerful stomach and bowels, and causes speedy and cheerful digestion. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and lasting relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the *Balm of Life*. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for *Dyspepsia* that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.

Nov. 19, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Merinoes, De Laines, Parasols, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Cassimeres, Vestings, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Reader, J. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st. Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

AARON H. BEAN.

39 *Water-street and 8 Coenties Slip,*

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &c

HIS for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse, all the varieties of Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Jamaica and St Croix Rum; Madeira, Sherry and Port, of high medicinal and of low grades, Champagne and other French Wines, all of which are offered at their low market value, according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time.

Brandies—Otard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00 to 3 50 gall
" Pinet, Castellon & Co.	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Leger Freres	1 90 to 3 00 "
" Hennessey	2 00 to 2 50 "
" P. St. Gydard	1 90 to 2 50 "
" Sevens	1 35 to 1 55 "
" P. Seignette	1 35 to 1 40 "
" Abr. Seignette	1 25 to 1 40 "
" Bonnet Bonnevet	1 35 to 1 35 "
" Kennau	1 30 to 1 40 "
" J. J. Dupuy	1 10 to 1 20 "
Gin— Swan	1 00 to 1 20 "
" Pine Apple	95 to 1 05 "
" Cologne	1 30 to 1 50 "
" Hope	95 to 1 05 "
" Double Eagle	1 10 to 1 20 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey	1 75 to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum	1 50 to 2 25 "
" St. Croix "	90 to 95 "
Madeira Wines	75, 90, 100, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Champagne	85, 1 00, 1 25, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Port	65, 1 00, 1 25, 1 50 to 3 50 "
Champagne	$7 50, $10, $11, $12 to $14 50 "

and other goods cheaper when purchased in quantity.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper city reference will be cheerfully complied with.

Merchants or hotel keepers, even at any distance may rely upon receiving their goods in the best order, and to the quality of stores explicitly what they desire as regards quality and price, and it for Brandy and Gin, whether of high or low flavor.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
OF NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company, (believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscribers. They cannot find a better Company. The Mutual Benefit has paid claims during the past year of $202,124, 16cts. Further information than the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it.

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

ANDREW M WEBSTER,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE—No. 152 Market Street,

May 13, 1850. NEWARK N.J.

New Goods.

BROOKS Royal Prussian Cassimere shawl, warranted not to crock or run in washing.

Sept. 17, 1850. J. S. DUNHAM & CO.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age *Made Independent and Comfortable,*

THE UNITED STATES

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

of the City of New York,

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Proprietary Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutuality, thus establishing the first and most essentials requisite in Life insurance—*ultimate security.*

It insures lives for one or more years, or for the whole of life. Persons effecting insurances on their own lives, or on the lives of their husbands free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons insuring on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution.

Without incurring any Personal Liability what ever.

Premiums are payable quarterly semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles A. Connolly,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold,
John A. Luqueer,	Wash. R. Vermilye,
William Tucker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward S. Clark,
P. C Van Schaick,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Francis T. Luqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
John J. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whittemore,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. B. Althause,
Jacob Harsen,	Elisha Riggs.

FREDERICK SHELDON, *President.*

JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*

J. EADIE, Jr., *Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by

ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*

September 16 1850.

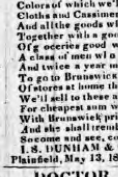
Great Bargains.
Cheap Goods Forever.

Come young, come old, come short, come tall I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.

Goods on our counter now to tie,
To suit the mind, to please the eye.
We pull down prices with a will
And sell them right to sell a heap.
Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Cords,
The newest styles New York affords:
Balmorals and Gaiters, Calf and Kid,
Colors of which we'll warrant true.
Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats and Shoes,
And all the goods you'll need to use;
Together with a Programme
Of oceries good which will defy
A class of men wi li live with us,
And twice a year to Brunswick with their trade,
Of stores at home they are afraid.
We'll sell to these and all the rest,
For cheaper, sure than you can get,
With Brunswick prices we'll compete,
And she shall tremble in the heel;
Sucsome and see, come short, come tall,
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.

Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE BOOK OF SPECIALTIES. Every one his own Physician! With colored engravings, showing private diseases in every stage, and malformations of the genital system.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become the VICTIM OF QUACKERY, nahy the prescriptions contained in this book may one may cure himself, with the assistance of this work, a knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general run ine of private diseases, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline with observations on marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prizes.

☞ Any person sending to envy $1 per cent remitted in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or five copies will be sent for one dollar Address, "DR. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE-st. between PHILADELPHIA." Post-paid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different public editions at his office, 152 SPRUCE-st. every day betw en 9 and 3 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)

Dec 17 1850.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the shop in Exchange Alley, formerly occupied by Fitch & Terwilliger, and Durand & Co's Store, formerly occupied by Pinkham Mosher, on the first floor.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of his above business, as well, or perhaps as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

April 21, 1851.—tf

Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects ——— Eminent Physicians pronounce it the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLIES, FLEAS and vermin on plants PHILLIPS' EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND ICE, wanted five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON.☜

Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This powder is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance injurious to the smallest insect, and is recommended and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been used with success in the families of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark. From all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 624 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

New Goods.

E. B. TITSWORTH,

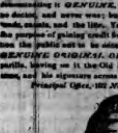
Formerly E. B. & R. H. TITSWORTH,

HAS returned his Store next door to Plain Dealer's Grocery, and has opened a fresh assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. which he will be happy to dispose of upon his old or new customers, and will endeavor to merit a share of the patronage formerly given those who will call and examine his stock of goods.

April 22, 1851.

JAUNDICE, BILIOUS COMPLAINT, &c.

A most effectual cure of JAUNDICE, Bilious Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, &c. is performed by the use of PHILLIPS' EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, being a GENUINE, Original, and True Townsend in the words, colours, and the title. You see persons' title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to warn you. Public notice is hereby given, that Phillips' Extract of Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, being a GENUINE, Original, and True Townsend in the words, colours, and the title. You see persons' title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to warn you. Public notice is hereby given, that Phillips' Extract of Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, being a GENUINE, Original, and True Townsend in the words, colours, and the title. You see persons' title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to warn you. Public notice is hereby given, that Phillips' Extract of Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, being a GENUINE, Original, and True Townsend in the words, colours, and the title. You see persons' title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to warn you. Public notice is hereby given, that Phillips' Extract of Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, being a GENUINE, Original, and True Townsend in the words, colours, and the title. You see persons' title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to warn you. Public notice is hereby given, that Phillips' Extract of Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, being a GENUINE, Original, and True Townsend in the words, colours, and the title. You see persons' title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to warn you. Public notice is hereby given, that Phillips' Extract of Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, being a GENUINE, Original, and True Townsend in the words, colours, and the title. You see persons' title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to warn you.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of "*GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.*" Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the whole manufactured in these only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had proved the best remedy for the diseases of those persons who had been, healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, precisely as it is represented in the following wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, many years ago, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, discovered a remedy which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be established of bringing it into general notice, the following remarkable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, for the public are fully aware of the

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

a manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for through out the United States, and the breadth of the land, and which is found incapable of deterioration or decomposition.

Unlike some of P. T. Barnum's it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, and of the purest drugs. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and the combination which is so peculiar to Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which if removed in any degree is for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is entirely free from any such acid, as we believe, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and generally known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these properties are destroyed by age, and hence the reason why Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla improves by age, and is not injurious to time, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which are left in Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else, and call it Sarsaparilla, but instead of weighing a pound, measure, with sure measure, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT OF STEW." This is the kind of Sarsaparilla sold by the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are extracted and rejected; then every particle of medicine is retained in a pure state and concentrated into forms; and thus all the concentrated properties of loosing any of its valuable virtues, and is prepared in such a way as to make the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the many astonishing recommendations we every day see in print by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, BOILS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, &c. &c.

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood*, such as the *Evil*, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. Its power to remove disease from the system is wonderful. Hundreds have been changed by the use of a few bottles from the sickly, pale, and cadaverous appearance of the victim of disease, to the fair, healthy, and rosy hue of health. It has not its equal in Colds and Coughs; and promotes easy expectoration and free breathing in the most inveterate cases of the lungs, throat and every other part.

In Scrofula or Kings Evil, it has done wonderfully more and accomplished them in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in the cure of *Female Weaknesses, Falling of the Womb, Ulcerated Sore throat, or Mouth, Irregularities, Pain in the Back and Side, Whites, &c.* Ladies of delicate constitutions should not be without it. It is highly recommended in cases of the Cessation of *Kidney Diseases.*

In *Rheumatism* it has performed astonishing the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all diseases of a

Nervous diseases and debility.

and thus prevents or removes a great variety of other maladies, such as *Neuralgia, Epilepsy or Fits, St. Vitus Dance, Tremblings, Apoplexy Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It invigorates the blood and gives life to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels, and thus cures *Costiveness, Piles, &c.* It purifies the blood, equalizes the circulation of the blood, produces gentle warmth all over the body, and thus cures *Chills and Fevers*, prevents all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system.

The genuinely needed!

But you may ask of these thousands and of Dr. Townsend's infallible remedy, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla?

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S.

because of our GUARANTEE, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and the other is

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DECAYS, *generating, fermenting, and blowing the bottles* to pieces, and in many instances, sets liquid equal to and damaging other goods. Most say that this horrible condition of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, is a proof of its purity, and evidence of its genuineness. Such are ignorant of the nature and which should bring down upon the head of such a manufacturer the indignation of every honest man. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is not liable to any such accident or condition, and purchasers who have used it, Dr. Townsend's FERMENTING and SPOILED.

We think it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the only Sarsaparilla that will not spoil, and the only one that is not liable to ferment, and consequently burst the bottles.

Let what else should be expected from one who knows nothing but empirically of medicine or disease? It requires a person of medical education, and one who has made the study of medicine his profession, to be able to prepare Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, and to know when it is prepared in the most perfect manner.

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the beneficial use of all who need it, for it is the only one that is

Transcendent Power to Heal.

Principal Office 120 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing,
Sole Agent
For Plainfield and vicinity

March 26, 1850.—1y.

Blanks for sale at this Office

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 33. PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1851. Whole number 761.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plainfield at 2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.
A. D. HOPE, 45 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systematized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, country of Second and Cherry streets, Plainfield, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have them call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthen Ware, all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wood, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly receiving by New Arrivals, has resolved to reduce his Stock by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country.

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN.

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER
Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line of the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quality.

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they will be waited upon with civility, and service able a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar each cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin or Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the new style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

THANKFUL for past favors, we would here call on you to look at our stock of new Fall Goods, which we have lately received, consisting of Mous De Laines, Fancy and Common Prints, Youths' dr., Boys do. Cloth assortments,

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. I. DENHAM & CO.

Jenny Lind,

Fall Stock French Calico,

THE handsomest patterns that ever was in Plainfield, and more on the road. Call soon or you'll be too late.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DENHAM & CO.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dish Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Settee Chairs; also Bureau Rockers, Settees and Children's Chairs; Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteds, &c., for sale as cheap as can be had in the place or the city of New York.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in entering upon their late liberally added suite, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands a prominent among its rivals, for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics sale has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

at which they have been offered. They were among the first to commence the now fully earned into execution, the project of completing an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling that assurance that the interest and taste of the patrons will alike be consulted in its receipt.

New York Nov. 15th, 1850. 4J 1y

Hudson River

Hosiery and Glove Store,

273 (*old* No. 255½) Greenwich Street,

Two Doors above Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of *all kinds and sizes of* English, German, and domestic H SIERY, gentlemen's under garments suitable every season, knitting and lady's 4 ou. woolen yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

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The Art of Living Easy.

'I can't see, for my life, how you get along so easy, Mrs Jones,' said merry Ellen, to her mother's nearest neighbor; 'your family is larger than ours, and you have less help—but you are always in time—come when I will, I find things in good order—no bustle, fuss, or confusion. Now we all work from morning till night at our house, and our work is never done.—There must be witch-work about it—some secret—do tell us, won't you?'

'Why, Ellen, I don't know that there is any great secret about it; all I can tell, is, I don't seem to work very hard, but, somehow, I do get along very easy, as you say, with all that seems to fall to my lot.'

'Well, we all know that, Mrs. Jones, and we know, too, that you do more reading and writing than any of the rest of us, and visit the sick more, and find time for everything that is good—oh, there is, and you must tell me all about it'

'Yes, Ellen, I will tell you all I know about it, for you're real smart, and will make a first rate wife for Fred, some day, but you must first promise to try and make my secret of practical use to yourself, and teach everybody else.'

Ellen blushed, and almost fancied she had not been so imperfect. But Ellen was a good, sensible girl and was impressed with the idea that Fred would want a wife somewhat resembling his mother in domestic matters; so she stooped down and tied her shoe, to hide her confusion. Mrs. Jones laid down the cheese knife, (for it was early in the morning) took up her babe, which her kind heart and arms had taken home, and picked up a basket of green peas that were to be shelled for dinner, and sat down to nurse her little orphan to sleep, take the peas out of the pod, and tell her sis ty.

'Well, Ellen, my secret is just this:—when I go out to shake the table cloth, I always bring in a stick of wood; seldom take two steps where one will answer, and try to do everything the shortest way. I pulverize saleratus enough to last a month at one time, keep it in a covenient vessel, and then it is always ready for use—no untying papers and scattering the flour and cupboard, no table, rolling pin, or mortar to clean but once; instead of beating my eggs with a knife or spoon, I have a whip made of wire, bent in an oblong shape like a funnel, and tied with a bit of twine to a hickory handle, and I can beat the whites of six eggs to a standing form in two minutes, as easily as you will in salt an hour with a knife. Any body can make an egg whip that can whittle a stick, or find a piece of wire, if they cannot afford to buy one. I only mention these things as samples of time saving. But if you will not be offended, I will tell you a little story.'

'Offended!—no! It's the silliest thing in the world to get offended, particularly at those who wish to do us good. The doctor often has to administer unpleasant drugs to effect a cure.'

'Well then, Ellen, I was out taking tea with a neighbor last week, and we went into the milk room and cheese room to see the cheese; and as we came back we stopped a few minutes to chat in the kitchen, the lady told the girl she might make some flannel cakes, or griddle cakes, as some call them, for tea. She started off on the round to get her duty. First she ran down cellar and brought up a little buttermilk, holding almost a pint; then she ran back for the eggs, untied a half pound of saleratus, scattered a good deal on the floor and another on the table, rolled it and tied it up; next turned her buttermilk out and sputtered a new dress all about the waist, splashed it over the table on divers things said 'oh, pshaw,' picked up the saleratus from the floor, cleaned her dress, and brought a plate and ran to the meal room; and came back with a heaping plate of flour, put it into the pan and stirred away, back and forth, till it was all well merged into all lumps. There was not flour enough; away she ran again, brought more;—there was still not enough, and the third journey had to be made, in it was dashed, and she stirred away till her face glowed like a peony; all at once she thought of her eggs, and broke them into the batter. She had forgotten the salt, and ran the fourth time into the meal room. Now her batter was too thick, and more buttermilk had to be used, and consequently the saleratus stepped to undergo another operation. Hastily, after much labor and toil, and an expenditure of much time, and waste of material, the lumpy batter was ready for use. But here was a new trouble; the fire that was just right half an hour before, was now exhausted; the griddle which had been set upon the stove in the beginning, burned rough, the kitchen and antechamber full of the unpleasant smoke and odor of burnt grease—the cakes stuck fast to the iron so they never were wanted before the griddle could be rubbed smooth; the dish cloth was now in sad plight, and the young lady had expended as much actual labor as would have prepared the whole meal, set the table and all'

'Oh dear—that was me; any body might know the picture! But how would you have managed?'

'I should have taken my pan and spoon put my saleratus into the pan, gone down cellar, and with my cup, which I keep in the jar for that purpose, dipped the buttermilk without spattering it, into my pan; then broke the eggs carefully into the milk; gone from there to the meal room and sifted the proper quantity of flour in, and stirred it carefully, thus beating the eggs while I stirred in the flour; dropped in a little salt and returned to the kitchen, all in five minutes, without having one thing out of place, except the egg shells, and those I should have removed some other time. So you see instead of four journeys to the cellar, two to carry back, and four to the meal room, I should have done the whole work, saved my strength, saved the wear and tear of my shoes, saved the soil of my dress, saved the fire, the annoyance, and a good half hour for something else, and had a better mess of cakes for supper in the bargain. And this is only one half hour saved in getting supper, by one hand. It took three that night longer to get tea by one half, than it would have taken me to have got it alone.'

'But law me! here's the baby fast asleep—the peas are all shelled, and my story must be wound up, for it's time to 'obey off the third.' If this bit of experience does you any good, I will tell you another story some day.'—*Ohio Cultivator.*

A Derby Navigator.—Under the shadow of the Chesapeake there once lived a man whose occupation was trading along the coast, which he carried on in a schooner called the Nancy Ann, and his wages monthly extended as far as Norfolk, himself and an old negro, named Sam, forming the crew.

One night, on a return voyage from Norfolk, the Nancy Ann danced gaily over the rippled surface of the bay, before a gentle breeze, our trader standing at the helm, as was his custom—for though he occasionally trusted Sam with that post in pleasant weather during the day time, yet he had not sufficient confidence in Sam's seamanship to allow him the guidance of the vessel at night. The weather during the voyage out and returning, up to this time, had been exceedingly rough, and the trader was quite exhausted for want of sleep, and his incessant labor at the helm. The night was one of exceeding beauty—all the stars seemed to be on dress parade, the planets playing generals, and the meteors acting as aid de camps: not a speck of a cloud was visible from horizon to zenith, and borne before the breeze, the Nancy Ann glided smoothly along on her homeward course, without requiring a motion of the tiller. Everything seemed so silent and fine, and our trader, as we have said, being much exhausted, concluded that this was a good opportunity to obtain a little repose, and that for once he would give Sam the tiller.

So calling him aft—for Sam, true to the characteristics of his race, delighted in sleep, and was then enjoying a snooze among the coils of rope forward—thus he spoke—

'Sam, I am very sleepy and tired—I must have a nap. The weather is so fair that I will give you the tiller. But you must follow my directions strictly. Do you see that star up there?'

'Yes massa,' said Sam.

'Well, then, that is the North Star. Now take the tiller, and keep her head towards that star; don't you let her fall off, you black rascal or I'll whale you. If anything happens rouse me immediately. Now mind your eye.'

'Aye, aye, Massa!' said Sam.

Down went the trader, and soon he was wrapped in the arms of Morphy, as the Irish have it, while Sam kept the Nancy's head to the star, and there were they, and the packet danced along. Aboard ship many things induce drowsiness—the loneliness of the situation, the monotonous washing of the waves against the sides of the vessel, the rushing of the ripples astern, and the mournful singing of the breeze through the cordage—all of these had their effect upon Sam; added to which was the mesmeric effect of gazing fixedly at any particular object, as Sam did at the North star.

Yielding at last to the somnorific influence which overcame his head him, Sam closed his eyes, and commenced a ba-so accompaniment to the allosnore of his master. While they slumbered, old Æolus, who is always breezing about resolved to play a prank upon the carelessness of the seamen, so he let loose a Nor-wester, which no sooner struck the Nancy, than she wore round, and started off before the wind like a wild horse. Meanwhile the sky became o'ercast, the dress parade was over, tattoo beat, lights put out, and the stars snug in their quarters.

Away went the Nancy, as if frightened at her unerring crew. Presently, the spray washing over the side, gave Sam a drenching, and awakened him to a sense of duty. Quite bewildered, he looked about him; all was dark.

Forward, larboard and starboard, he gazed in search of his beacon light—not a star was to be seen. Suddenly he looked astern, and there far away in the North, where the clouds had left a strip of blue sky, he saw Cepricorn flickering just above the horizon. Pleased at his discovery, he rushed below seized the trader by the shoulder, and shaking him violently, cried out—

'Massa! massa! Git up! git up a show me 'nother star! *I shue clean past dat 'un!*'—*N. Y. Journal of the Times*

Fire Annihilator.—Two of these contrivances for putting out fire have been sent from London to Philadelphia, and are thus described by the Pennsylvanian:

They are about the size of an ordinary coal scuttle, made of sheet iron composed of a number of cylindrical cases within one another, weighing about twenty pounds and easily handled by any person. The means of destroying flames is by the production of a gaseous vapor although antocombustive, yet not anti-respiratory, which is poured upon the fire. The reasons of the fire being extinguished is not by creating a new atmosphere, but we believe by reducing the temperature of the flame to a point at which it cannot exist; this is accomplished by a chemical combination of substances, within the machine, which are brought in contact when wanted by means of a simple spring, which creates the vapor, and this is introduced to the flames through the spout of the machine by the person holding it. Each machine will give 1200 cubic feet of gas.

This discovery was made by Mr. Phillips, of London, who was first led to prosecute his researches by observing that the vapor which issued from a volcano during an eruption, extinguished flame the moment it came in contact with it.

Orange Trees.—As the cultivation of orange and lemon trees is a domestic amusement of many of our citizens, the following facts from a Paris paper of the Orange trees in the Tuileries Garden may be of interest: These trees are of great age, some going back as far as 700 years, and the youngest 200. Every twenty years the earth in each case is changed; and during the three following years they appear sickly. They then acquire fresh strength, and throw out an immense quantity of blossoms. It is this periodical change of nourishment which has led to their longevity.

A Remarkable Dream.

We have already given several interesting extracts from a work recently published, entitled, 'Noted Deeds of American Women.' There is no shrinking in the work men's full of romantic interest than the following account of an adventure in which Mary Slocomb, of North Carolina, was the heroine. Her maiden name was Hooks; she was born in the county of Bertie, North Carolina, in 1760. She was present at one of the bloodiest battles of the revolution, where the united regiments of Cols. Lillington and Caswell encountered McDonald at Moore's Creek. We will give a part of the story in her own words:

'The men all left on Sunday morning—More than eighty went from this house with my husband. * * * * *

"And I slept soundly and quietly that night, and worked hard all the next day; but I kept thinking where th y had got to—how far;—where and how many of the regulars and tories they would meet, and I could not keep myself from the study. I went to bed at the usual time, but still continued to study. As I lay—whether waking or sleeping I knew not—I had a dream; yet it was not all a dream, (she used the words in succession) for a part of it then in being.) I saw distinctly a body strapped in my husband's guard cloak—bloody—dead; and others dead and wounded on the ground about him. I saw them plainly and distinctly. I uttered a cry, and sprang to my feet on the floor; and so strong was the impression on my mind, that I rushed in the direction the vision appeared, and came up against the side of the house. The fire in the room gave little light, and I gazed in every direction to catch another; but the whole of the scene I raised the light—everything was still and quiet. My child was sleeping, but my woman was awakened by my crying out or jumping on the floor. If ever I felt fear, it was at that moment. Seated on the bed, I reflected a few moments, and said aloud, 'I must go to him.' I told the woman I could not sleep, and would ride down the road. She appeared in great alarm, but I merely told her to lock the door after me, and look after the child. I went to the stable, saddled my mare, as then I could get a long or nearer traveled, and in one minute she were tearing down the road at full speed. The cool night seemed after a mile or two's gallop to bring reflection with it; and I asked myself where I was going, and for wh t purpose? Again and again I was tempted to turn back; but I was soon ten miles from home, and my mind became stronger every mile I rode. I should find my husband dead or dying, was in firmly my presentiment and conviction as any fact of my life. When day broke, I was some fifteen miles from home, on the general route our little army expected to take, and had followed them without hesitation. After a pause I came upon a group of women and children, standing and sitting by the road side, each of t em showing the same anxiety of mind I felt. Stopping a few moments, I inquired if the battle had been fought. They knew nothing. * * * * *

"Again I was skimming over the ground through a country thinly settled, and very poor and swampy; but neither my own spirits nor my beautiful nag's failed in the least: we followed the well marked trail of the troops.

"The sun must have been web up, my eight or nine o'clock, when I heard a sound like thunder, which I knew must be a cannon. It was the first time ever heard a cannon. I stopped still, when presently the cannon thundered again. The battle was then fighting. What a fool! my husband could not be dead last night and the battle fighting now. Still, as I am no swear, I will go on and see how they come on. So off we went again, faster than ever; and I found by the noise of guns that I was near the fight. Again I stopped, I could hear muskets, I could hear rifles, and I could hear shouting. I spoke to my mare a d dashed on in the direction of the firing, and the shouts were louder than ever. The blind path I had been following brought me into the Wilmington road, leading from Moore's Creek Bridge, a few hundred yards below the bridge. A few yards from the road in a cluster of trees, were lying perhaps twenty men. They were the wounded. I knew the spot; the very trees and the position of the men I knew as if I had seen it a thousand times. I had seen it all night! I saw all at once; but in an instant my whole soul was centered in one spot; for there, wrapped in his bloody guard cloak, was my husband's body!—How I passed the few yards from the saddle to the place, I never knew. I remember uncovering his head and resting it, for I clothed with grace from a dreadful wound across the temple. I put my hand on the bloody face; 'twas warm, and an unknown voice begged for water. I brought it, poured some in his mouth; washed his face; and behold! it was Frank Cogdell.'

After binding up the wounds of several soldiers, her husband, who had been in pursuit of the enemy, came up, and we may imagine his surprise at seeing his wife, whom he had but a day before left sixty miles distant. She remained during the day rejoicing with the victors and ministering to the wounded; and at midnight again mounted her mare and started for home. They wished her to stay until morning, and they would send a party with her, but she told them no party could keep up with her; so ha-taking back, she returned to her home and child, which she reached in safety.

The receipts of the American religious benevolent societies for 1849–1850, amounted to a total of $1,312,233. The receipts of the British religious benevolent societies in the same time amounted to $3,236,035. The London list, however, embraces many societies not included in the American enumeration.

A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put in the wardrobe, or draw for a single day two or three times a year, is said to be a sufficient preservation against moths.

Say as little as possible of yourself, and of those who are near you.

Honesty and interest, like virtue and Heaven, can never be separately pursued.

The Rich Man's Wages.—Several gentlemen on board a steamboat on a southern river, were discussing and commenting upon the plantations they there passed. One of them addressed a plain and somewhat rustic looking man who stood near him, and inquired who owned the elegant place then in sight.

'Mr. Johnson is the owner,' was the reply.

'Well, Mr. Johnson has a splendid farm there,' returned the gentleman.

Presently, another plantation attracted the attention of these gentlemen, and the rough looking man was again applied to for the name of the proprietor.

'Mr. Johnson is the owner,' said the man.

'Indeed the same man that owns the other?'

'Yes, the same man.'

'What a fortunate man this Mr. Johnson must be to have two such establishments as these.'

A third, a fourth, and fifth plantation fell under the notice of the gentlemen, and in reply to their questions they were informed that they also belonged to Mr. Johnson.

'I take care of them,' answered the plain looking man.

'Well, it must be a great deal of trouble, and he ought to pay you well for it.'

'He does not, if he ought,' said the man.

'What does he give?' asked the gentlemen.

'He only gives me my victuals and clothes!' said the gentleman, who happened to be Mr. Johnson himself.

'Only your victuals and clothes for doing all this!' Why, he must be too mean a man to live.'

A Mistake—True Politeness.—On a late Sunday evening, while Dr. Welch, of Albany, was in the midst of one of his most impressive closing sermons to a crowded house, an accident occurred which put to test both his politeness and presence of mind:

'A pair were waiting to be married after the sermon, in the rear of the audience, and were to be called forward by the Sexton. But the latter official having become absorbed in drowsiness or contemplation, when the Doctor was preaching, was suddenly brought to his recollection by hearing the Doctor exclaim, 'The *Sprat and the Straw say Cheat!*' Off he pounced to the wedding party, who, (of course) had not understood a word of the sermon, and noticed them that the request had arrived for the performance of the nuptial ceremony. They promptly obeyed the summons, and the bride and bridegroom, bride's maid and groom's man, came marching down the broad aisle in the order of the Sabbath.

The Preacher, seeing at a glance that a mistake had been committed, which was likely to terminate unpleasantly, finished his sentence, descended from the pulpit with dignity and composure, took the irrevocable knot, returned to his pulpit and finished his discourse, and the wedding party there not at all sensible that every thing was not as it should be. This is what we call true politeness under difficulties.

Diminution of the Sea.—Some articles published in the *National Intelligencer*, by W. D. Porter, Esq., on the diminution of the sea by the formation of coral islands and reefs, have attracted considerable attention. In a communication in a late paper, he says:—'Already, by their incessant industry, they (the zoophites, or coral insects have added to the land, in islands and reefs, a steen millions eight hundred and sixteen thousand square miles. I will be over, he says, that the zoophites has actually abstracted sufficient solids from the ocean to diminish it 16,816 000 square miles. This position in regard to the diminution of the water of the sea, is disputed by some writers; but whichever may be correct, we apprehend no confusion of nature by the process, being perfectly satisfied that whatever may occur, will be to the glory of the great Creator, and for the benefit of man.'

Mode of finding Bog-timber in Ireland.—'The manner of discovering bog-timber is remarkable. As the dew never lies on those places beneath which trees are buried, a man goes out early in the morning, before the dew evaporates, taking with him a long slender spear.—Thrusting this down wherever the absence of dew indicates timber, he discovers by the touch of the spear whether it be decayed or sound; if sound, he marks the spot, and at his leisure proceeds to dig up his prize; and in doing so, he may sometimes happen to discover other curious remains of former times.—*The Hibrnia in her Minority.*

Schoolmaster Abroad.—A correspondent of the Easton *Argus* gives the following ludicrous specimen of orthography, as found, he says, on a sign in Schuylkill county:—

'*Endeavaunes for man an hos.*

Da do da an drus dounzi

Bo Stand red.'

Which being interpreted according to the rules of such orthography, means: "Entertainment for Man and Horse. Pay today and trust tomorrow. By Thomas Reed."

"An' d'ye say, mam, this be yer only child!" questioned Auth Mary's newly installed Irish maid, adding, "Well, sure nither had sis of us, an' niver an only child among 'em all—save indade it was me brither Mike, an' sure I can't remember how it was with himself, at all," and Bridget looked deeply reflective.

"I hold it to be a fact," says Pascal, "that if all persons knew what they said of each other there would not be four friends in the world.—This is manifest from the diaphane of which incorrect reports passing from one to another often give rise.

A Scotch lady entered a store in Boston, and inquired for a table cloth of a diamond pattern. "We have some pretty broad," was the reply of the astonished salesman; "but none quite so broad as that." The lady explained that diamond was the Scotch term for elongated pattern.

The silver we follow stands the longer shall we live; the farther we descend the sooner we shall die.

From Arthur's Home Gazette

Be Strong.

BY MARCUS R. THOWBRIDGE.

He stood up, and his eye were no more bleared with tears; and, looking into the bright morning heaven, he said:—

"I will be strong!"—*Longfellow's Hyperion.*

Be strong! and in thy manhood's might,
Gird well life's truthful armor on
And stand the foremost in the fight,
Nor falter, though all hope be gone;
For life is not, as some would deem,
A theme for jest and mockery;
There is a bright and glorious gleam,
With golden glimpses of To Be.

There is a feeling in this life,
A bold yet truthful earnestness,
A courage, which amid the strife
Will bear the onward, to repress
The dark and crushing hand of wrong,
Which falls upon the guileless heart;
To bid that heart be bold and strong,
In fear and trembling to depart.

And thou art lingering while the peal
Of the wild life-march rings along;
While shadows dim around thee kneel—
A weeping and imploring throng.
And voices speaking from the grave,
Bid thee love Truth and fear thy God,
And bid thee scorn opinion's slave,
The jest, the jeer, the tyrant's rod.

Up! soul and body! in your youth;
The still night cometh dark and dim;
Soon will the waning stars of Truth
Fall back behind the Seraphim.
Arouse! nor let thy hands be weak;
Leap onward in Truth's battle fray,
Make Falsehood, with her livid cheek,
Cower 'neath thy glance and shrink away

And thou shalt conquer! thou shalt gain
A fame as proud as man can boast—
A cherished and a sacred name,
Such as earth loves and values most;
Onward—bold soul! burst slavish thro's,
Speak with the powers unto thee given;
Onward! until behind thee close
The stainless gates of Truth's pure Heaven.

Postage Stamps—Steel Pens.—We have heard complaints of the non-adhesiveness of postage stamps. This is a difficulty very easily amended, as it arises from moistening the stamp, which causes it to curl and refuse to stick. With a camel's hair brush, the feather end of a quill, or the top of your finger, moisten the letter or envelop in which you would affix the stamp, and all the difficulty vanishes. The stamps is glued fast, and can with difficulty be detached.

In few years, when the stamps become more common, by the overtaking of the demand by the supply, these stamps will become a very common and convenient means of remittance of fractional parts of a dollar. They will also serve another purpose. When you write, upon your own business, and desire a reply, enclose a stamp, and you may receive the benefit of the disinterested postage system, by saving the politeness of your correspondent, or his purse.

There is a fact about metal pens which, we presume, has occurred to very few persons. It is this—that they have actually increased correspondence. The number of metal pens annually consumed in Great Britain, her colonies, and the United States is enormous—so great that we dare not trust our pen with an estimate of the quantity. But, we may state without hazard, that all the geese in the world, with the aid of every other feathered auxiliary, could not supply the number of pens which are now made and consumed. Before steel pens were introduced, there was such a pressure on the quill market that the manufacture of pens was commenced, of a form similar to the present steel, but made of quills instead. The quills were split in halves and cut up by machinery into writing points, to be affixed in handles.

We confess a liking for the quill, and use it still. But, the new generation, male and female, are not taught to make pens. Quills are a rarity. The endless variety of metal pens, and the constant improvements in their manufacture, are driving quills entirely out of use. In counting rooms and merchants' books, a *neatness and uniformity are preserved with the steel pen*, which would have delighted the heart of Tim Linkinwater. The cheapness of pens, of postage, and of paper, altogether, mark an era. These little and almost unobserved facts, are a most important part of the history of the progress of the race. In their effects and influence they are second only to the invention of printing. Printing itself waited for paper, for vellum and parchment would not answer for types. Fourdinier and his followers and improvers have done quite as much for the world as Faust. Paper is now nearly as cheap as water—pens, ink, and postage correspond in price, writing becomes a necessity, and not an accomplishment. So the world goes forward by little, single, uncounted, but progressive steps—as a man travels on a journey, and never thinks of his feet.—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

A Paris correspondent of the Express says: At Tours, France, there lives an old man who has a wife. I do not state this as a feature peculiar to Tours, or to this man, but as a necessary preliminary to what follows. The husband bought a pair of pantaloons of a scudder, and when he took worn them out, the wife used them in order to indicate them as a *bed spirit* or counterpane. In one of the seats she found a note on the Bank of France, for a thousand francs! The old man supposing it to be an assignat of the old republic, and utterly valueless, pasted it upon a brick in the wall. A visitor informed him of his error, whereupon he cut the brick out of the solid bed, and carried it boldly to one of the principal bankers. The note was too closely attached to be removed, but it was evidently good, and was cashed on the spot. The old man was so overjoyed that having come to the bank with a brick in his pocket, he probably went home with one in his hat.

A young Irish student at the Veterinary College, being asked if a broken winded horse were brought to him for cure, what he would advise, promptly replied: "To sell him as soon as possible."

A visitor was contemplating Niagara Falls the other day, when a verdant looking individual came up and asked if he would please to tell him the name of *that river!*

Baptism of Locomotives.—At the recent opening of the Centre Railroad from Nerondes to Nevers, in France, which occurred on the 8th *both the Bishop of Nevers assisted by a large body of Clergy, baptized and blessed the locomotives*, and there attended a sumptuous banquet in company with the Minister of Public Works, the President of the Assembly, and many other dignitaries of France! Such things never take place in countries where the Bible is generally allowed to be read by the people. Who ever heard of opening railroads on the Sabbath, or of baptizing locomotives in *England, Scotland*, or in this country? "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Alabama Locomotive.—A new locomotive engine, said to be fully equal in appearance and finish to any from the northern factories has just been completed, under the superintendence of Mr. Freeman, at the railroad workshop at Montgomery, and placed upon the route to West Point. It was found capable of carrying the train, to that place, a distance of 90 miles, in a little over four running hours,—making at the rate of 30 miles an hour, on the next trip, and about 29 on the old. When the railway is completed through to Charleston, it is believed that the mail and passenger trains will be carried through from Montgomery in less than 20 hours, being a gain of sixteen hours over the present time.

Nothing New Under the Sun.—Wilmer & Smith's Europe in Times of July 5, contains the following curious statement:—As several references have been made to arms of this description, it may be interesting to know that there is now in the United Service Museum a pisto, supposed to be 200 years old, which, with the exception of the lock, is constructed upon the same principle as the weapons exhibited by Mr. Colt, as will be perceived by the following description, extracted from the valuable catalogue of the institution, published in 1845:—

"1,160. A snaphaunce self loading petronel, probably of the time of Charles I. The contrivance consists of a revolving cylinder, containing seven chambers with touch holes; the action of lifting the cock causes the cylinder to revolve, and a fresh chamber is brought into connection with the barrel. Six of the seven *chambers are always exposed to view*, and the charges are put in without the need of a ramrod."

The Banking Capital of the United States is estimated at about 300 millions—the loans and discounts, at this time, at 500 millions, and the circulation at 200 millions. At its present period of expansion, in 1837, the capital was 290 millions, loans 525 millions, and circulation 150 millions. That we are on the eve of another explosion is the general belief. Our imports now range at say 200 millions—our exports of produce and manufactures at some 50 millions less than that, the balance being made up of stocks and specie. The trade is therefore greatly in excess of its legitimate extent. The exports of specie for the last month alone, amounted to over 20 millions; and this heavy drain has already seriously affected the money market, and caused great sacrifices and distress. Millions of newly created stocks and bonds of every hue and character are crowding upon the market, and absorbing capital in wild or unprofitable schemes.

A Just Tribute to Mr. Fillmore.—Senator Clemens, of Alabama, *a recent Democratic* Convention in that State, paid the following manly tribute to President Fillmore. It does honor to him who bestowed it, as well as to him upon whom it is bestowed:

"Sir, I honor him (the President) for his course, and if the approbation of a political opponent, who has at times done him some wrong, be at all grateful to him, let him be assured that not I only, but thousands of others of my political friends, heartily thank him for what he has done, and fervently thank God that we have in this crisis a patriot and a statesman at the helm of affairs who knows his duty and dares to perform it."

The Indians, consisting of the united tribes of the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawattamies, who had their homes in Sheboygan and Manitouwee Counties, in Milwaukie, have finally consented to remove to the west of the Mississippi. The whole number, (910) including men, women and children, passed through Beaver Dam on Thursday last. We had an opportunity to see the whole company pass, and a more motley looking crew were never gathered. Falstaff's famous regiment was no comparison; *all occasionally one of their companies* were brought up in the rear by one of those savage looking Indians, with a tomahawk in his belt, a rifle in his hands, and with a gleam of ferocity from his eye, which would call to mind the Indian as he was in the days of King Philip.—They go by the Columbus route to the Mississippi.

Colt's Repeaters.—So great is the demand for this pistol in the United States, that 300 men and over one hundred thousand dollars worth of machinery cannot supply the demand. Forty thousand of these arms will be turned out of the factory in this city during the present year of 1851, and still the supply will fall short of the demand.

Col. Colt sent a few dozen of these repeaters to the World's Fair. The English Government took all of the small lot sent to London, to fit out *a cavalry company against the East India* natives, and called for more. Col. Colt has sent them 500, all he could spare at present.

The demand for this arm is so great that Col. Colt will probably have 1000 men at work in a very short time.—*Hartford Times.*

What California has Cost Us.—We have seen a statement that seems to be reliable, which says that we have carried into the harbor of San Francisco $300,000,000 of property—We have sacrificed 50,000 lives in California. We have lost the work and labor of 300,000 men for three years in California, and our only recompense for all this, we have received about eighty to ninety millions of gold from the Pacific coast. And this has mostly gone to Europe to pay for merchandise imported! If we add to this the $150,000,000 spent on account of the Mexican War, we somehow fancy that *notwithstanding the immense resources of this* country, we are verging upon that "good time coming" which has so long been promised us.

Speculators generally die poor. If they make ten thousand dollars to-day on a coal mine, they must try and make seventy thousand to-morrow, by dabbling in the Do'Em-Brown railroad. Like the boy who undertook to steal figs through a knot hole, they get their hands so full of sweets that they can't pull them back again.

A self sealing Envelope for the safest mail has been invented in Boston. The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts contracted for the manufacture of 1,000,000 of these self sealing envelopes, at a cost to the State of $18,000. These envelopes are to be used by the voters of Massachusetts, in carrying into effect the Secret Ballot Law, passed by the last Legislature.

Venice, Mr. Greeley says, in one of his foreign letters, is full of deserted palaces, which, though of spacious dimensions and of the finest marble, may be bought for less than the cost of an average brick house in the upper part of New York. The Duchess de Berri, mother of the Bourbon Pretender to the throne of France, has bought one of these and generally inhabits it; the Rothschilds own another; the dancer Taglioni, it is said, owns four, and so on.—Cheap as they are, they are a poorer speculation than even corner lots in a lithographic city in Nebraska or Oregon.

Progress of Civilization.—The first jury trial which ever was held in Panama, occurred there on the 16th ult. It was composed of *ninety* persons. The case left to them was that of *Rafael Quintana, the last of the Chagres murderers*, whom they found guilty.

A Worcester County Hay Stack.—The Barre Gazette says that Mr. Harrison Bacon of that town, after having filled his barns with hay, has put the balance into a stack containing over forty tons. The stack is laid up after the Egyptian style, being fifty feet long, eighteen feet wide, and from twenty five to thirty feet to the highest central point, and covered with a thatching of flags.

Honorable.—The firm of W. & B. Douglass of Middletown, which failed eight or nine years ago, and settled with their creditors for forty cents on the dollar, have been since so much prospered that they have paid all their old debts principal and interest.—*New Haven Pal.*

There are 240 expresses, in Boston, communicating with 1500 cities and towns. It is estimated that they carry 1000 packages daily.

The Ames Co. of Chicopee, made seven cannon for the Republic of South Carolina, finishing them last month, and receiving therefor $5000. So South Carolina disunionists puts money into Yankee pockets, in spite of its hatred to the North. She will make smashing *work with the Union with her seven cannon* aided by the Beaufort artillery.—*New Haven Pal.*

A Novel Trust Distributor.—Some person a few nights since broke into the temperance office in Nassau street, and stole a thousand temperance tracts. It is hoped he gave them a good distribution.

High Bridge.—The railroad bridge, now building over the Genessee River, at Portage N. Y., is to be 230 feet above the river.

Apples.—According to the present prospect, there will be a rather light crop of apples in New England this season, or at most, not more than a medial crop. This is an odd year, 1851, and we never have large crops in odd years, and seldom a middling crop, but generally a light one. We have our large crops of apples in even years. This is the result of more than 30 years observation. Our natural trees, as well as most kinds of grafted varieties, bear mostly in even years.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A project is said to be under way at Boston for connecting all the railroads centering at that city by a circular road. The proposed road passes from Roxbury through Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, and Charlestown, to East Boston. *It is to be at the water's side, with piers* and wharves for the accommodation of shipping, so that all the railroads can send their freight cars directly to the vessel's side, and unload their freight without the trouble of carriage.

Ten Cents Reward.—The above liberal reward will be paid for the delivery, in this town, of a citizen of North Carolina that can produce satisfactory evidence that he is suffering from oppression by the General Government of the United States. As this individual would be a natural curiosity, he is wanted at once, to be sent to the World's Fair at London.—*Ashville (N. C.) Messenger.*

The Providence Post says Martin Van Buren is as buoyant and elastic now as he was twenty years ago; and adds that "one reason perhaps is that he has not drank intoxicating liquors in the last thirty years, and is remarkably regular in everything save his politics."

Awful Occurrence—Loss of Nine-teen Lives.—At Kingston, Canada, day before yesterday, a boat containing a Pic Nic party of 35 persons was upset, and 15 females and 4 men were drowned.

Drowned on Sunday.—No less than five persons were drowned in the waters adjacent to N. Y. city, while out on pleasure excursions last Sabbath day.

Col Fremont is said to have become engaged very extensively in agriculture and stock breeding in California.

A chap from the country, who visited this city "to see the 4th of July," entered one of our hotels and sat down to dinner. Upon the bill of fare being handed him by the waiter, he remarked, that "he didn't care 'bout readin' now—he'd wait till after dinner."

A wag in Detroit has been taking liberties with the reputation of the Pontiac Railroad.—He was asked whether he knew of an accident on that road, and replied: "Never; but a middle aged couple left Pontiac for Detroit, and died of old age at Birmingham—half way."

A water-wagtail built its nest, this spring, in the chink of the outer wall of a saw mill at Carron village Scotland. The water wheel is continually revolving during the day within four inches of the nest, in which the parent bird sat with the most perfect unconcern, "the dizzying mill wheel" having, to all appearance, no effect upon its little brain. More curious still, owing to the close proximity of the wall and the wheel, the bird could not fly betwixt them, and actually, on entering or leaving her nest, flew through between the revolving spokes, at whatever rate the huge circle was revolving.

Rather Plain.—A New York editor says it *a man wishes to be elected to public office that beer* is better to work with than brains, and as an auxiliary to beer, brass and impudence are particularly recommended.

The Prince of Wales, though under 10 years of age, has a revenue of near $30,000 per annum from the Duchy of Cornwall! Some idea of the sort of royalty may from this be formed.

To become wise it is necessary to study men as well as to study books.

Mr. Updike has a very inquiring turn of mind, and has thrown a great deal of light upon a variety of subjects. The other day he asked Mr. Ferguson how many kind of eels they are. Ferguson could only mention two—lamprey eels and silver eels. "Two more," said Updike triumphantly; "*mucker-eels and pickerel-eels.*"

THE UNION

Plainfield, August 19, 1851.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Fire Association Meeting, at Laing's Hall, Tuesday evening, Aug. 12th—Z. Webster, Esq. Chairman, Elisha Runyon, Esq. Secretary.

The committee appointed at last meeting reported and was discharged. A committee was appointed to *ascertain* as far as practicable the *amount of property perishable by fire*, and report at next meeting. Adjourned to Tuesday evening, Aug. 19, at the same place.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

☞ The returns come in more favorable to the whigs than at first, as will be seen:

Tennessee.—The Nashville Banner says:—"We have elected a whig Governor, a whig majority on joint ballot of the Legislature, a whig Senate, and, in all probability, a whig House, and thus gain one Senator and three Representatives. Hopkins L. Turney, late U. S. Senator, has been defeated for the House of Representatives."

North Carolina.—As far as heard from the Congressional delegation stands 8 whigs and 3 democrats. Edward Stanley among the whigs.

Shortest Passage Across the Atlantic!

The U. S. mail steamship Baltic arrived at New York Saturday morning, 9 days and 14 hours from Liverpool, the shortest ever made by 5 hours. She brought 138 passengers and a large and valuable cargo.

Her last voyage to Liverpool was the shortest ever made in that direction, except one by the Pacific.

The price of cotton was still advancing.

In Ireland, the potato disease is thought to have run out, and an abundant crop is anticipated. The grain crop is backward.

A number of democratic papers of the North are endeavoring to impress upon their readers the idea that the democrats are peculiarly in favor of the Union, and the whigs more inclined to Disunion. These editors cannot but know that this idea is a false one, if they know any thing on the subject, and are wilfully trying to disseminate falsehood. The large body of disunionists are to be found in the extreme South, and are almost wholly of the democratic party. The Garrison and infidel abolitionists are also disunionists, but they certainly are not whigs. The large body of the whigs at the South are Union men, as are also the large mass of both parties at the North. There is no evidence of the great whig party being tainted with disunion principles, or that the party as such has any agreement with its traitorous designs.

A Camp Meeting will be held all this week, in the Grove below Woodbridge, belonging to E. Cutter, near what is known as the "Spa Spring," about 13 miles from Plainfield.

Our circulation has increased so fast for three weeks past we are obliged to send to 29 or 30 *of our exchange papers and subscribers only a* half sheet this week, and a few last week. We beg their indulgence for this short coming, and will try not to be caught so again.

Thomas, confined with Shields, in the Newark jail, has been caught in an attempt to break out, by sawing off the bolt, and has been put in irons.

P. T Barnum, Esq. the Museum man, has been unanimously elected President of the Pequannock Bank, Bridgeport, Ct.—a new bank.

The U. S. mail steamship Washington left N. York last Tuesday for Southampton and Bremen, with 93 passengers.

The Cunard steamship Niagara left New York on Wednesday noon for Liverpool, with 96 passengers and $415,000 in specie.

The Tribune has an article on the census statistics of Vermont, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Arkansas. Of the health of these states it says:

"In Vermont the deaths in the year before the census were one out of each 99 persons;—Rhode Island one out of 66; In South Carolina one out of 48; and in Arkansas one out of 54. The superior health of Vermont comes from her mountain air, and the agricultural occupations of her people. Rhode Island is less healthy, not only from the effect of manufacturing labor but owing to her position on seaboard, and her exposure to the villainous east winds which infest the coast of New England, producing colds and consumptions."

A Clergyman's Opinion of Newspaper s.—Rev. Dr. Daniel Baker, of Texas, says he has travelled through a great many States, mixed with the people, conversed at the country fire side, and preached in the open forest as well as the thronged city. Where he found newspapers he found intelligence—people whom he could talk to or listen to with pleasure, and amongst whom his good work prospered. As a general thing, where a newspaper was not taken, he could tell it in the slovenliness of the household, the ignorance of the children, and the uninformed parents. So marked is the difference in civilization between those who do take newspapers and those who do not, that the traveler in the country will be pleased and entertained by the one, while he will dispise the other, without knowing the cause to which the difference is attributable.

Some one asks, if Peter means a rock, don't ask *petre* mean rock salt?

Two Weeks Later from CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Prometheus arrived at New York from San Juan de Nicaragua, last Tuesday night, in 8 days—with 200 passengers, and $600,000 in gold. The news is to July 14, on which day the steamship Pacific left San Francisco, and arrived at San Juan del Sud, (on the Pacific,) on the 29th. The passengers crossed Nicaragua by steamers all but 15 miles, in a day and a half, and arrived at New York Aug. 12, 29 days in all, including some 4 days stopping. It is thought the time between San Francisco and New York may be reduced to 22 days, by this new route. It is also a healthy and pleasant route.

The news from the mines continue encouraging. New and very productive gold mines have been discovered. A piece of gold weighing 4 lbs 2 oz. had been found. Mines at Sonora had yielded $50 a day per man, for the last two weeks.

Three executions for murder are mentioned. Vigilance committees seem to do the greater part in punishments in San Francisco, and other large towns. The Alta California thinks the Vigilance Committee will soon rid the community of the villains who have so long infested it.

A party of pioneer emigrants consisting of 10 men have been massacred by the Indians above Trinidad. A fine harbor had been discovered in that vicinity, and a settlement made—which will call the Indians to a strict account.

Agriculture and the mechanic arts, the best foundations for prosperity, flourish. The land is very fertile, and extensively cultivated. They can sow nine months in the year and gather in nine. She can supply her own market with *beef, pork, flour, barley and all kinds of vegetables*, as cheap as from any part of the world.

Fruit is said to be abundant, pears and figs are already ripe—and grapes promise a large yield.

On the 12th of July an iron steamboat 135 feet long, was launched, with 2 engine of 75 horse power, intended to run between San Francisco and Marysville.

A College has been incorporated, with the title of "California Wesleyan College," under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The Collins steamship Arctic arrived at New York on Monday of last week, less than 14 days from Liverpool.

The Collins steamship Arctic arrived at Liverpool July 29th, and the Cunard steamship Africa on the 30th, both having made the passage in 10 days and a few hours—that of the Baltic having been the shortest.

The news is 4 days later—the most important being a rise of ½d in cotton and an active demand.

The Cunard steam-ship Africa arrived at New York on Tuesday evening last, 10 days and 4½ hours from Liverpool, the shortest passage yet made by a British ship, but about 9 hours longer than the shortest trip of the Pacific.

The Bandmaids, of the Barre line, arrived about the same time, Friday from Southampton, with about 80 passengers and a large and valuable freight.

The news is three days later.

The Anti-Papery Bill has passed both Houses of the British Parliament.

The Belfast Whig says that two hundred paupers have emigrated from the Scarriff Union, by Galway to New York.

Mr. Richard Swift, a Roman Catholic, has been elected Sheriff of Dublin.

Queen Victoria is about to visit Balmoral Castle, at the extreme north of Scotland. The lady seems to be fond of travelling.

In the Caucasus, the Russians have met with terrible reverses. Their loss in men, ammunition, weapons and horses, is far greater than has been sustained for years; nearly all the strongholds which had been conquered and maintained at such an immense expense, have been lost. Report adds that one of the commanders of the Hungarian campaign is to be commander-in-chief of the Caucasian army.

The Devil Shot.—A "fast" young man died at Pisa, rejecting the good offices of sundry monks, who threatened him with "the devil." The young man exacted a promise from a friend that he would not leave his body until it was buried. The friend, a Corsican, accordingly watched over the body. At midnight "the devil" draped in black and red, having enormous horns and a long tail, came after the body. He was asked what he wanted; but as he gave no intelligible reply, and made advances towards the body, the Corsican coolly drew a pistol and shot "the devil" dead. He proved to be the convent "bell-man." The young man was tried and acquitted, as there was no law against shooting the devil, and the young man persisted that he really believed he was firing at Satan.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—The war continues with no prospect of a close. The Hottentots have broken out in rebellion and burnt down a missionary station. The Kaffir power was still unbroken and they had no idea of surrendering. The British will have to send a much larger force, and take possession of the whole of South Africa before they will have peace.

Odd Fellows Statistics.—The following interesting statistics of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this State, as published in the Trenton papers from the report at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge last week, show a flourishing condition of the order:

Number of Lodges	100	Revenue of subordinate	
Initiations	1,147	Lodges	$40,037 61
Suspensions	324	Am't paid for relief of	
Expulsions	85	brothers	$17,242 42
Past Grands	914	" widowed	
Past Grand Masters	11	families	632 11
Contributing members	7,776	" education of orphans	457 95
Brothers relieved	1,331	burying dead	3,618 00
Widowed families relieved	41	whole am't paid	
Brothers buried	68	for relief	$21,037 61

Lecture.—Lt. Gen. Washington May, formerly of the U. S. Army, gave last week in this place three lectures on the manners and customs of the Mexicans, and incidents in the late war with Mexico, in which he was a participator, giving general satisfaction to large audiences every evening. He will give the last one on Tuesday evening 19th inst., in Laing's Hall, charging 25 cents admission—the former Lectures having been in a measure free, a collection only having been taken up at the close of each. We hope he will have a good audience, as much information is given, and in a much more impressive manner than it can be obtained by reading. His Lectures in Newark were well received, as they have been here, and we anticipate the same in the several places which he intends to visit hereafter.

Latest from Cuba!

From Baltimore on Sunday it is reported that many of the patriots from Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Villa Clara, and Principe had surrendered to the Government troops, and many others had been taken prisoners.

The prevalent opinion at Havana was, that the disturbance was very serious, but commercial matters, nevertheless, remained unaffected.

Late at Jacksonville, Florida, from Cardenas, (no date) confirms the previous accounts of the patriot successes. They were daily increasing in numbers, and anxiously awaiting the arrival of Gen. Lopez.

Lopez left New Orleans some days ago in a fast steamer, with men, arms and ammunition.

California—Trade with the Sandwich Islands—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from San Francisco, says:

A cargo of live Hogs arrived a day or two since from the Sandwich Islands, and sold at 22½ cts. per pound on foot, or 30c. per pound when dressed. The same vessel brought over 400 turkeys, and 350 fowls. The latter sold readily at $2½ each.

The crop of hay this season will go far towards supplying all our need. In the valley of Santa Clara, 6 tons to the acre is not an uncommon yield, and at present it readily commands $50 per ton. The crop of barley will be harvested within two weeks, say by 1st July, and promises well. Ground squirrels are found to be very destructive to many fields, compelling the farmers to resort to a liberal use of arsenic to poison them.

Sagacity of a Dog.—About five o'clock on Sunday morning, as a person employed in the extensive lumber yard of J. & J. Williams & Co., corner of Charles and Barre streets, was engaged in feeding a horse, his attention was attracted by the strange conduct of a Newfoundland dog, belonging to Messrs. Williams & Co.'s, who kept running to and fro, barking in the most violent manner. At length the person determined to follow the dog, who conducted him to a piece of lumber which was about burning from a fire that had been kindled against it.—The fortunate discovery, which is altogether attributable to the sagacity of the dog, doubtless prevented the destruction of a large amount of valuable property in the yard, independent of the adjacent dwelling houses.—*Balt. Amer.*

Good Toast—Many a dyspeptic has arisen from his "dry toast" with a feeling as if he had eaten a pound of lead, and nature despairing at the diminished power of his digestive organs, yet never for a moment suspecting that the trouble was more in the toast than the stomach. Bad toast is about as bad to digest as anything else. The following directions for making good toast we clip from a newspaper, and give it for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

If you would have a slice so toasted as to be pleasant to the palate, and wholesome and easily digested, never let one particle of the surface be charred. Chestnut brown is even far too deep for a good toast; and the color of a fox is rather too deep. The nearer it can be kept to a straw color, the more delicious to the taste, and the more wholesome it will be. This is done by keeping the bread a proper distance from the fire, and exposing it to a proper heat.

Beautiful and True.—The late eminent Judge Sir Allen Park once said at a public meeting in London, "We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible to their greatness, and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share is due to Christianity. But Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would its laws have been—but his civilization? Christianity is twined up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a human object around us which does not wear a different aspect because the light of christian love is on it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its holy, healthful parts, to the gospel."

"Justice," says Penn, "is the insurance which we have on our lives and property;"—to which may be added—*and obedience to the laws is the premium which we pay for it.*

The custom of eulogizing men for their honesty and sometimes paying them extra sums for doing nothing more than their duty, is a humiliating evidence of the general depravity of the world. In a word, it is nothing less than compelling a man for not being a cheat or an unfaithful agent.

Hoofland's German Bitters.—These celebrated Bitters prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, are performing astonishing cures throughout the whole country. We can bear witness to the curative powers in the case of a friend of ours who had the Liver Complaint, and who had tried almost every other medicine, but without effect. After taking a few bottles of these Bitters he was entirely cured. To those who are similarly afflicted we recommend them to take the preparation, knowing that they will cure the disease spoken of, and many others to which "flesh is heir to."—There is a spurious article made in Philadelphia. The only place to get the genuine article is 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, of Dr Jackson, or his agents throughout the country.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, Worm Lozenges, and *Camphor* Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Hoofland's German Bitters.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. In cases of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, their powers is not excelled, if equalled, by any other known preparation, as the cures attest, in many cases, after the most celebrated physicians had failed. We can conscientiously recommend this medicine, as being what it is represented, and urge our readers who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and they will be convinced of the truth we assert.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice*. A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

E. B. Tinsworth, $16 80; M. Marsh, Esq. Savannah, Ga. 3,00; James Dayton & Co. N. Brunswick, 2 00; D. Winans, 1.75; Henry A. H. Martin, 1 75; Daniel F. Randolph, New Brooklyn, 1,50; E. S. Conover, New Market, 1,00; Rev. Wm. Whittaker, ,75; Eph S. Ackor, ,75; Firman Runyon, New Market, ,75; Vincent Barkalew, ,63; Abm. Powelson, North Branch, ,50; Levi D. Hetfield, ,50.

MARRIED.

At Oak Cottage, near Sacramento City, June 26th, by Rev. Mr. Benton, Col. J. Neely, Johnson, and Mary Brevoort, daughter of J. C. Zabriskie, formerly of New Brunswick.

DIED.

In Springfield, on the 6th inst. Edward F. Emilt, aged about 51 years. On the 8th, Dr. Jesse Deland, in aged 50 years.

In New Brunswick, on Friday, 8th inst. Mrs. Margaret F., wife of Mr Christian Couenhoven, in the 26th year of her age.

The Housewife's Help and Husband's Joy!

THE GERMAN WASHING FLUID

DOES away entirely with that laborious task of rubbing the clothes upon the washboard. Iron ing no ingredients whatever, injurious to the finest *fabric or the hand*. The proprietors wish every one to give it a trial, and if it does not prove to be as recommended, the money in every case, will be refunded. Full directions accompany each bottle. Retail price 12½ Cents per Bottle, sufficient to do *two ordinary washings* and saving the clothes more by not rubbing them, than the cost of the bottle—besides removing stains of fruit, &c., if there be any, and the time and labor saved.

Prepared only by I. P. HOYT & CO.,
Philadelphia.

L. W. SHEPPARD, Plainfield, Agent for the counties of Essex and Middlesex.

All orders received by him, wholesale or retail, will be promptly attended to.

August 12, 1850.—3m.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that he has commenced in the above business at the corner of Cherry and Second streets, where he is prepared to furnish

HEAD STONES,

Monuments, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases, Table Tops, &c.,

Together with every variety of work in this line of business. I have also a beautiful **Free Stone Quarry**, from which I will furnish to order every variety of stone for building purposes, ornamental or plain. Orders which I may receive, will be attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner, and dispatch; and at prices as low as they can be had elsewhere. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

JAMES VANDERBEEK.

Plainfield, August 12, 1851.

Last Call.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Jesse Vail, late deceased, late of Plainfield, are hereby notified that payment must be made to the subscriber before the 1st day of September next in save costs.

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, August 1st, 1851.—1w.

The Glorious Fourth,

TOGETHER with all the privileges it calls to mind to the inhabitants of our common country having once more dawned upon us, and this anniversary of our National Freedom having again passed away, the free citizens of this village and surrounding country are hereby informed that

ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

is still in existence, to which the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, and act in the dictates of their own conscience—a right guaranteed to all by the constitution.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, July 19 1851.

Hohensack's Worm Syrup

A WORM MEDICINE of the very best quality—safe and certain in its operation—entirely Equal to any ever taken or used. For sale, wholesale and retail, by M. F. CUSHING.

July 26, 1851.

CALL for CHEAP GOODS of all kinds, at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S
Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having located themselves in Pl ainfield and fitted up the store stand between D. Bullman and I. Pruden, opposite the steam boat road, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5, 1851.

Just Received,

A Superior article of Ladies' Hose, and for sale low at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S
Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

GOOD MUSLINS, with 8d. per yard, selling for 6d., and other qualities equally as cheap, at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S
Plain field, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store

Turc Satins,

JUST received, 5 pieces of Turc Satins, of different colors; very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.
July 19, 1851.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, M. FRENCH.
June 18 1851

READ! READ! READ!

All Storekeepers and Druggists in Somerset County, in the State of New Jersey, and the U States, in consequence of the great demand, keep for sale

DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

NEAR 600,000 BOXES

were sold the past year in the United states; and near

30,000 boxes

were sold in the State of New Jersey alone.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NICE & SAFE

or purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce these combined effects, which contain no sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink and Live as Usual.

and pursue your usual occupation while taking them without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather

FORTY PILLS ARE IN A BOX!!

and sold at Twenty Five Cents a Box, with directions and wholesome advice accompanying each box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell,

Free from dust of powder of any kind,

Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,

Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,

And are purely vegetable.

And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

BEWARE! BEWARE!

of other pills called by names nearly similar, represented as the same or as good, 'tis a trick to impose on the public—

DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS are the safest, best and most efficacious Pills known AS THOUSANDS CAN TESTIFY

☞ Principal Depot. Dr. LEIDYS Dispensary, No. 114 North Fourth st., Philadelphia where they sell all stores agents in Somerset county and State of New Jersey.

BENJAMIN SANDY, Esq., is Travelling Agent for the State of New Jersey.

☞ M. F. CUSHING, and E. KIRKPATRICK, Agents for Plainfield, N. J

July 29, 1851.

How Natural!

WHEN any one buys some of French & Runyon's good molasses for 2 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more; and as the time flies, it is very natural to buy some muslin, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy some good sugar at a very low price, as good ten for 2s. per lb., how very natural; and the naturally fine pieces of the Gingham, Calicoes, Vestings, Cloths and Cassimeres, Lawns and Delaines, Shoes and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally. Nature knows natural's.

FRENCH & RUNYON.

May 12, 1850.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David I. Vail, opposite Pound & Titus' factory on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N B.—Mrs. Vey's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

April 1, 1851. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Compound Tomato Pills,

ALSO, LEE'S PILLS and Coit's Family Pills, equal to any in the market, for sale very cheap.

June, 1851. by M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new tax law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where you may find at all times ready made clothing of every style and description, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere; thereby saving all unnecessary expense. We also have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which may be made to order at 10 per cent less than usual, and is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor's trimmings at a low price—also constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., in fact everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Friends: will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere and consider for yourselves? Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonal le prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.

Next door below the old stand MT. Dunn & Co.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

$1 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th inst., John Chapman Bowler, aged about 18 years, an indented apprentice to he also making business, about 17 years old—rather small of his age. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust said boy under penalty of the law, as I will pay no debts he may contract. The above reward will be paid for his return to

STEPHEN HAFF.

Plainfield, N. J., July 28, 1851

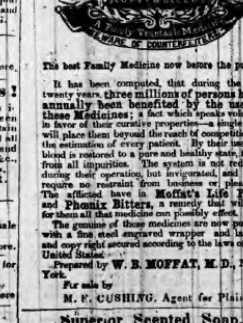
Watts' Nervous Antidote,

ALSO,

Phalon's Improved Magic Hair Dye

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Purify the Blood.



This best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and label, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New-York.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Superior Scented Soap,

IN 1-4 lb. Bars, for sale very cheap by June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A FEW Bales Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Looking Glasses—A Large number

JUST RECEIVED,—from 25 cents to $7, each D. BULLMAN.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets, 8- & 9-t.
Imperial do do 10 & 11-
Bonnets carpets, 10 & 12½.
Tapestry do 2 & 2½
Venetian do 2, 3 & 4s.
Dour Mats, 2, 3 & 4s.,
Table and piano corners cheap
Common Carpets, 2 to 4s.
English Druggets, 3s. 6d. to 6s.
Floor Oil cloths, 2 to 4s.
Floor do. 2 yards wide,
English oil cloth, 8 to 9s.
Tufted hearth rugs, 20s.
Astrakhan do 40s.
Window shades, 8 to 40s.
Check mat ing, 4-4 to 6-4
Stair Rods, 2, 3 & 4s.
Table Oil Cloth, 12 Pieces,
HIRAM ANDERSON.
No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 23, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NO. 123 FULTON STREET,

Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological, School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. my13-

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

D. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the assck on hand, makes his stock very desirable. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

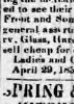
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Crape de Chines,
ALAPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.
SILKS, plain black, Gros de Rhyas wide and heavy
GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.
MUSLINS, bleached and brown.
TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.
GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.
Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, 6¼ cts. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, grass mats long 1-4 to 1-12 yds wide. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities, Stands, Looking Glasses, a large assortment. Window Shades &c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware, a good assortment all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. Past favors duly appreciated.

April 12, 1851.

House to Let.



Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 3-4ths of an acre of Land. The House is a comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms. None but those of steady habits need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day by the month or by the year a family who would take in washing. Apply to JOHN RANDOLPH.

Chesnut Hill, June 3d, 1851.—tf

None the Worse for the Change.

Again we say
That every day
Brings something new.

Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, give us a call.

April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

☞ Have in store, and are constantly receiving from AUCTION, IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS every kind and style of Spring and Summer Dry Goods including

SPLENDID COLORED FRENCH ARGENTINES a new art-cle of great beauty and elegant texture,

Beautiful Spring Silks and Shawls,
Foulard Silks of Splendid Quality
French Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Rich Chintz, Figured and Brocade Barèges,
Chene, Corded, and Plain Silk Tissues,
Elegant De Laines and Barege De Laines,
Plain and Double Canton Crape Shawls,
New and Beautiful Spring Mantillas,

and everything else, in fact, necessary to perfect a wardrobe; together with a large and full assortment of

HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,

as Linen and Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Toweling and Towels,

Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Twills, Table and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery

and, in short, everything in the Line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods; and giving the attention entirely to the retail business.

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or ex-ense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult

Fair and Honest Dealing

The afflicted will always find a large assortment of

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

which will be served with dispatch in both city and country.

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND

their cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, drawers, &c., &c., at much lower rates than at Gents' Furnishing stores.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

Goods always Warranted

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

TO ANY RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT OR FERRY in the city, so the ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat for the cars or boat for home.

NO 4

Dumb-waiting-new!

THE subscriber would say to his friends and customers that he has the sole agency for the sale of Crane's Patent Compound Wash Mixture, for Plain Gold, also for the North American Electric Washing Fluid, both great labor saving chemical washing compounds, warranted not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to those using the Gold and finding them to answer the purposed intended. Also, a large assortment of Patent Medicines of the above articles in a trial; those who have tested them approve them much. Try and prove for yourself.

Just as I finished writing the above and raised my eyes, I espied a lady with a splendid new bonnet, and new and elegant plain and figured De Laine, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades, and some splendid Worsted Plaids, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully requested.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1851. DANIEL BULLMAN

Artificial Teeth,

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those who desire to avoid pain in operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state of repair, to discover defective cases, which are often as concealed that persons are in the unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former operations with gold on healthy teeth for the last ten years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly set on Gold, Platina or Silver, single teeth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style; and guaranteed to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, or no charge.

Terms within the reach of all. Person at Leisure.

Where not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Elizabethtown, Water Street, near Broad and Jones's store, on Wednesdays; at the Shoe in Newark, 224 Broad St., on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

S. F. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

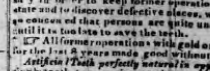
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE books and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payments to the same ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.



Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (15 miles) to Whitehouse, N. J. reducing the staging between the terminus and Easton to 25 miles, an *Schooley's Mountain to 14 miles.*

This line leaves New York by steamboat *Alida* Acker Pier No. 1 North River, and connects at Elizabethport with trains on the N. J. Rail road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st. as per schedule.

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, pier No 1 North River, at 9 A. M. 3 (freight) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland-st. at 8 o'clock, A. M. 2 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at 3½	A. M.	5 40	A.M. 1.40 P. M.
North Branch,	7 40	8 56	1.50
Somerville,	4.30	7.05	3.00
Bound Brook,	4 50	6.15	2 45
Plainfield,	5.20	5 35	2.35
Westfield,	5.50	5.30	2 50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3 15
Elizabeth depot.	7.50	10.45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Cross Town line House by the 9 o'clock A. M train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk, Perth Amboy to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Bakerstown, Jacktown New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Essex Orphans' Court.

Term of May, 1851.

Cornelius Boice, Executor of Anna Shotwell, dec'd.

Decree to Bail Creditors.

ON Application of the above named Executor, it is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said Deceased to bring in their claims and demands against the same, within one year from this day, July 8, 1851 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this state, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Deceased lived, for like time, and in default any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of One Year, public notice having been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court.

WM. R. McDONALD, Surrogate.

July 29 1851.—2m.

Professor A. C. Barry's

TRICOPHEROUS,

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND.—Infallible for preserving, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, restoring it when destroyed and all diseases of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and nerves, tumors, and relieving all pain, aches, bruises, sprains, &c., &c. With this preparation Professor Barry has made the world a present. This journal in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies may be seen used it for years in their dressing rooms and toilets, and with the success and, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance and curl to the hair, eradicating dead and scurfy, heating wounds, curing humors, tetter, ringworm, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands and the nerves, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private or exclusive circles. Professor Barry's Tricopherous is unfurnished. The immense sale and use of the article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than any and any other preparation for the hair now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and the skin, (embracing valuable directions for the cultivation and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament,) is which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARCH SNUFF.

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

CEMENT, 18 shillings a barrel,
THOMASTON LIME, 10c. a barrel, by
Sept. 7, 1-3m P. M. FRENCH.

H. F. BROTHER & Co

13 WILLIAM STREET,

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851.—6m

DR. E. DAYTON,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on Main st. 2d house below Webster & Marsh's Store.

June 21, 1851.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, their Eructations, Sinking or Flattering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying post ure, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes

Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh

Constant Imaginings of evil and

Great Depression of Spirits.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant in taste and smell, safe and mild in their operation, and will restore the system to a healthy and vigorous state of the human frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the success of obtaining the genuine recipes of the great remedies discovered by Christoph Wilhelm Hoofland, and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter Medicine—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and observation by the great inventor, as it known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c.* Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the highest celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and innumerable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compounded by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effects and the same happy results, which the immortal inventor indicated and intended, and consequently must be prepared with the same skill and care."

"These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most wonderful powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq., at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden, cured of *Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint*, in their worst form. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years We can but note his case here. Call and see him; you will pronounce *his case a bad one.*

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Matz, merchant, 317 Market street cured of *Disease of the Liver, and Chronic Diarrhœa*, of fifteen years standing. He had been under the best medical treatment during the time, and visited the mineral springs of near three years, without receiving a permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq., Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31, 1849:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned remedy for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from five days use of it, than we derived from a long years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected Friend: I had for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," in the first place upon a daughter, she having a severe attack of *Liver Complaint*. I used the German Bitters," had such effect upon her general debility, that I was induced to try it myself. I then got a bottle, and used it according to the directions, and it relieved me more than any thing I had before used, giving general tone and strength to the stomach and system. Last all I had a very severe spell of the Dyspepsia, which continued for about one week. My life, for a time, was despaired of. Thy Bitters again brought me, acted very happily upon the stomach and intestines, and soon relieved me from that great pain I had suffered, and gave me perfect health to the system. I consider it, doctor, one of the most valuable medicines I ever used, and shall take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL HUTTON.

No. 5 Jennings's Row, Catharine, above Third.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Dear Sir,—

That this medicine will cure the foregoing diseases no one can doubt, if they use it as directed: it will especially upon the Liver, Stomach and Nerves. It is performing in Colombia, in all Bilious Diseases, the effects immediate, and they do not prostrate the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained such a high character which it is necessary for all persons to be cautious, to indiscriminately refuses to put forth spurious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are intuitively deceived

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud—the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle.

☞ *Purchase none without these marks of genuine ness: all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal depot—

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 278 Race Street,) Philadelphia, Pa. and by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

To enable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power

Single Bottles, 75 cents.—Three Bottles, $2,00.

For sale in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.
April 15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or strains, curb or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or paralysis, poll evil and all diseases of horses where no amputation can be used.

—Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG. In Somerville by Culver Bancker, Jun. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

N. B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for strains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as brute.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, now selling off at L. S. DUNHAM & CO's. Plainfield. 11y 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs.

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by T. BULLMAN.

BARRETT'S SOAP POWDER.—One Shilling's worth of which will make 14 quarts of the best we ever saw, besides saving a fifth part of the labor of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 3 shillings a gallon, and Charcoal in abundance, for sale by P. M. FRESCH.

FOOD, Butter, Eggs, Oats, and in fact any kind of thing that we can get or anything with which to exchange goods, at L. S. DUNHAM & Co. Sept. 17, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or CASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Curer.

Prepared from Beasts in the fourth Stomach of the Ox, the first discovered Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Enlarged Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, and Debility, curing after *Nature's own method*, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest, or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about five hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the food the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* agent in the stomach and intestines: Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and disorganized condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill fed, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is or was found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy: One pound of milk is curded by a few grains of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk Baron Liebig states that, *"one grain of Pepsin will digest six thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food."* Distressed stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the *following*

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membranes of the stomach." He also says, "Of the various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on Food and Diet, published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and perplexing cause of *Dyspepsia*" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice of the Stomach of the sheep of living animals, which *proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "it is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomach of a man can be caused to work, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them in *no wise different from the natural digestion of the stomach.*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-2) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a great and luminous epoch in Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural digestive juice itself."

Prof. Geo. Dunglison of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. He says experiments with Artificial Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produce the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Disease*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption* after every other means in the very last stage of the disease. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticate certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. Proofs were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

Quite a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly use full in Dependency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after years of Suffering. Also, for cases in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint in which it will not be found to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! *Single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make lasting and effective permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness often pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold sinking sensation in the Stomach, Low Spirits, Dependency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to loss ity, Sickness, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,
☞ *Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water; every by the purchaser. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles. *Just twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for one Dollar sent (postpaid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D. Sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF
DR. FITCH'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,	Depurative Syrup,
Pectoral Expectorant,	Heart Corrector,
Pulmonary Liniment,	Humor Corrector,
Antidyspeptic Mixture	Cough & Cathar. Pills
Nervine,	Female Pills,
Vermifuge,	Female Specifics:
Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,	

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.*

This Book should be in every family. To the *consumptive it points out the only* REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions is given for the care and education of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this Book have passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. B. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York: and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis, of all his Agents.

April 8, 1851.

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop formerly occupied by P. Booher, in Exchange Alley, will be happy to receive orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor by faithful acts to merit and secure a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Pruden's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.

April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 John Street, up stairs,

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jas. Hemming & Co.'s celebrated Needles — Richards's Grooveis, and other Need, les, Pearl Buttons,—Combs,—Steel and Gold Pens —Spool and Ball Cotton —Stay Bindings—Tapes—Hooks & Eyes,—Thimbles—Scissors,—Pocket knives, &c. &c.

RICH'D RICHARDS.
Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods,
46 John st. (upstairs) N. Y.

May 26, 1850—1y. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
88 Liberty Street, New York.
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of Cash Purchasers, and will make it to the interest of them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, *lower than ever before offered in this market.*

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own trade, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion laces
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and plain linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconet, Book Muslins and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods
French, American and Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not mentioned above.

All we have to avoid paying long prices will make money, by selling and satisfying themselves.

Feb 10, 1851.—6m.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the su mach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite, causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in the world for those who have numbness in the back, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping them to raise easy. It is very good for pain in the stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholic in three days. For general use, it is the best family medicine in use. It is a pleasant and satisfying relief to all who make use of it, and is perfectly safe for old or young persons under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best one for *Dyspepsia* that has been tried. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.

Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.
Nov. 19, 1855.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved their opportunities by exercising a sparing each primitive of economy, and so quietly. Shawls, Silk Velvet, Morinoes, De Laines, Parmo tes, Poplins, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Satinet and Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains.

Messrs. L. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold cheap.

Main-st. Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

AARON H. BEAN.

39 *Water-street and 8 Counties Slip,*

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

HAS for sale from the United States Bonded Ware house, all the varieties of dark and pale Brandies, Gins, with different brands of Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St Croix Rum; Madeira, Sherry and Port, of high medium and of low grades, Champagne and other French Wines, all of which are offered at their low market value according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time.

Brandies—Otard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00 to 3 50 gall
" Pinet, Castelion & Co	1 90 to 3 50 "
" Leger Freres	1 90 to 3 00 "
" Monnemey	2 00 to 2 50 "
" P. H. Godard	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Service	1 35 to 1 50 "
" P. Seignette	1 35 to 1 40 "
" Alex. Seignette	1 35 to 1 40 "
" P. Remeuz	1 35 to 1 40 "
" Master	1 30 to 1 40 "
" J. J. Dupuy	1 10 to 1 20 "
Gin— Swan	1 00 to 1 00 "
Peppermint Apple	95 to 1 05 "
" Cologne	1 30 to 1 50 "
" Hope	95 to 1 05 "
" Double Eagle	95 to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey	1 75 to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum	1 60 to 2 25 "
" St. Croix "	90 to 95 "
Madeira Wines	75, 90, 100, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Champagne	$8, $1,00, $2, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Port	63, 1,00, 1,25, 1 50 to 3 50 "
Champagne	$7,50, $10, $11, $12 to $14 50 "

and other even cheaper wines.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper city references will be cheerfully complied with.

Merchants or hotel keepers at any distance may rely upon receiving their goods just as ordered, hence the necessity of dealing supplies, both prices as regards quality and price, and if for Brandy and Gin, whether of high or low flavor.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF THE
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW JERSEY.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company, (believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscribers. Their annual Statement stated Jan. 1st, 1850, exhibits a strong gain during the past year of $229,134, 14cts. Further information showing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

ANDREW M. WEBSTER,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE—No. 163 MARKET STREET.
May 13, 1850. NEWARK N. J.

New Goods.

BROOKS Royal Patent 6 cord cotton thread, warranted, and on an improved principle.
Sept. 17, 1850. L. S. DUNHAM & CO.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age
Made Independent and Comfortable.
THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Proprietary Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutual Insurance, thus establishing the first and most extensive security in Life insurance ever offered.

Those who live for an ins or more years, or for the whole of life. Persons can select a situation on their own lives; wives on the lives of their husbands free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combine

Persons insuring on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution.

Without incurring any Personal Liability what ever.

Premiums are payable quarterly semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles M. Connolly,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold,
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William Tucker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward S. Clark,
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Francis T. Lisqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
John J. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whitemore,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. B. Althause,
Jacob Harsen,	Elisha Riggs.

FREDERICK SHELDON, *President.*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*
J. EADIE, Jr., *Secretary.*

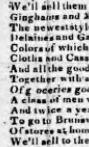
Every information will be cheerfully furnished by ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*

September 10 1850.

Great Bargains.
Cheap Goods Forever.

Come young, come old, come short, come tall I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Goods in quantity or not to be,
Are suited to the mind, to please the eye.
We paid the cash to buy them cheap.
We'll sell them right to sell a heap.
Gingham and Muslins, Combs and Cords,
The newest styles New York affords;
Delaines and Gaiters, Calicoes too,
Colors of which we'll warrant true.
Cloths and Cassimeres, Satins and Vests,
And all the goods which men do use;
Together with a good supply
Of *groceries* good which will defy
A closer price in this town or near,
And twice a year make quite a fuss,
To go to Brunswick with their trade.
Of stores at home they are afraid.
We'll sell to them and sell to suit,
For cheapest sum what suits the meat.
With Brunswick prices we'll compete,
And she shall tremble in the heats
Of competition and rise once more tall,
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!
BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, or, Every one his own Physician." A treatise, with upwards of a hundred wood cuts in which the diseases in this work are set forth in every shape and form, and malformations of the general and reproductive organs, BY WM. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more be even a victim or quack to any one prescription, as this book will, in one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth of the usual expense. In addition to the general cause of private disease, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail or free of postage, by addressing, *Address,* "DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE Street PHILADELPHIA." Post-paid.

☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day below on 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Dec 12, 1850.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the shop in Exchange Alley, in the rear of Titsworth, Dunn & Co.'s Store, formerly occupied by Finkbaum Mosher, on the first floor.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times supplied to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well, as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

April 21, 1851.—tf

Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects — Emanuel Lyon, inventor and possessor of the invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLEAS, and insects on plants also PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON. ☜

Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. 429.

New Goods.
E. B. TITSWORTH,
Formerly E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Platt Drake's and opposite Doct. T. H. Sullivan's office, where he will be happy to receive a call and a share of the new customers as may see proper to give him a call, being assured those who call can be accommodated as well or better than elsewhere.

April 8, 1850.

E. B. TITSWORTH.

the Nerves and Rheumatic

Pains of all Kinds instantly Eased!
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is the most powerful, speedy, and effectual anodyne for all Nervous and Rheumatic affections in man; it is quicker than all other remedies, and does not injure the system. As it can be used either internally or externally, its beneficial effects are unrivalled. It produces neither nausea nor sickness at stomach; it neither deranges the system nor produces debility, but gives instant relief to pain. It can be taken or applied by the infirm or the most delicate female in the prime of life with the same happy results. Taken internally, it relieves pain in the side, back or bowels, and the affected parts; it will relieve pain and cure diseases quicker than any other remedy known.

RHEUMATISM

In one of those troublesome and painful affections that few persons are ever to fortunate as to escape. In fact, for acute and chronic Rheumatism, the Ready Relief is the place to resort to. At one time we find it in the shoulder, then in the knee, next in the hip, but it will go on successfully wasting every joint in the body. In the worst cases of Chronic Rheumatism, the Ready Relief and a free application of RADWAY'S RELIEF to give ease, and those who have suffered for years with this terrible disease are cured by a few bottles. (*For a case in point, see p. 14 of pamphlet.*)

Eruptions of the Skin.

All Eruptions of the Skin, such as Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Rash, Tetter, Blue or Poisonous Insects, Itch, Barber's Itch, Scurf, Scald Head, Ringworm, *Acne*, *Scurfy sores* of all irritations, as soon as the READY RELIEF is applied find relief, and a few days cure a host of cases.

Bleeding and Blind Piles

Are instantly stayed, being the READY RELIEF itself. Bullfrog's Ointment is of the Relief in a less degree of Blindness, and makes a Cure of the Blind, by passing it between the eye and the eyelid.

Nervous Affections

The Debilitated—this dreadful scourge and which affects so much pain on the sufferer, is especially relieved by the use of the READY RELIEF, both internally and externally. Take the Relief, and in evident cases it will be sure to take it Philosophically, and the Nervous Affections will disappear, and peace will follow in its train of success.

Asthma and Phthisic.

It gives immediate relief in the worst cases of Asthma, and Phthisic, by taking a teaspoonful in a wineglass, and bathing the throat and chest with the Ready Relief, which will relieve the tightness of the tissues, and the patient can lie down and rest well.

AFFECTIONS of the SPINE,
And Contracted Tendons,

Will find relief from the Ready Relief, *Bullfrog Ointment*, and *Jaundice Bitters*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Liver Pills*, *Cough Candy*, *Cough Drops*, *Cough Syrup*, *Cough Balsam*, *Cough Mixture*, *Cough Lozenges*, *Cough Powders*, *Cough Pills*, *Cough Plaster*, *Cough Ointment*, *Cough Liniment*, *Cough Tincture*, *Cough Elixir*, *Cough Cordial*, *Cough Tonic*, *Cough Bitters

PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume XV.—No. 34. PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1851. Whole number 762.

BY MILTON F. CUSHING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS SENT WITHOUT ORDERS, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Hope's Express.

For Newark, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Clinton, and Easton, Pa.:

Leave New York daily at 9 o'clock, arriving at Plainfield at 10 1-2 o'clock. A. M. Leave Plainfield at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LAING, Agent, Plainfield.

A. D. HOPE, 41 Courtlandt St. New York.

☞ This Express has been systemstized, and all orders will be executed with safety and despatch.

Plainfield, Nov. 19, 1850.

New Store.

J. V. Arrowsmith & Co,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that they have taken the Store, corner of Second and Cherry streets, recently occupied by C. Stiles, where they have opened and intend keeping on hand a new, fresh and choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of a general assortment of the most desirable kinds in general use, which they will be pleased to have their call and examine. They also have and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Selected with care for their good qualities, together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Earthenware all of which they will be happy to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wool, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market price.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1851.

Cheaper Yet!

THE Subscriber having a very large Assortment of Goods on hand, and constantly receiving by New Arrivals, has resolved *To sacrifice Nearly* by

Selling off at Unusually Low Prices;

And solicits a call from the public to examine for themselves, and they will find that they can get

More Goods for Less Money,

Than at any other Store in the country

April 2, 1850. IRA PRUDEN

MANNING VERMEULE,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Main Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Is prepared to furnish articles in his line at the most reasonable prices, and in any variety and quantity.

He receives the Latest Fashions from the city as soon as they are issued; and by prompt attention to orders he hopes to merit the liberal patronage already received, and to extend it further.

The public are invited to call and are assured that they can be provided with as handsome and serviceable a Hat as they can buy in New York or Philadelphia, and half a dollar cheaper.

N. B. Moleskin & Silk Hats made to order at short notice, and in the best style.

Sept. 23, 1850.—1y.

THANKFUL for past favors, we do more call us to look at our stock of new Fall Goods that we have, but prohibiting at Mrs. Taney and Cousin Boots, Youths' & Misses' do. do. Assortments.

Sept. 17 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Jenny Lind

Full Stock French Calico,

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in Plainfield, and more to the point, CASH upon delivery, a full stock of the above goods, which they will sell as low as any other Store can afford to sell the same quality of goods.

Sept. 17, 1850. I. S. DUNHAM & CO.

Carpets

JUST received a few pieces, among which are two pieces of Silk Dutch Carpet very suitable for Halls, Dining or Bed Rooms. For sale by

March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

Furniture

A NEW lot just received, consisting of Sofas, Parlor, Kitchen and Sewing Chairs; also Boston Rockers, Office and Gilt Chairs; Wash and Toilet Stands, Bedsteds, &c., for sale as cheap as can be bought *elsewhere in the city of New York.*

Plainfield, March 15, 1851. D. BULLMAN.

BOOTH & FOSTER,

27 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this widely known and popular establishment, in re-opening after their late unparalleled sales, have extended their business and assortment, until it now stands as preeminent among its rivals for the extent, variety and style of its fabrics as it has heretofore for the

EXCESSIVE CHEAPNESS

of which they have been offered. They were among the first to conceive and have now fully carried into execution, the project of compiling an assortment of

READY MADE GARMENTS,

adapted to every possible size, shape and taste. Added to their extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing is an assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, one of the largest and most select ever before exhibited in this country. By this arrangement,

A COMPLETE OUTFIT,

can be procured, at once, from the shelves, of the most desirable styles of goods in the market.

The proprietors trust that the same liberal patronage will be extended to them as heretofore, feeling that as none is that the interest and taste of the patrons will also be promoted in the bestowal.

New York Nov. 16th, 1850. 3 1y.

Hudson River

Hosiery and Glove Store,

378 (old No. 254) Greenwich Street,

Two Doors above Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

WHERE you will always find a large assortment of *Kid and Thread gloves of English, German, and domestic Hosiery*, gentlemen's under garments suitable every season, knitting and sewing cotton, woolen yarn, &c. Also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising plain and fancy Swiss Muslin, figured Lawn, Cambric and Swiss Flouncing for Children's Capes, Veils, Chemisettes, Worked Wrists, French needle work Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, English Thread Lace, Linen Lace of various widths, Lace for trimming, GLOVES of every description, from makers' Trimmings, and a variety of other fancy articles.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine our goods, as every article is marked in plain figures, at the lowest prices. Patronage respectfully solicited.

ZELIMAR M'LAUGHLIN.

April 1, 1851. 378 Greenwich st. New York.

Address for a Temperance meeting.

Ye friends of moderation,
Who think a reformation,
Or moral renovation,
Would benefit our nation;
Who deem intoxication,
With all its dissipation
In every rank and station,
The cause of degradation;
Of which your observation
Gives daily demonstration—
Who see the rumation,
Distress and desolation,
The open violation
Of moral obligation,
The wretched habitation
Without accommodation,
Or any regulation
For common sustenation,
A scene of deprivation
Unequalled in creation;
The frequent desecration
Of Sabbath's d'stination,
The crime and depredation,
Defying legislation;
The awful profanation
Of common conversation;
The mental aberration,
And dire infatuation,
With every sad gradation
To maniac desperation;
Ye who with consternation
Behold its devastation,
And utter condemnation
On all inebriation;
Why sanction its duration?
Or show disapprobation
Of my combination
For its extermination?
Without prevarication,
We deem a declaration
That offers no temptation,
By any palliation
Of this abomination.
The only sure foundation—
The total expiration:
And under this persuasion,
We stop communication,
With noxious emanation
Of brewer's fermentation,
Or spirit distillation,
Producing stimulation;
To this determination
We call consideration,
And without hesitation
Invite co-operation;
Not doubting invitation
Will meet your approbation,
Without a provocation
Will raise your estimation,
And by continuation
With this association,
You may, by meditation,
Ensure the preservation
Of a future generation
From all contamination;
And may every indication
Of such regeneration,
Be the theme of exultation,
Till the final consummation.

From the Ladies' National Magazine for Sept.

Too Late.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

'My dear,' said Mrs. Weldon to her daughter Sophia, 'had you not better be getting ready for your music lesson? It is now half past nine, and you have several squares to walk.'

'Oh! there is plenty of time,' answered Sophia; 'I can get ready in five minutes, and walk to Signor Toricelli's in five minutes more.'

'So you said on Monday when you were too late. I fear, Sophia, that you are contracting a habit of procrastination which will be a fruitful cause of sorrow to you through life.—'Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day' is an excellent proverb, but I would amend it by adding, 'and never delay a minute in doing what has to be done.' Do put down that novel, love, and go and attire yourself.'

Sophia reluctantly obeyed and left the room. But when she reached her chamber, instead of donning her bonnet and shawl she threw her self pettishly in a chair.

'I do wish,' she said, 'would not lecture one so. She is always talking about my being too late. One would think father was a bank clerk, she has such a regard to punctuality.—Now for spite I'll not go to Signor Toricelli's till too late.'

But when a few minutes had cooled her passion, Sophia felt ashamed of her conduct, for she was an impulsive father than a bad girl, and began to attire herself, resolved to be at Signor Toricelli's at nine. Her duty, however, had been fatal. Though she almost ran through the streets she arrived too late, and the Signor, who made a point of never waiting a minute had gone out.

Sophy,' said her father to her a few days afterwards, 'there is nothing for me to do in town until Monday; so I have a notion of running into the country for the rest of the week. And luckily the steamboat is to make an excursion to-day, and will stop en route at Elmsdale.—This is a chance, that won't occur again this season, to see your friends the Willes. The boat starts at four. I shall have to return to my counting room for an hour after dinner, but you can get ready and meet me at the boat. John will attend you down.'

'Very well,' said Sophia, delighted at the proposal, 'I will be there in time.'

She hastened up stairs to prepare herself, and after packing her dresses, opened her little casket to select the jewels she should wear. She took up two bracelets of different patterns, ran each of them on, and held them in different lights, before she could make up her mind which to take. Then she went a long time in selecting three out of her dozen rings, the gifts of her fond parents and god-mothers. In this situation the time slipped away so rapidly that the clock was on the chime of four before she became aware of her idleness. It was then too late; and she sat down and wept bitterly.

For a fortnight the lesson did Sophia good, and she was a pattern of punctuality. But gradually her old habits revived, she became as careless as ever, and on every occasion was too late. Her mother reasoned with her in vain, and at length her father spoke seriously to her on the subject.

'Sophy,' said he one evening, several days after he had requested her to purchase a certain scarce fabric of summer wear for him which was in the market, but which she had delayed going for until it was all sold, 'your want of punctuality is intolerable. Your mother and I, and indeed the whole family, are daily sufferers by it. If you do not correct the habit it will be the cause of incalculable evil to you through life.' Many a bustle, on which hung the fate of an empire, has been lost by some one being two late on the ground. Many a woman has lost the affections of a husband, never to recover them, by being too late. I warn you, my dear child, against the habit, for I see it growing stronger daily, and unless you rally at once against it, you will find yourself unable to conquer it.'

Sophy burst into tears, for her father had never spoken thus to her before, and rising, left the room, with a determination to profit by his advice. And, again, for several days, she struggled to be punctual in her engagements, but now she found the effort so much harder than before that she became disconraged, and, after several vain attempts to conquer it, relapsed into her old indifference, and became the slave of her habit.

At eighteen Sophia was one of the most beautiful girls of her native city, and her hand was sought for by a crowd of admirers. Of these she selected one every way worthy of her. He was a young lawyer rapidly rising to eminence, for his legal attainments and eloquence were both of a superior order. He had long been the prize for which numerous of her friends contended, and when Sophia found him at her feet *a natural thrill of pride could not be avoided.*

But it was from no selfish vanity that she accepted him. His estimable qualities had deepened the impression which his fine person at first made on her, and she soon learned to love Walter Conrad with all the intensity of woman's first affection. She anticipated his slightest wish, and regulated her conduct accordingly, and her opinions were always modified as she thought his would be framed, for Sophia was one of those trusting beings who give up all to the one they love, satisfied that he should be their examplar in everything.

Conrad returned her love with equal fervency, but with more discrimination. As he became better acquainted with her he saw many faults at which he grieved, but of a sanguine nature he hoped that time and a desire to please him would induce her to conquer them. Nor was he, by any means disappointed. Many of the slightest blemishes on her character disappeared under the kind culture of her lover; but there was one fault which Conrad found, for a long time, all his efforts aborted to remove. It was the fatal habit of procrastination.

It is true that Sophia made many resolute attempts to conquer this habit, but her chains had been forged so strong that she found the task of breaking them more difficult than ever. Her old weakness constantly returned to her, and though she continued her struggles, it ey finally grew weaker. Unable or unwilling to persevere as the arduous undertaking, and conscious of her lover's disapprobation of the habit, she resorted to every means to conceal it from his eye, so that, at length, Conrad began to hope that she was cured of a failing, as the slave of which, he felt, she could not continue to possess his respect, and with him respect was necessary to love.

One evening Conrad called on her an hour after his usual time. It was a bitter winter night, and the snow was knee deep in the streets, driving in strife against the doors where the wind had piled it.

'I am so glad you have come,' said Sophia, running to him to assist in taking off his cloak, 'for I was afraid something had happened to you. Where have you been?'

'I have been, dearest,' he said, taking her hand and leading her to the sofa which had been wheeled up opposite to the fire, 'to see a poor girl, once my laundress, who, I fear, is dying, and dying, too, in the most abject poverty. She broke a blood vessel yesterday, and is very dangerous, but, with care, she may yet live, the physician says. There was no fire in the bare room when I went there, and the snow beating through the broken panes had collected in a pile at the foot of the bed. Oh! it was a miserable night'—and he placed his hand before his eyes. At length he looked up and resumed, 'promise me you will get there to-morrow—early to-morrow—for I said I would send one to see after her wants, and you know it would be more del ears for you to call for me than for me. Here is my purse—say I must be the giver in this case—only promise me to go early, for the poor thing might perish for want of necessary medicines and care. I sent for wood to warm the chamber, and got a poor neighbor to sit up with her to-night; but to-morrow she must have better help. Alas! what misery exists in our city, and almost at our doors! Yet how little we do to alleviate it.'

Sophia listened with tears to the recital, and made the required promise. The lovers continued for a while to talk of the sufferer, and then gradually passed to pleasanter themes. In the indulgence of these we leave them.

The next morning the storm raged fiercer than ever. The wind howled along the street, the casement shook, and the snow spun and hissed in the tempest. Sophia had not forgotten her promise, but looking at her watch after breakfast and finding the hour early, she concluded to wait a while for the subsidence of the storm. Sitting down in her boudoir she took up a new novel, and was soon immersed in its pages. Hour after hour passed away, and though she often thought of her promise and looked to the window to see if the gale abated, yet the tempest raged so violently, the book was so fascinating, and she thought the probability of any harm ensuing from her delay so small, that, with her usual easy procrastination, she concluded to wait a little while longer, and so continued reading.

At last two o'clock came, and the storm abated. The novel, too, was finished. Sophia ordered the carriage, and with some misgivings set forth. She had no difficulty in finding the miserable hovel to which her lover had directed her.

As she ascended the steps she thought she heard voices, and a sudden fear came over her, for there was sorrow and indignation in the speakers, and among them she fancied she recognized her lover. Filled with remorse, she tottered up to the door, and, pushing it open, saw a scene that she never forgot.

On the humble pallet lay a pale and beautiful face, whose icy look of repose too plainly etained that the countenance was that of a corpse. By the bedside stood an aged physician, sorrow and indignation alternating in his face as he gazed on the dead. Near him was a woman, meanly attired, with her apron up to her eye and weeping freely. The other member of the group was Sophia's lover, standing with folded arms and a stern brow, silently regarding the corpse.

'And you say,' said the physician, turning slightly to Conrad, just at the instant when Sophia reached the door, 'that she promised to come here early and procure the medicines and appliances I ordered last night. This poor woman tells me she has not been here—God help us, had she come, the sufferer's life might have been saved.'

'Yes, your honor,' sobbed the female, 'I watched for her, hour after hour, but I dare not leave the bedside, and oh! if I could, and had the money, or even knew what you ordered, I'd have gone on my knees and begged it, the poor girl suffered so. But no one came until my little boy returned from school, when I sent him to find this gentleman, who, by good luck, was at home. But when you arrived she was dead.'

At this instant Conrad looked up and caught sight of Sophia, who stood transfixed with horror at the consequences of her misconduct. His exclamation attracted every eye in the same direction. As if moved by some uncontrollable impulse he started forward, and seiz ng Sophia's arm dragged her rudely to the bedside.

'Woman, look at your work,' he said. 'You have murdered her by being too late.—

Sophia, shuddering at the pale and seemingly reproachful face of the corpse, turned away, but not daring to look into her angry lover's face, sought consolation in those of his companions. But such regarded her with the same averted look. The scene was too much for her. She fainted.

When she recovered she was lying in her own chamber wi h her parents watching sadly over her. Their looks seemed to imply that they had heard all, as indeed they had.

For several days Sophia hoped that her lover would relent from his determination, expressed in a note to her parents, never to visit her again. But she hoped in vain. He adhered to the language of that terrible letter. He could not, he said, unite his fate to one who had trifled with a human life by her criminal procrastination. Her fault he now knew to be incurable, though he had long hoped otherwise.

And fearful as this lesson was, Conrad was right. Habits, when once they have become a second nature, can rarely, if ever, be eradicated; and Sophia continued to her dying day to procrastinate until it was too LATE.

Romance of Real Life.

The subjoined interesting sketch of a most singular woman is furnished in the *National Intelligencer*, by a gentleman who has recently explored the source of the Potomac river. A character so remarkable should not be allowed to remain in her seclusion:—

Delighted, however, and deeply impressed as I have been by the scenery of this Alpine land, I have been far more interested in an old woman, whom I have had the pleasure of seeing. Her name is Elizabeth Golding, or Goldtree, and she resides in a log cabin, entirely alone, directly at the foot of the gorge which has taken he name. She is of German origin, and represents herself as *one hundred and twelve years of age.* She was born, according to her own words, "within two days' ride of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania," and her father was a soldier in the Revolution under Washington, and she herself was in the immediate vicinity of the American camp at the defeat of General Braddock, of which event she habitu lly recounts a great number of interesting and thrilling incidents, closing each paragraph with the remark, that the battle field was wet, very wet with blood. She has been husbandless and childless for nearly half a century, and for many years has lived, as now, in the solitude of the mountains, utterly alone. Indeed, every thing about the woman is peculiar and strange. In stature she is quite small, and her hair, which is as white as snow, is very long; when engaged in conversation, her countenance fires up exceedingly, and she accompanies each sentence with the most animated of gestures; her voice, though still strong, is altogether beyond her control, having an unnatural tone; and the wrinkles running entirely over her face and neck are so deep as we might imagine them to be after having been furrowed by the tears of even one heart for so long a time as a century.

She was clothed in the simplest manner, having upon her head a cap made of common brown cotton, a frock of blue homespun cloth, and upon her feet clothing but woolen socks and moccasins. During the whole time that we were in her cabin she was smoking some bitter weed in a corn cob pipe, and, though haggard and worn to a marvellous degree she had a pleasant smile, and when either of her guests happened to utter something that was novel to her ear, she would exclaim—"Oh, yes, that is wonderful!"

Her only means of subsistence for years past has been obtained by making hickory brooms; but even this business she had been compelled to give up, for she could no more climb the mountains to obtain the proper material; and, though she seemed to be perfectly certain that she would be provided for, she expressed the greatest dread of the coming starvation. We inquired as to her appetite, and she replied,—"Oh, I eat very little, I never eat much, something both up in a whole day, and never more than once a day, and I am well acquainted with hunger."

As to her sleep we also questioned her, and she said, "That's what troubles me most; I cannot sleep now, I am so old, and so I lay on my bed all night, thinking of my great and good Father in Heaven." We asked her how she managed to obtain the necessaries of life, and she said she did not know, only that people who traveled on the road sometimes stopped in to give her a little coffee or flour, her main stay being a small garden of vegetables, the brush fence around which had been built by her own hands; and this garden was just exactly the nearest I ever beheld. As to her night, it was as good as ever, and she was unacquainted with the use of spectacles. We asked her how much money she would want to support her a year, and she replied that ten dollars would take care of her a long time more than a year. As a matter of course, my companions and I made up a little purse for her benefit; and when we gave it to her, it seemed as if she would embrace us in spite of us. Indeed, we made her a number of u eful presents, and she expressed her gratitude by weeping, and assuring us that her "Father in Heaven" would bless us and make us happy wherever we might go. And I can assure the reader that the tear shed by the old woman of *one score years and ten* were not the only ones that sprung into eyes on that occasion, albeit we were unused to weeping.

But I have not yet given the reader an idea of the home of this lonely being; in truth, it baffles description. Her nearest neighbor is some four miles off, and her companions in her solitude are a little dog and a cat. Her cabin stands near the water's edge, and directly on the hill side; it is without a window, but light in abundance comes in from the gaping roof *and sides of the black mouldering log habitation*, the chimney to which is of sack and sticks, and in a dilapidated condition. Her bedstead is made of small pine sticks, with the bark still on, her couch consisting of hemlock boughs covered with straw, upon which are two or three wretchedly worn bedquilts. In one corner of the room are two or three shelves, where are displayed her cooking and eating utensils, the original cost of which (and they were very old and worn) could not have been more than one dollar. An old stool answers the purpose of a chair, a board nailed to the side of the cabin is her only table; hanging from the logs at the side of her bed are two or three old gowns which help to keep out the air and the rain; and from the crevices of the logs around, above, and everywhere, depend bunches of herbs and dried flowers which she has gathered in her rambles; but there was a neatness displayed in the arrangements of the miserable furniture of the room which gave it a really cheerful aspect.

We asked the old woman if she never apprehended any danger while thus living so utterly alone, and she replied, "Of course no; who would harm a poor forsaken creature like me? I ain't afraid even of the bears, for it's only last fall that one came down here and scratched up my garden, but I drove him off with a big stick!" Up to this point, everything we saw and heard concerning this aged woman was strange; but, when we rose to depart, we were still more astonished to have her rivet our attention by her wild movements, and address us in the following affec : "Men, I thank you for your goodness; I cannot read, but my Great Father has told me, in my heart, all about it. There is a Heaven, men, and it's a very happy place; there is a hell, men, and it's a very dreadful place; they be no whipper here at all. Now, men, good bye; you have been good to the old woman, but we must part; good bye; we shall meet once more, at the judgment, but for a short time. Live, men, so that you may get to Heaven." And so we left this strange, strange being; and I am confident that long after her bones shall have mingled with the dust, one trio of travelers, if still living, will remember with wonder and pleasure their interview with the *Hermit Woman of the Alleghanies.*

A native of Lycoming county sends a contemporary the following advertisement:

For sale in Nippinos township the folerin of my property by public outkri rizonimly I Shotsgg 1 hors 1 fish sain, 4 flaxshandelstinks 4 grintyen I hatchen on 20 egg, 1 h rs wags and harnesses; 4 emph cyderbarls and 2 rushtes, the sale will begin wit ter roushter which will be sold on 6 months credit the other things must be gelt, cause I go shove to muskidel Valley dat Schuylg, who hoosals terneches.

Questions for the Curious.—Is the relation of brother and sister caused by *distinctions* in families, or by additions?

Do two half sisters make a whole sister?

Can half sisters and brothers in aristocratic families be termed *uniy r fraschous?*

Are families that have been increased by the addition of half brothers and sisters to be placed in the category of houses divided against themselves, which cannot stand? If so, why should they not be able to stand, with an increased number of legs, and the props formed by those collateral branches?

As the sun doth not wait for prayers and incantations to be prevented upon to rise, but immediately salutes both and is received with universal salutations, so neither do you wait for applause, and smiles, and praises, in order to do good; but be a voluntary benefactor, and you will be beloved like the sun.

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits; wherefore jesting is not unlawful, if it transgress not in quantity, quality, and season.

Appetite.—A relish bestowed upon the poorer classes, that they like what they eat, while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they may eat what they like.

The sun is the vigorem of the Great Spirit, and around which he sends his agencies to execute his will.

Some writer says there are three thousand muscles in a common grasshopper.

For the Plainfield Union.

Friendship.

BY SIGMA.

True Friendship is a gem,
The ruby of great price,
A precious golden diadem,
And virtue's gift of choice.

It wears the garb of youth,
Of innocence and Love—
Its mighty watchword Truth,
And points to realms above.

It heeds no traitor's thought,
No dire deceitful words—
But all its beams are fraught
With all that bliss affords.

Then learn this gem to prize,
This blessing sent to man,
So shall thy pathway to the skies,
Be stript of many a thorn.

Peaches in Louisiana.—General Felix Huston is preparing to pour into New Orleans whole avalanches of peaches. He has 30,000 trees in East Feliciana, and it is stated that he is intending to put 50,000 more, on high clayey land, of the choicest varieties, so as to have a succession of fruit from May till November. The New Orleans Courier says: "Dr. Stone, in whose blunt sayings there are always deep thought and sound philosophy—yesterday declared that 'Huston's movement was worth a thousand quarantines for the health of New Orleans' 'No more scurry,' said the Doctor.—'Eat stewed peaches, if you would keep of indigestion. Plenty of fruit for the people, and no yellow fever!'"

The statistics of Gen. Huston's plantation verify this remark. Before he bought it, great mortality prevailed there. One of its former owners lost fifty negroes. He whipped his negroes whenever they were caught eating a peach a melon, or an apple. He plants 30 acres in melons. His negroes live in the peach orchard. He whips them unless they eat the best and choicest—and this they take care to do! There have been but three deaths on the place—and these were old, obstinate negroes, *who wouldn't eat peaches!*"

Cure of Hoarse.—Seeing an inquiry in your paper, asking as to whether the hoarse in horse can be cured, I am free to answer yes. I have a horse in my possession now that was badly afflicted with hoarse all of last winter, and I had given up his case as hopeless, until some time in March when I tried the following receipts & gave the horse a handful of fine salt, dissolved in a bucket of water, for three or four successive mornings, and then I divided one quarter of a pound of blue stone into ten doses and gave him one powder or dose every morning, on a half peck of wetted wheat bran, and fed the horse but little else during the experiment, but some moistened hay. He is now apparently as sound in wind as he was at five years old, and has done full work ever since; is free from cough, and can stand a drive as well as he ever did, and requires no care as to feed, watering, &c.—*Phila. Dollar Newspaper.*

"Money, the Worst Kind."—A book auctioneer, a few evening's since, commenced the sale of a small number of second hand books, part of a private library. Amongst the volumes was a large octavo copy of Johnson's Dictionary.

"Now, gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "what's bid for this? It's just as good as new, and cost five dollars. What's bid? Is three dollars did—two fifty—two dollars? Why, gentleman this cost two dollars to bind! Will nobody bid the price of binding? One seventy five—one fifty—one twenty five—one dollar! Now it's no use for this crowd to stand with their mouths open and no bids coming out.—You must bid, and there's no get off, no how. Not one dollar! Well, now I tell, right straight up and down, that you've got to bid! The book must be sold. The owner wouldn't sell it for less than four dollars, if he wasn't obliged to, but the fact is, he wants money the *worst kind*, so it's no use to come the artful dodge; you must did.'

This appeal was followed by a bid of one dollar.

'Thank you,' said the auctioneer; 'one dollar, one dollar—no advance, gentlemen! One dollar, one dollar—going, going—gone! I shall sell nothing so cheap to night, I tell you.—Who's the bidder?'

'Cane,' said one of the crowd, handing up a bill, on which the auctioneer gazed for a moment with evident dissatisfaction. Then transferring his gaze to the bidder, he exclaimed:

'What do you call this?'

'I call it,' said the later, 'a dollar bill.'

'Well, I call it,' said the auctioneer, 'a worthless scrap of paper, issued by the Bangor Globe Bank, that busted all to pieces years ago, and you know it.'

'To be sure I do,' said the bidder, coolly, 'but as you said the owner of the book wanted money the *worst kind*, I thought that would suit him in a charm.'—*Boston Transcript.*

The word *slavery* is not the evil; it is the amount of sin and suffering that it so often occasions which we deplore. And, if this be the evil, the most judicious writers on the other side of the water instruct us that the working classes of Great Britain have as great an amount of toil, and as low bodily comforts to remunerate them, as the slaves of ancient Egypt or Rome." Cruelty is always sinful; slavery not always.—I do not see how any Christian can affirm, that slavery under Christian influence is sinful. I have no desire to be a slave-holder, but, if I were such a slave-holder as Job, Abraham, and Philemon, my conscience would not condemn me. If all masters were like these, where would be the sin of slavery?—*Dr. Spring's "First Things."*

Advantages of Advertising.—A man in Saybrook, Canada, recently had a farm for sale, and was advised to advertise it; he said he 'couldn't afford it.' The farm was sold for $1500; the purchaser bought it 'on speculation,' paid $40 for advertising and shortly afterwards sold the place for $2000! Comment is unnecessary.

Terrible Storm around West.—A correspondent writing from Memphis, July 15, says: "The thought in all the region is perfectly alarming. The two great staple articles, corn and cotton, are about to be cut off. Corn in North Mississippi, Arkansas, and West Tennessee, is almost ruined. Thousands of acres will not produce the seed planted. Some are already cutting it up for fodder. Some fields in North Mississippi are dried up as in September or October. The prospect of rain is no better—thermometer up daily to 90, 95, and 98 in the shade, and 114 in the sun. It is now over three months, in many places, since they have had rain to wet the ground. The failure of the corn crop in Tennessee and Mississippi, is like the failure of the potatoes in Ireland. The wheat, however, is remarkably good. But this, by the people generally, is by no means relished as a substitute for corn. This is the first great drought I ever saw. The oldest inhabitant' say they never knew anything like it. The people, as a general thing, seem disposed to say, 'surely this is the hand of God,'" it is dreadful to look on nature scorched and withered, the short turned to powder, the grass withered, the flowers faded, and the sere of November passing over the full green expression of July. All we can say is, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good."

Stick a Pin Right There!—A writer in the Southern Recorder, speaking of the *constitutional right of secession*, says:

"This doctrine has been asserted upon four distinct occasions in the United States, and not oftener.

"1st. The Federalists in the Hartford Conventions during the late war asserted it.

"2d. The Abolitionists, in the recent Convention of Syracuse, New York, asserted it.

"3d. The Southern Rights Convention at Charleston lately asserted it, and

"4th The McDonald Disunion Convention at Milledgeville asserted it.

The Italian Climate.—The climate of Italy is said to be much like ours of the Middle States, except that our winter is somewhat colder and drier. An American is surprised at the similarity or arriving in Italy; having got his notions from English writers, who, coming from their island of fogs, are enchanted with the suns of an Italian winter, and oppressed by the heats of summer. The heat is not greater than in Maryland; and our winter, though colder, is sunnier, drier, and finer in every res ect. As with us the autumn, so gloomy in England, is cheerful, clear, and calm. In March the spring comes on mild, and winter does not re-appear for nine or ten months. Nor is that beautiful cloud of the light and air, an Italian sunset, more beautiful than the American.

Only one 'Democratic' paper in Georgia (the Athens Banner) supports the election of Howell Cobb for governor, but Mr. Cobb is sustained by every Whig paper but one, (the Augusta Republic.) The Whig organization, with a few Union Democrats, forms the Union Party, while the 'Southern Rights' (Disunion) party is made up of the old Calhoun party, Judge Berrien at their head, as you see to join the 'Union' organization. With this exception all the leading Whigs in Georgia belong to the 'Constitutional Union Party,' as the organization is termed.—The Union movement in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern States, receives the great bulk of its supports from the Whig Party, as in Georgia.

Cheap Travelling.—A man may travel nowadays very cheaply from one end of the country to the other, as well as perform the journey very speedily. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives an instance in one of its subscribers, who recently returned from a journey of between 4500 and 5000 miles. He left Philadelphia for Pittsburg—thence to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Warrentown and Calloway county, Missouri. To Quincy, Illinois, and back to St. Louis. He stayed six days at the house of a friend, and then returned by Peru, Chicago, and the Lakes to Buffalo—Niagara, Lewistown, Oswego, Syracuse, Albany, New York and home. He went to the best hotels, and his entire expenses were $106. His average daily expenses were $3 50, while travelling.

The Maine Liquor Law.—The enactment of laws, on the part of Maine Legislature, excluding rum, as a beverage, from the State limits, can no longer be considered as an experiment of doubtful issue. A Portland correspondent of the Newburyport Union says:—

'The temperance law is operating much more favorably than was anticipated. There is less resistance on the part of the sellers, and a strong determination with the authorities to drive the whole family of rum from the State. Should the law be supported, it will no doubt lead to its adoption thro'ghout New England They look upon and treat the means of drunkenness here, as you do the means of gambling, which are confiscated. For two months there have been no commitments for intemperance in the city, and I learn from the overseers of the poor, that it is having a visible effect in that department. If the reform continues, an anns house may yet become the retreat of the unfortunate and the invalid, free from all association with vice and crime."

Rapid Printing.—In none of the mechanical arts has there been a greater improvement than in printing. In proof of this statement, we cite the following from a late number of the Philadelphia Ledger, which having broke one of its last presses, was compelled to run its edition on another during the night:—

"On Thursday evening last, we put on the first side of Friday's Ledger, and before 12 o'clock at night, had printed 44,000 sheets; we then put on the inside forms for the same day's paper, printed the 44,000 sheets again, which were completed about seven in the morning—making 88,000 impressions in 6 hours. The outside of the Dollar Newspaper was then put on to the same press, and 40,000 impressions of that sheet printed by about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The outside forms of Saturday's Ledger were then ready to take the place of the Dollar Newspaper's forms, and by a little after twelve at night, about 45,000 copies of that sheet were printed. The inside forms of the same day's edition of the Ledger were then put on the same press, and by 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, the whole 40,000 copies were completed—making in one day and two nights, or about 30 hours, including all stoppages, the enormous number of 218,000 impressions and all by one press! We much doubt whether such a feat was ever before performed in any part of the world."

Bricks.—They are manufacturing bricks by steam on Pea shore, above Camden, without the aid of sun-drying.

A Mr. Hunter entered a saloon in Wheeling, Va., which was crowded in banquet, and commenced drinking 30 minutes a straight line.

Immense Excursion.—Some interest has been excited in Pittsburg by the performance of a Mr. Mc ormick, who walks head downwards, on, (or rather under) a slab of polished marble, to which his feet stick themselves by atmospheric pressure. He made 6 or 7 steps, the slab being only 9 feet long. This experiment is said to be the result of many years of research and labor, and involves philosophical principles.

The speed of lightning is so great, that it can go four hundred and eighty times around the earth in one minute.

In the sixteenth century, poisoning was punished, in England, by boiling the criminal to death.

Butter made in hot countries is generally liquid. In India, it is called *ghee*, and is mostly made of buffaloes' milk. The Arabs are the greatest consumers of butter in the world, and it is a common practice among all classes to drink every morning a cupfull of melted butter, or ghee.

The last Legislature of Massachusetts, passed a law which provides that children born out of wedlock shall be legal heirs of their mother, in precisely the same manner and to the same extent as if they were not illegitimate.

They talk strongly in Mexico of reinstating Gen. Santa Anna in the Presidential chair.—He is decidedly the best ruler the Mexicans ever had.

Dr. Olin, President of the Wesleyan University, died at Middletown, Connecticut, last Saturday morning.

A slave who has just returned with his master from California, where they had been to work in the gold mines for two years, has used his master to recover wages for his service in the mines, having been free, of course, from the moment he set foot in the free State. The slave has also asserted his right to freedom.

The Steam Fleet now plying between the port of San Francisco and other parts of the Pacific consists of 20 vessels, a first class ships, which numbers nearly equal to that of the port of New York. This great fleet has sprung up in less than two years and a half, and it is but the opening of a great steam communication with the ports of China and the East Indies, making the Sandwich Islands important and valuable commercial entrepots.

The Price of a Hen.—One hundred and twenty dollars has been paid for a hen in Massachusetts, where the poultry fever has been raging for a long time. It is called the wild Indian game hen, and the Providence Journal recommends that she should be named the Jenny Lind.

An American sailor was arrested at Matanzas recently, for whipping THE Spanish soldiers! The authorities put him in the stocks.

At New London, Pa. on Sunday afternoon, 17th inst. the Methodist Church was struck by lightning, and the pastor Rev. Jonas Bissy, was killed in the pulpit almost instantly. Several of the audience were severely stunned. The building sustained no damage. Mr. Bissy leaves a wife and 2 children.

Cheap Music.—A writer in the Edinburgh *Journal* thinks that there is no reason why a piano should not be made as cheap as a clock.—Some of the Yankee clocks cost five dollars. A piano at that price would be cheap music.

There are 441 Protestant Schools in the Sandwich Islands, and 102 Roman Catholic.

The population of Gloucester, Mass., is 8000; number of deaths in July, three.

In Yorkville district, S. C., a lump of gold worth $4,000, has been found.

A stray moose, who had left his native woods to get a sight of the railroads, and other modern improvements, was shot on Friday last at the railroad crossing in North Yarmouth.

It is a significant fact that every secessionist who has been elected to Congress in Alabama, Tennessee, N. Carolina, or throughout the South, is a Democrat, and all the secessionist candidate in Mississippi, in which state the election takes place in October, are Democrats. —*N. Y. Courr. & Enq.*

The average number of persons ascending the Bunker Hill Monument is stated at 18,000 a year, and 12½ cents admission is charged, giving an annual income of about $2,000.

The Potato Blight.—We notice with regret in some of our West Jersey exchanges that indications have beginning to be exhibited, of the rot of the potato crop. In many parts of Western New York, the disease is said to be more general and more destructive than any previous season.

Claims against Hayti.—Our government, it seems, have declined to enforce the claims of American citizens against Hayti for spoliations made by them during their intense troubles for the last half century. The trade of this country with that island is increasing daily. The new crop of coffee is stated to be the largest grown for a number of years. We are surprised to learn that Hayti has lately paid about half a million of dollars toward the indemnity debt due to France.

An Example.—An accident occurred on the Midland Railway in England on the 19th of May last, in which a Mr. Blake was killed.—His wife prosecuted the company, and has just received a verdict of $20,000 for damages sustained by the loss of her husband, it being proved on the trial that the accident was caused by carelessness of the Company's agents.

The search for the recovery of treasures sunk with the English Frigate Hussar, in Hurl Gate, seventy years ago, is continued. The remains of several muskets and one old blunderbuss have been raised, and some progress has been made in breaking the bulk to pieces.

A cow became entangled in the cow catcher of the locomotive, the other day, on the Bordentown road, and stopped the train. The engineer got her out and sent her into the field. She crossed over and was taken out by the men at the Axe Factory. The most astonishing part of the whole matter was that the cow was uninjured.

During the recent assize in France, it was discovered that many fires had been promoted by agents of insurance societies, in order to terrify the farmers into insuring.

Produce by the Erie Railroad.—The cattle train came on yesterday with nine cars of Produce of various kinds. Ten cars of live hogs, three of sheep, one of cattle and of loads—being a total of 27 cars.

"How long have you been out?" asked the captain of an inward-bound vessel, on meeting an old man who was anchored in a boat on the side of Portsmouth harbor. "Two days, come to morrow night," responded the rough tar, as he leisurely hauled in a large codfish.

THE UNION

Plainfield, August 26, 1852.

Agent.—V. B. Palmer is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, and to collect dues, for the Plainfield Union, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

Additional Items of the August Elections.

In Alabama, the Secessionists have elected their Governor. The Congressional delegation will stand 2 Union whigs, 2 Union democrats, and 3 Secession democrats.

The State Legislature is Union in both branches, by large majorities.

In North Carolina, the delegation in Congress will stand 6 Union whigs, 2 Secession democrats, and 1 Union man.

In Tennessee, the majority for the whig Governor is 7000. The whig majority in the State Senate is 7, and in the House 3, which secures a whig U. S. Senator in place of a democrat. The whigs also gain one member of Congress.

Arkansas.—R. W. Johnson, the Southern Rights or Disunion candidate for Congress has been elected.

Kentucky.—Full returns have been received. Powell, the democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 800 majority Thompson, whig candidate for Lt. Governor, is elected by 6000 majority.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA!

Lopez Landed with 450 Men—60 Americans Shot and Barbarously Treated!

The steamer Winfield Scott arrived at New York Thursday morning, less than 6 days from New Orleans, the shortest trip ever made.

The Cherokee arrived the same evening, four days from Havana. Both bring the following important intelligence from Cuba.

Lopez in the steamer Pampero had effected a landing at Cabanoc, 40 miles west of Havana with 450 men, arms and ammunition, without opposition. The steamboat then returned to Florida for more men and arms. Subsequently 52 of the invading force were captured in the harbor and all shot in the streets, and ignominiously treated after death. What they were attempting to do is not stated—neither can it be ascertained what has become of the invaders. 1500 troops were sent after them, and there are rumors of battles, but the accounts of the result are so contradictory that we know not what to believe. One account is that 900 of the Spanish troops were killed—another that the invaders were dispersed in the interior.

The U. S. mail steamship Falcon, while on her way from Chagres up the coast of Cuba, was fired at three times by the steamer Habanero, and was obliged to heave to, and was boarded by the Spanish officers. After the Falcon stopped, the officers of the Habanero cheered as if they had gained a victory. This is the 3d time the Falcon has been served the same trick.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Cuban Insurrection.

Intense Excitement at New Orleans—Two more Steamers sailed for Cuba.

New Orleans, Aug. 21st.

The excitement which prevails in this city relative to the Cuban outbreak, is most intense. Two more steamers filled with men, sailed today to join General Lopez.

The interference of the U. States Marshal was of no avail. The fitting out and embarkation was done in defiance of the authorities.

The Cuban News and the Washington Press—Political Trouble Feared.

Washington, Aug. 23d.

The *Republic* and *Intelligencer* of this morning are both silent with regard to the late Cuban news.

The *Union* calls for an investigation into the Cuban barbarian brutality, and denounces the President and Cabinet as being absent from their posts when such important news was momentarily expected.

The *Republic* anticipates serious trouble with South Carolina if the Georgia and Mississippi elections should result in favor of the Secessionists.

Terrible Tornado and Destruction of Property Probable Loss of Life.

Boston, Aug. 23d.

A terrible tornado passed over West Cambridge and Medford yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, occasioning great destruction to houses, orchards, gardens, &c.

It was about 50 rods wide, and appeared to form a kind of tunnel in the air.

The loss by this terrible tornado is over $100,000.

Another Attempt.—On the 16th inst the jailer of our county prison thought he discovered something not right in the door of the cell of Shields, and removed him to another. After he had been chained down, he commenced a lamentable crying, and said he had sawed off 2 bars of the cell he had left, which was found to be true—but it would not have availed him.

A new locomotive with 6 feet driving wheels, weighing 21 tons, manufactured at Paterson, runs the trains regularly between Jersey City and New Brunswick in one hour, with the usual stops. With one stop at Newark, it could do it in 45 minutes. It carries a large train with the same speed as a small one.

Two barrels of liquor were seized in Bright on, Me., one day last week, and destroyed by direction of the proper authorities. About $1400 worth of liquors were seized in Belfast on the 11th inst. The liquor was sent back to Boston. The owners, five in number, agreed to pay all the costs, and come under a promise to abandon the traffic. One hundred dollars' worth was seized in Searsport and destroyed last week.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Brother Jonathan arrived at New York from Chagres, via Kingston, last Wednesday morning, with some 350 passengers She brings intelligedce of $2,000,000 in gold dust on the way.

The steamship Union went ashore on Lower California, in a fog, in calm weather, on the morning of the 5th July, and was completely wrecked. The passengers, some 230 in number, were all saved, also, the gold dust, $225,000, except $6,000, which was stolen. She was on the way from San Francisco to Panama. One account is that the crew were on a spree on the 4th and did not keep proper watch. It is indeed strange she should be wrecked in calm weather. The steamship Northerner took them off July 20, and brought them to Panama, an express having been sent to San Francisco for help.

The Cherokee arrived on Thursday evening, with the California mails, and nearly $2,000,000 in gold dust. She stopped at Havana.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The Cunard steamship Canada arrived at Boston, via Halifax, last Tuesday afternoon, over 10 days from Liverpool, with 84 passengers and 3 days' later news.

The Cotton Market continues firm, with an advance of 1-8d on lower qualities. Provision, Grain, and Money Markets, without material change.

Our County Prison.—Committees of the Freeholders and Prison Reform Associations of Burlington and Mercer counties, visited our county Prison last Monday, in order to profit by its recent improvements in their respective counties. The following Resolutions express their opinion of the plan.

Resolved, That upon a thorough and minute investigation of the Essex County Prison, we are deeply impressed with the excellence of the system and the benefits which must result therefrom in the reformation of convicts, the prevention of crime, and the pecuniary saving to the county.

—That we commend the example of our friends of Essex to the attention of other counties in the State.

The somewhat celebrated Thomas F. Marshall has just been elected as an independent candidate for the Kentucky Legislature. After his election he returned his thanks to the democrats who voted for him, and had thus secured his election, but stated that they had only repaid him for his support of Mr. Polk, and he should be henceforth a whig.

The Europa sailed from Boston on Wednesday, with 25 passengers for Liverpool, and 15 for Halifax.

The Humboldt sailed on Saturday, for Havre, with 38 passengers and $187,000 in specie.

New Fall and Winter Dry Goods.—Hitchcock & Leadbeater, 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, New York, have already received a full supply of new Fall and Winter Goods, and are prepared to serve their customers with elegant heavy silks of all the new styles, French merinoes and plain cashmeres, mouseline delaines, and printed cashmeres Long and square shawls of various kinds, as broche, woven of plaid, cashmere and thibet; velvet cloaks and sacks, and in fact, every kind of ladies Winter dress goods; together with all kinds of family goods, as woolen blankets, quilts, flannels, &c., &c. The system of trade which this house has adopted, cannot fail to meet the approbation of every lady who would buy fairly and honestly. They have but one price for their goods, and that is always the lowest; show them freely without urging to buy, and take great pains to deliver them according to the wishes of their customers; and what is particularly convenient for their country patrons, send by railroad, steamboat or ferry in the city, at any hour of the day, so that they have no trouble with their parcels from the time of purchasing until they are ready to take their seat in the car or boat for home.

Letters—The Post Office.—An exchange paper says the following actually occurred to the early part of the present century:

A letter came to the Post Office at Richmond, Virginia, directed "To My Mammy, living in the city of Richmond." A day or two after, a tall, fierce looking woman stuck her head in at the Post Office window, and calling to the young man in the office, said: "Mister, is you got ara letter here from my son Johnny?" "Yes!" said the young man, handing her the letter, which was from her son Johnny.

Even this is not quite equal to a case narrated in a Paris paper as follows:

"A letter was dropped into the Paris office, directed thus: "To my Mother, France."—The distributors and subordinates not knowing what to make of so laconic an address, referred it to the Postmaster General. "Now, it is possible that there is such a fool in France," mused the officer; 'if there is, he must some from the Loir et Cher, for that's the department that produces all the fools, and there his mother must live. So the letter was forwarded to Loir et Cher. The clerks and postmen being as much puzzled as their brethren in Paris, handed the missive to the chief office of the district.—'Now, is it possible,' said he, 'that there's such a fool in France; if there is,' said he, 'he must be a resident of the Commune of Barcasson, where all the fools come from—his mother must live there.' The Postmaster of Barcasson was as much astonished as he of Paris at the stupidity of the writer, but ultimately concluded that if there was such a fool in France, he could be no other than Jean Brainsappy, whose mother lived in a little brown house on the corner.—The letter was sent to Mrs. Brainsappy, and turned out to be in reality from her affectionate son Jean. The French papers state that increased five cents by this act of perseverance in tracing up "My Mother."

Brydone, the traveller, in his old age, heard his own adventures in Sicily read aloud by his family, and quite unconscious that these were the scenes which his own eyes had seen, and the own lively pen described, declared "that it was all very amazing, but he wondered if it was true!"

Reader from Cuba—Success of the Invaders.

Mobile, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1851.

The United States steamer Vixen arrived at Pensacola on the 20th, in four days from Havana, with further intelligence from Cuba. Gen. Lopez, it is said, made a stand at Mariel, and had two engagements with the Spanish troops and was successful in both. The Spaniards lost eighty officers and 300 men in killed and wounded. The wounded and dead were carried to Havana, and the latter buried with military pomp on Friday last.

The force of Lopez is increasing with great rapidity, from twelve to fourteen hundred recruits joining his ranks daily. On the night of the 14th; over one hundred left Havana for the purpose of joining the invaders. There is a report also that one entire regiment of the Government troops had gone over to the Patriots. The people, too, are rising in many quarters.

The last report of the results of the two engagements of Lopez is, that one General, one "Commadere," the "General of Marines," with two hundred privates, were killed and many wounded.

The Tribune of Monday morning thinks the above no later than that received by the Cherokee. The Sun thinks the Vixen could not have been over two days from Havana to Mobile—which would make the news 2 days later.

The way to treat Friends" "More Hostile."—

'Well,' says the man, 'what is your *internal* opinion of my establishment here? Don't you think its rather *discomfortable?*'

'Ah,' says the other, 'I don't know; it looks well enough.'

'Yes,' continued the old man, it may look well enough; but that's not the thing. You see, old hoss, we've been living here now a little better an' twenty years, and my gals is sottin' gettin' grown up like, and then you know they get mity costive, so I can't hardly find money enough to buy clothes for 'em. And then agin I'm goin' to have this room divided into two, so we won't all have to sleep in one bed. You know how I'll do it? why, just run a *physician* rite across in the middle on't; and then you see I'll have a *lemonade* made all around the house, and a *revenue* cut through that timber yonder, straight from the door, so that when the air blows, it'll come with a little more *electricity* than it does now, so when my friends comes to see me, I can treat 'em a little more *hostile.*'

'Yes,' says the other fellow, 'that'll do first rate; but good bye—I must travel.'

We really believe that the above was first printed in "Mrs. Partington's Journal of Polite Literature."

A Yankee, who went over to the mother country some time ago, and on his return was asked, on coming back, how he liked Great Britain:

'Well,' he said 'England was a very nice country, exceedingly fertile, well cultivated, very populous, and very wealthy; but,' said the Yankee, 'I never liked to take a morning walk after breakfast because the country is so small, that I was always afraid of walking off the edge.

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitte's.—This celebrated medicine is one of the very best in the country, and its good qualities only need to be known, to give it precedence over all others now in use. We have seen its good effects lately, after the total failure of many others. This is saying more than we can for any other medicine within our knowledge, and we feel it a duty to recommend the Bitters to the notice of our friends. The genuine is prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Phila.

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.—Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges. Worm Lozenges, and Sanspear Lozenges, have been in constant use for many years, and have given much satisfaction. They are also pleasant to the taste, and readily taken by children.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice.* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. No. 14 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

David Coon, 84 14; Cadwallader Jones, 2,00; Benj F. Webster, St. Louis, Mo., 1,50; Miss Mary Edgar, 1,06; Dr. Jno. W. Craig, 1,00; Alex Steller 1,00; John Randolph, 1,00; J. Pound, 1,00; J. S. Darby, Scotch Plains, 75; Theodore Vail, New Market, 75; Ths. Roberts, 1,00; J. Hill, Mount Bethel, 75.

DIED.

In this place, on the 6th of August inst Mr. Daniel Shotwell, in the 75th year of his age.

Newark Sentinel please copy.

In New York, 17th inst. Mary Jane, wife of Horatio N. Squier, and daughter of the late Jacob I. Doremus, aged 20 years

At Brooklyn, N. Y. 17th inst Wm. B., eldest son of John and Sarah M. Stelle, aged 14 years and 6 months. His remains were brought to this place for interment.

At Rahway, 16th inst. Margaret Codington, wife of Wm. B. Crowell, aged 46 years.

At Rahway, 14th inst. Mr. Elias Stunbory.

At Spring-village, in the township of Springfield, 13th inst. Polly, wife of Samuel Baily, aged 67 years.

The Housewife's Help and Husband's Joy!

THE GERMAN WASHING FLUID

DOES away entirely with that laborious task of rubbing the clothes upon the washboard. It contains no ingredients whatever, injurious to the finest fabric or the flesh. The proprietors wish every one to give it a trial, and if it does not prove to be as recommended, the money in every such case, will be refunded. Full directions accompany each bottle. Remember 12½ Cents per Bottle, sufficient to do *two ordinary washings*, and saving the clothes more by not rubbing, than the cost of the bottle—besides removing stains of fruit, &c., if there be any, and the time and toil saved.

Prepared only by I. P. HOYT & CO.

Philadelphia.

L. W. SHEPPARD, Plainfield, Agent for the counties of Essex and Middlesex.

All orders received by him, wholesale or retail, will be promptly executed.

Aug. 13, 1851.—3m.

GOOD MUSLINS, worth 8d. per yard, selling for 6d. and other seasonable goods as cheap at

ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S Cheap Dry Goods Store

Plainfield, July 19, 1851.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER.

No. 347 Broadway,

(Cor. Leonard St., N. Y.)

Have in store a very large and splendid assortment of

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL GOODS,

including a great variety of rich and handsome styles as beautiful Prints, Cassimeres and DeLaines, Plaid Silks, Brocade, Watered and Plain do.

FRENCH MERINOES AND PLAIN CASHMERES of every desirable shade, color, and quality.

PARAMATTAS, OR COBURG CLOTHS.

of various colors—in appearance and finish precisely like Merino, but of only about half the cost.

Brocha Long and Square Shawls,
Canton Crape and Thibet do.
Plaid, Woollen, or Rob Roy do.
Velvet and Merino Cloaks and Sacks.

and everything else in fact, necessary to perfect a lady's wardrobe, together with a large and full assortment of

Housewife and Family Dry Goods,

As Linen and Muslin Sheeting and Shirting, Table Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Lawns, Crash Towellings and Towels, Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Woollen Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, Toilet, Table, and Piano Covers, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickings, English and German Hosiery,

and, in short, everything in the line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods; and giving their attention entirely to the retail business.

Learn the Wants of the Public

and spare no pains or expense to be able to supply them, while their strict adherence to the system of

One Price without Variation

secures to every customer, whether a child or adult,

Fair and Honest Dealing.

Mourning and Half Mourning Goods

of every kind and style the market affords, always on hand.

GENTLEMEN'S CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., at less than usual prices.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY OR CITY

will be promptly executed, sent as directed, and the

GOODS ALWAYS WARRANTED,

and money returned if they do not give satisfaction.

Bundles sent any Hour of the Day

To any Railroad, Steamboat, or Ferry

in the city, so that ladies from abroad will have no trouble with their goods from the time of purchasing to the time they are ready to take their seat in the cars or boat for home.

H. & L. spare no pains to secure the services of

Polite and Competent Clerks,

whom they require to give every attention to their customers, show Goods freely, but never urge them to buy; and

Never allow Impolite or Ungentlemanly Conduct

and would feel greatly obliged if their customers would report any such immediately to the Shop Walker.

Aug. 26, 1851.

AMERICAN REPERTORY OF INVENTIONS.

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.

Seventh Volume of the Scientific American.

MESSRS MUNN & CO.,

American and Foreign Patent Agents, and Publishers of the Scientific American,

Respectfully announce to the public that the first number of Vo ume VII of this widely circulated and valuable journal will issue on the 20th of September. The new volume will be superior to its new type, printed upon paper of a heavier texture than that used in the preceding volumes. It is the intention of the publishers to illustrate it more fully, by introducing a greater number of engravings of new inventions, and the advancement of science; besides furnishing the usual amount of engravings of new inventions. It is published weekly in form for binding, and affords at the end of the year a splendid volume of 416 large quarto pages, with a copious index, and from five to six hundred engravings, together with a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress (in various countries) of improvements, discoveries and correspondences being men of the highest attainments. It is in fact the leading scientific journal of the country.

The Inventor will find in it a weekly list of American Patent Claims, reported from the Patent Office, an original feature not found in any other weekly publication.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a Year,—One Dollar for 6 Months.

☞ All letters must be post paid and directed to MUNN & CO., Publishers at the Scientific American Office, 128 Fulton Street, New York."

INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

Any person who will send us four subscribers for six months, at our regular rates, shall be entitled to one copy for the same length of time, or we will furnish

Ten copies for Six Months,	$ 8
Ten copies for Twelve Months,	15
Fifteen copies for Twelve months,	23
Twenty copies for Twelve Months,	28

Southern and Western money taken at par for subscriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at their full value.

Aug. 28, 1851.

Last Call.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Jesse Vail, deceased, late of Plainfield, are hereby notified that payment must be made to the subscriber before the 1st day of September next to save costs.

ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, August 1st, 1851.—4w.

The Glorious Fourth,

TOGETHER with all the privileges it calls to mind to the inhabitants of our common country having once more dawned upon us, and this anniversary of our National Freedom having again passed away, the free citizens of this village and surrounding country are hereby informed that

ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

is still in existence, to which the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, according to the dictates of their own conscience—a right guaranteed to all by the constitution.

Plainfield, July 19 1851.

Hobensack's Worm Syrup

A WORM MEDICINE of the very best quality—safe and certain in its operation—surely equal to any ever taken or used. For sale wholesale and retail, by

M. F. CUSHING.

July 26, 1851.

CALL for CHEAP GOODS of all kinds, at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield, July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

New Store! New Goods!

THE Subscribers having *located themselves in* Plainfield and fitted up the store stand before occupied by D. Bullman and I. Truden, opposite the main railroad, are prepared to exhibit to their friends and all who may favor them with their patronage, a new and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.

LAING & WEBSTER.

May 5. 1851.

Just Received,

A Superior article of Ladies' Mitts, and for sale low at ROCAP & SHEPPARD'S

Plainfield July 19, 1851. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

Ture Satins.

JUST received, 5 pieces of True Satins, of different colors, very suitable for Mantillas or Dresses, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 19, 1851.

READ! READ! READ!

All Storekeepers and Druggists in Somerset County, in the State of New Jersey, and the U States, in consequence of the great demand, Agency for sale

DR. LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS,

NEAR 600,000 BOXES

were sold the past year in the United states; and over

30,000 boxes

were sold in the State of New Jersey alone.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels and purifying the Blood and Salids of the body, take no other—for no other pills produce those combined effects, which contain no sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather

FORTY PILLS ARE IN A BOX!!

and sold at Twenty Five Cents a Box, with directions and wholesome advice accompanying each box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell;

Free from dust or powder of any kind.

Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,

Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,

They are mild in all cases,

And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

BEWARE! BEWARE!

of other pills called by names nearly similar, represented as the same or as good, as a trick to impose on the public.

DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS are the safest, best and most efficacious Pills known

AS THOUSANDS CAN TESTIFY.

☞ Principal Depot. Dr. LEIDY'S Dispensary, No. 114 South Fourth st., Philadelphia—and sold by all store keepers in Somerset county and State of New Jersey.

BENJAMIN SANDY, Esq., is Travelling Agent for the State of New Jersey.

☞ M. F. CUSHING, and E. KIRKPATRICK, Agents for Plainfield, N. J

July 25, 1851.

"How Natural!

WHEN any one buys some of Prescott & Runyon's good molasses for 2 shillings and 3 pence per gallon, it is very natural for them to buy some more; and at the same time it is very natural to buy some muslin, ranging in price from 6d to 1s. per yard, and to buy some good sugar at a very low price, no good tea for 2s. per lb., but very natural and the unfortunately low price of the Ginghams, Calicoes, Vestings, Cloths and Cassimeres, Lawns and Delaines, Shoes and Stockings, furnishes a natural inducement for persons to buy just as naturally as is possible natural.

FRENCH & RUNYON.

May 12, 1850.

Removal

THE Subscriber has removed to the store formerly occupied by David I. Van Doren, opposite Pound & Titus' Bakery, on Front st., where he is prepared to sell Groceries and Provisions cheaper than ever.

Produce of all kinds wanted in exchange for groceries. Thankful for past favors, asks a continuation of the same.

N. B.—Mrs. Voy's Blackberry Syrup for sale, an excellent medicine for Summer Complaint.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

April 1, 1851.

Compound Tomato Pills,

ALSO, LEE'S PILLS and Coit's Family Pills, for sale by any in the market, for sale very cheap

June, 1851. by M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE taxable inhabitants of New Jersey are hereby informed that they can save the amount of their additional tax, as imposed by the new tax law, by coming to Plainfield to purchase their clothing at the Clothing Store of Wm. Dunn & Co., where you may find at all times ready made clothing of every style and descrip ion, as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better than elsewhere, thereby saving the additional expense. We also have constantly on hand a choice and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of all qualities, styles and prices which we are prepared to make up to order at the shortest notice, in a good fit is invariably warranted or no sale. Also on hand a good assortment of all kinds of tailor's trimmings at as low price—also constantly for sale, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., in fact everything comprising a gentleman's wearing apparel.

Friends, will you favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere and consider for yourselves.

Cutting, trimming, and making done at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

WM. DUNN & CO.

Next door below the old stand of T. Dunn & Co.

Plainfield, May 29, 1851.

$1 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 13th inst. Robert Edwards Hewlet, from John Whitsell, an indented apprentice to he sin-making business, about 17 years old—rather small of his age. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him under penalty of the law, and I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his return to

STEPHEN HAFF.

Plainfield, N. J., July 28, 1851

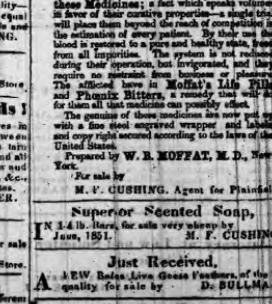
Watts' Nervous Antidote,

ALSO,

Rhalon's Improved Magic Hair Dye,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Purify the Blood.



The best Family Medicines now before the public.

It has been computed that during the last twenty years, millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, free from all impurities. The system is thoroughly purified during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters a remedy that will do for them all that medicines can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and label, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., New-York.

For sale by

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.

Superior Scented Soap,

IN 1 4 lb. bars, for sale very cheap by

June, 1851. M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A NEW Rolled Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Looking Glasses.—A Large number JUST RECEIVED, from 25 cents to $7, cheap by D. BULLMAN.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hiram Anderson's,

No. 99 Bowery, New York.

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALE ROOMS.

Wholesale and Retail!!

Housekeepers and Families Furnished at Wholesale Prices!!!

LIST OF PRICES.

English three ply carpets,	5 & 6 Yd.
Imperial do	do 10 & 11s.
Brussels carpets,	10 & 12s.
Tapestry do	9 & 10s
Venetian do	3 3 & 4s.
Floor Mats,	2 3 & 4s.

Table and piano covers cheap

Common Carpets, 2 to 4s.

English Druggets, 3s. 6d. to 6s.

Floor Oil Cloths, 2 to 6s.

Floor do 8 yards wide,

Enrlish oil cloth, 8 to 9s.

Tufted hearth rugs, 10s.

Axminster do 45s.

Window shades, 3 to 40s.

Check mat ing, 4-4 to 6-4

Stair Rods, 6 to 18s.

Table Oil Cloth, 3s.

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No 99 Bowery New York.

Jan. 29, 1851.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Cherry and Second streets, where he is prepared to furnish

HEAD STONES,

Monuments, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases, Table Tops, &c.,

Together with every variety of work in this line of business. I have also a beautiful **Free Stone Quarry**, from which I will furnish to order every variety of stone for building purposes, ornamental or plain. All of which I will execute with the utmost neatness and dispatch; and at prices as low as they can be had elsewhere. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. JAQUES VANDERBEEK.

Plainfield, August 12, 1851

AGRICULTURAL BOOKSTORE.

Van Nostrand & Terrett,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

NO. 123 FULTON STREET.

Next door below Nassau st.,

Offers for sale the largest assortment of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

To be found in the City.

—ALSO—

Theological

Sch

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Books, Letter and Cap Papers, Ink &c. &c., all of which they offer at as low prices as any house in the city.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. my12.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

Dr. BULLMAN.

D. B. would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public in general that he is weekly receiving New Goods, suitable for the season, and with the stock on hand, makes his assortment desirable. I would particularly call the attention of those wishing to purchase to my assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of plain and figured Silk Poplins, Cashs and Berege DeLaines.

ALPACCAS plain black, figured and striped.

SILKS plain black, Grot'deRhyne wide and heavy

GINGHAMS, Linen, Scotch, Lancaster, and domestic.

MUSLINS, bleached and brown.

TABLE COVERS, all wool and cotton. Brown and bleached Table Cloths.

GLOVES, kid, silk, and Lisle thread.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, 10,000 yards Spring and Summer Prints, from 6d. to 1s. per yard.

I would also say to my friends that I have just received in my furniture ware room a good assortment of wool, cotton, and oil cloth Carpetings, great mat ing by the 1-2 or 3-4 yds or less. Sofas, a good article, selling at $25 only. Chairs of all qualities. Stand Looking Glasses, a large assortment, Window Shades &c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete assortment all for sale cheap, and to which the public attention is most respectfully invited. The favors duly appreciated.

April 2, 1851.

House to Let.

Two miles from Plainfield, on Chesnut Hill with 3-4ths of an acre of Land. The House is a comfortable one, in good order, with two rooms. None but those of steady habits need apply. A man to work on the Farm by the day if wanted. An excellent place for a family who would take in washing. Apply to JOHN RANDOLPH.

Chesnut Hill, June 3d, 1851.—tf

None the Worse for the Change

Again we say

That every day

Brings something new.

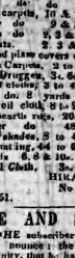
Mr. Phineas M. French, and Francis Runyon late of Liberty Corner, have united in partnership under the firm of French & Runyon, for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business, where they will be pleased to see their friends at the old stand, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Wooden Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and see us.

April 29, 1851. FRENCH & RUNYON.

M'Alister's All-Healing

OINTMENT.



For the cure of

Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Bowel complaints, Bronchitis, Quinsey Sore Throat, Ague, Headache, &c.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

FRENCH PATENT OIL for Leather, an excellent article for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Ceiling Lath,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber,

June 19 15. P. W. FRENCH.

NO

Humbug--something new!

THIS humbug would not be so humbug and ever more that be that the sole agency for the celebrated Compound Wash, Hair Restorative, Liquid, and for the North American Vegetable Hair Fluid, both great indiscovering scheme is strongly suggested not to injure clothing, and fully to answer the purpose represented. Money will be refunded to all using this liquid and finding it not to answer the purpose intended. All that is necessary is to moisten the hair or articles in a trial; those who have tested them speak them much. Try one—yes, try both.

Just call I believe writing the above and called over, I see lying on my shelves a good number of new and elegant plain and figured DeLaines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Cotton Poplins, of various shades and some splendid Wool Shawls, to which the attention of the ladies is most respectfully solicited.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1851. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Artificial Teeth.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH should be highly appreciated by all.

The subscriber continues to visit Plainfield professionally, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month as heretofore.

All those wishing to avoid painful operations, and preserve their teeth in a sound state, should have them carefully examined at least annually. This is necessary in order to keep former operations in a perfect state and to discover defective ones before they become so far gone as that persons are quite unconscious of it until it is too late to save the teeth.

☞ All former patronage with gold on healthy teeth for the last 8 years made good without charge.

Artificial Teeth perfectly natural in appearance from a single tooth to an entire set, inserted in the most approved style; and warranted to answer every purpose represented and give entire satisfaction, on a short notice. Terms within the reach of all. *Rooms at Loring's.*

When not in Plainfield, the subscriber may be found at his residence in Bethlehem, Hunterdon, Water Street, near Broad on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at his office in Newark, 228 Broad St., on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, and at Rahway on Mondays.

C. P. ARMS, M. D., Dentist.

Plainfield, Dec. 4, 1850.—1y

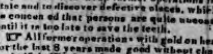
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE books and accounts of Jesse Vail are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payments at the same ELISHA RUNYON.

Plainfield, March 15, 1851.

Central Rail Road of New Jersey.



Summer Arrangement,

Commencing Monday, March 31, 1851.

This road extends from Elizabeth Port (16 miles) to White House, 76 miles, reducing the staging between the termini and Easton to 23 miles, *the shortest staging to* 14 miles.

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1, North River, and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the N. J. Rail Road, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland st., at per schedule

Leave New York,

By Steamboat, (pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. 1 (fre ght) and 5 (passenger) P. M.

By N. J. R. R. from foot of Courtland st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

Trains to New York Leave

	Freight	Passenger	Passenger
White House, at	3 A. M.	9.00 A.M.	1.00 P. M.
North Branch,	3 40	4.50	1.50
Somerville,	4.30	6.05	2.05
Bound Brook,	5.00	6.15	2.15
Plainfield,	5.30	6.45	2.35
Westfield,	5 50	6.50	2 50
Elizabethtown,	7.15	10.30	3 10
Elizabethport,	7.50	10.45	3 30

☞ Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars from White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York, to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Mt. Lebanon, and Mauch Chunk, Penn. and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Bloomsbury, Jugtown New Germantown, and Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

Professor A. C. Barry's

TRICOPHEROUS,

OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the Hair, removing scurf, dandruff and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and nerves, baldness, and relieving nitogs, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. With this preparation "there is no such word as fail." Read Barry's journals on nutrition, medical men of the highest eminence, persons in all ranks of professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for promoting vigor, growth and beauty to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing confusions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving soreness on the skin, the glands and the muscles, it has no equal, among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice. In elegance as well as efficacy, Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense sale sales of the article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail, at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than the price of any other preparation for the same power in use. The action of it upon the hair and the skin, combining valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament, is which each bottle is enclosed, is above price.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Magnetic Pain Killer,

Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry,

IMPERIAL CATARRH SNUFF,

Tanner's German Ointment,

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

CEMENT, 13 shillings a barrel,

THOMASTON LIME, 10s. a barrel,

Sept. 9, 1850. P. W. FRENCH.

HEITZ, BROTHER & Co

13½ *WILLIAM STREET,*

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of every Variety of

Lamps, Chandeliers,

Girandoles, Candelabra, Gas Fixtures, &c

April 14, 1851.—6m

DR. E. DAYTON,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Has returned to Plainfield, and taken an Office and Residence for the year, on Main st. 3d house below Webster & Manley's

June 26, 1852.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines: such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flustering in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying post re, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes
Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh
Constant Imaginings of evil and
Great Depression of Spirits

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and
all injurious Ingredients,

And are pleasant to taste and smell, and mild in their operation, and will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigour to the frame.

"Dr. C. M. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has had the merit of obtaining the genuine recipe for the manufacture of Hoofland's German Tonic or Stomach Bitters, (Hoofland, Hufeland,) and these invaluable medicines are prepared with the utmost care at the German Medicine Store. The bitter mixture—Hoofland's German Bitters—is the result of many years' study and experience by the great inventor, and known and prized in Europe as an infallible remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia*, &c. Dr. M. Jackson's preparation of this medicine has obtained the same celebrity in this Western World. The testimonials and unquestionable confirmations of thousands of the most severe and difficult cases cured, is ample proof of this. The medicines compose oled by Dr. C. M. Jackson have produced the very effects and the same happy results, which the immortal inventor intended and hoped, and can confidently expect to be prepared with scrupulous accuracy.

"These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possess ing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant."

A CASE IN CAMDEN.

A. Bateman, Esq. at Elwell's Railroad Hotel, Camden cured of *Dyspepsia* and *Liver Complaint*, in their worst form. He had been very seriously afflicted for three years We can not note his case here. Call and see him; you will perceive his case a bad one

Another Extreme Case.

Mr. George W. Metz, merchant, 317 Market street cured of *Disease of the Liver*, and *Chronic Diarrhea*, of fifteen years standing He had been under the best medical treatment during the time. He visited the mineral springs of note throughout the Union, without permanent benefit, and was at last permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters."

JOHN MOORE, jun. Esq. Editor of "Daily News" said, October 31. 1849;

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this truly valuable medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previous v from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Three More Cures.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 20th, 1850.

Respected friend: I find for several years been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, and occasionally a *General Debility*. I accidentally tried thy medicine, the "German Bitters," in the first place upon a daughter, af-

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

This medicine has attained that high character which it is necessary for all medicines to attain, before the venders of such pestilious articles, at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

For the protection of invalids against fraud the signature of C. M. JACKSON will be upon the front of the outside wrapper, and his name blue in every bottle. ☞ *Purchase no bottle without these marks of genuine-ness; all others are Counterfeits.*—OFFICE ADVICE given gratis, upon all diseases.

For sale wholesale and retail, at the principal depot,

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Mulberry or Arch Street, one door below Sixth, (formerly 278 Race Street.) Philadelphia. Pa. And by respectable Dealers generally throughout the United States, the Canadas, and West India Islands.

PRICES REDUCED!

For sable all classes of Invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great Restorative Power
Single Bottles, 75 cts.—Three Bottles, $2.00.
For sale in Plainfield by ☞ M. F. CUSHING.
April 15, 1851.

MOUNT'S
Embrocation for Horses.

CURES bruises or wounds, cuts or splints, windgall and ringbone, thorough-pin, saddle galls, or warbles, poll-evil, and all diseases of horses where no obstruction to be used.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING, and Dr. LEWIS CRAIG in Somerville by Culver Bergen-low. In New Brunswick by all the drug stores—Price 25 and 50 cents for bottle.

N.B. This preparation is also an excellent remedy for sprains and rheumatic affections, in man as well as beast.

Jan. 20, 1851.

Great Inducements.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, at reduced prices, for sale by the subscriber. L. B. DUNHAM & CO's.
Plainfield. July 1, 1850.

CARPETS, entirely new designs,

A Fresh Assortment, and of the latest styles for sale by D. SMALLEY.

RABBITT'S SOAP POWDER—One Shilling's worth of which will make 6 quarts of the best ley ever used, besides saving 4 or 5 cts. part of the labor of washing, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Good Molasses

FOR 2 shillings per gallon, and Charcoal in abundance, for sale by F. M. FRENCH.

EGGS, Butter, Sugar, Rice, Corn, and in fact any thing the market can afford, for any kind of work you may have to do, by HOWARD & CO.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN!

The true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE! A great Dyspepsia Cure.

Prepared from Rennet, of the fourth Stomach of the Prepared Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. L. Thompson, M. D. No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This last word wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after *Nature's own method*, by *Nature's own agent*, the Gastric Juice.

☞ It will at once annihilate all this Fluid, infused in water, willdigest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef*, *in about two hours* out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach, by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. The fluid in the *Great Sol* called the Gastric Juice. The fluid in the *Great Sol* ness of food and the *Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating* against the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion,—no conversion of food into blood and no nutriment to the body, but rather a faint, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, ill-dized, or injured stomach produces an ingood Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and inability which ensues.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *grand digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found to great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, Calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, curds and creams, the effect of which has long been a special wonder of the people. The curdling or milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk! Liebig states that, in one minute, one part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water will digest meat and other food. Rennet and stomachs produce no effect but in this weak may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid may always be readily prepared equal to the Gastric Juice of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach*"

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states: e same gen ral principles as the stomach and of preparations. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," states that "a diminution of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that in the celebrated professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with dispepsia for years, finding every thing else failed, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which *proved completely successful*.

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Physiology and Diet," says: "it is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals concerned in water incapart to the food the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *physiological change* in them, *in no wise different from the natural digestive process*"

Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lea & Blanchard, Phila. 1846, pp. 321-9) says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chimical history of Digestion. From recent experiments we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes many valuable pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals, fully prove that the Gastric Juice or digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects in the following *Debility, Exhaustion, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption* supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but numerous testimonials have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were merely all desperate cases, and the cures were effected by this great world renowned remedy.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly use ful for tendency to bilious disorder, Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine. Mercury, and other drugs upon the digestive organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits It almost reconciles *Health* with *Intemperance*.

COLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaint in which there not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant Relief! A *single dose* removes the most distressed symptoms, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and vigour of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness or pain in the Stomach, dizziness after eating, sour taste of the Blood, Heaviness, low nessof Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

☞ *PEPSIN IN POWDERS, Sent by Mail free of Postage.*

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Fluid of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in water or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail, free of Postage, for a One Dollar seat (postpaid) to Dr. J. L. Hough ton, No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle has the written signature of J. L. Houghton, M. D. sole Proprietor.

Sold by agents in every town in the United States, and by respectable dealers in Medicine generally.

M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield.
September 10, 1850.—ly.

AGENCY OF

DR. FITCH'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Pulmonary Balsam,	Depurative Syrup,
Pectoral Expectorant,	Heart Corrector,
Pulmonary Liniment,	Humor Corrector,
Anti-dyspeptic Mixture	Cough & Cathar. Pills
Nervine,	Female Pills,
Vermifuge,	Female Specific
Pure and Medical Cod Liver Oil,	

Used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, &c.

Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Braces.

Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.*

This Book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only REASONABLE hope for relief. To mothers, the directions it gives for the care and education of children are invaluable. 75,000 copies of this Celebrated Book have passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated.

For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO., No. 2 Broadway, New York; and by M. F. CUSHING, only Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Dr. Fitch's Guide to Health, or Directions to persons using Dr. Fitch's Remedies, to be had Gratis, of the Agents.

PAPERING!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop former ly occupied by F. Stelle, in Exchange Alley, will be happy to receive orders in the above line, such as

HOUSE, SIGN, AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Also, PAPER-HANGING, all of which will be promptly, punctually, and honestly executed, on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hereby returns thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage the past year, and solicits a continuance of the same to merit and receive a continuance of their favors.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the Union Office—also at Mr. Ira Prudon's Store. CHARLES TAYLOR.
April 1, 1851.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed his store to No. 46 John Street, up stairs

NEEDLES AND VARIETIES.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call public attention to the superior quality of the Needles imported by him:—Jas. Hemming & Son's celebrated Needles—Richard's Groovels, and other Needles, Pearl Buttons—Combs—Steel and Gold Pens —Spool and Ball Cotton —Stay Bindings—Tape— Hooks & Eyes,—Thimbles—Scissors—Pocket knives, &c. &c. RICHARD CRABB,
Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods,
46 John st. (up stairs) N. Y., and
May 26, 1850—ly. 41 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
58 Liberty Street, New York.
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and fashionable assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about 50 per cent. under the usual prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion laces Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Pretty and Open Hand Dresses.
Embroidered Capes Collars, Cuffs and chemisettes.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reverine and plain linen Cambric Hdkfs
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.

A Full Assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers.

With a large variety not enumerated above.
All of which we would paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.
Feb 10, 1851.—6m.

Emerson's Health Preserver.

This remedy is entirely vegetable and strengthens the stomach and bowels, entirely removing Costiveness and Inward Fever. It also improves the appetite and causes the food to set well on the stomach, thereby imparting fresh Life to the blood, and strengthening the whole system. It is the best remedy in use for those who have numbness in the Flesh, strengthening the lungs of the consumptive and helping the blood to circulate freely. It is very good to take on stomach and bowels, and cures the dysentery and cholera morbus. For general debility it exceeds any medicine in use. It is a pleasant and safe purgative for old and young persons under the most delicate circumstances.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Bowel Regulator.

This Extract is from the Balm of Life. This remedy is allowed to be the best ever for Dyspepsia that has appeared. PRICE—50 Cents per Bottle.
Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.
Nov. 19, 1850.

Selling Out and Selling Off.

THE past week has been a great week for the ladies of Plainfield to buy Dry Goods, and they have improved the opportunity. Never have we seen such quantities of goods sold so cheap and so quickly. Black, & Fit Velvets, Delaines, Merinoes, Tartan Plaids, Poplins, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinet and Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. sold with a perfect rush, and the coming week we predict greater bargains than ever.

Messrs. L. S. DUNHAM & CO. are determined to dispose of the whole of their stock this month, and it will be sold, if low

Mum-at, Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1851.

AARON H. BEAN.
39 *Water-street and* 8 *Cuerties Slip,*
IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, & C

HAS for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse, all the varieties of dark and pale Brandies, together with *different* brands of Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Claret, &c. of high and low grades, Champagne and other French Wines, all of which are offered at their fair market value, according to vintage and quality. Prices current at the present time.

Brandies—Otard, Dupuy & Co.	$2 00 to 3 50 gall
" Pinet, Castellon & Co.	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Jager Freres	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Brandy	2 00 to 2 50 "
" F. H. Godard	2 00 to 3 50 "
" Severn	1 35 to 1 75 "
" P. Seignette	1 35 to 1 75 "
" Alex Seignette	1 35 to 1 47½ "
" F. Remenax	1 35 to 1 35 "
" Kinneau	1 30 to 1 40 "
" J. J. Dupuy	1 10 to 1 20 "
Gin— Swan	1 00 to 1 00 "
" Pine Apple	95 to 1 05 "
" Cologne	90 to 1 05 "
" Hops	95 to 1 05 "
" Double Eagle	95 to 1 05 "
Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey	1 75 to 2 50 "
Old Jamaica Rum	1 90 to 2 00 "
" St. Croix "	80 to 95 "
Madeira Wines	75, 90, 100, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Champagne	85, 1 00, 1 25, 2 00 to 3 50 "
Port	65, 1 00, 1 25, 1 50 to 3 50 "
Champagne	$7 50, $10, $11, $12 to $14 50 "

and other even cheaper wines.

All orders accompanied with a remittance or proper city reference will be cheerfully complied with.

Merchants and hotel keepers at any distance may rely upon receiving their goods just as ordered, hence the necessity of stating explicitly whether they desire no regards quality and price, and if for Brandy and Gin, whether of high or low flavor.

New York, Nov. 19, 1850.—1y.

AGENCY OF THE
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
OF NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONS desirous of effecting Insurance in this Company, (believed to be one of the best in the world) can be accommodated by calling upon the subscriber. Their annual Statement dated Jan. 1st. 1850, exhibits a clear gain during the past year of $292,136, 14cts. Further information showing the great advantages of Life Insurance will be cheerfully furnished to those desiring it. WEBSTER & MARSH.
Plainfield, Feb. 4, 1850.

ANDREW M WEBSTER,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
OFFICE—No. 163 Market Street,
May 13, 1850. NEWARK N. J.

New Goods!

BOOKS Royal Patent 6 cord pearled thread, war ranted best, one or no imported principle.
Sept 27, 1850. J. B. DUNHAM & CO.

The Widow, the Orphan and Old Age
Made Independent and Comfortable.
THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of the City of New York.

This Company unites a Cash Capital and Proprietary Responsibility, in addition to the principle of Mutual Insurance, thus combining the first and most essential requisite in Life insurance—perfect security.

Insurance lives for one year, or for the whole of life. Persons can effects insurance on their own lives, wives on the lives of their husbands free from the claims of creditors, and creditors on the lives of their debtors.

When so desired, the sum insured will be paid at the end of any number of years, thereby securing the benefits of

A Savings Bank and Life Insurance Combined

Persons investing on the mutual system, in this Company, participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Institution,

Without incurring any Personal Liability whatever.

Premiums are payable quarterly semi-annually or annually.

DIRECTORS

Frederick Sheldon,	Josiah Rich,
James Suydam,	James Marsh,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Isaac A. Storm,
James S. Polhemus,	Luther Bradish,
Charles M. Connolly,	B. P. Wheelwright,
Wilson G. Hunt,	D. H. Arnold,
John A. Loqueer,	Wash. R. Vermilye,
William Tucker,	John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Bill,	Edward S. Clark,
P. C Van Schaick,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Francis T. Loqueer,	B. R. Winthrop,
John J. Phelps,	Wm. T. Whittemore,
Richard F. Carman,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Clinton Gilbert,	S. S. Althause,
Jacob Harsen,	Elisha Riggs.

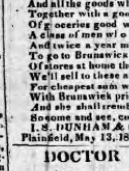
FREDERICK SHELDON, *President.*
JOHN A STEWART, *Actuary.*
J. EADIE, Jr., *Secretary.*

Every information will be cheerfully furnished by
ELSTON MARSH, *Agent.*
September 10, 1850.

Great Bargains.
Cheap Goods Forever.

Come young, come old, come short, coure tall
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. sells to all.
Goods on our counter now to'lie,
To suit the purse, to please the eye.
We yield the cash to buy them cheap.
We'll sell them right to sell a heap.
Ginghams and Muslins, Combs and Cords,
The sweetest ties New York affords;
Delainesand Gaiters, Calicoes too,
Colors of which we'll warrant true.
Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats and Shoes,
And all the goods you need to use;
Together with a good supply
Of groceries good which will defy
A close of men w'o live with us,
And once in a year make quite a fuss,
To go to Brunswics with their trade,
Of stores at home they are afraid.
We'll sell to these and all the rest,
For cheapest sells w'o sells the best,
With Brunswick prices we'll compute,
And she shall resemble in the heat;
Rogues and cats, come short, come tall
I. S. DUNHAM & CO. *sells to all.*
Plainfield, May 13, 1850.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



For 25 Cents!!!

BY MEANS OF THE PUCK, OR SCIENTIFIC GUIDE, a new and one his own Physician! 50th edition, with upwards of *a hundred* engravings, showing you your own diseases, and malformations—the general treatment,

BY W. M. YOUNG, M. D

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become the victim of quacks; as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general run ine of private diseases fully explained there are numerous chapters on the secret infirmities of manhood, early decline, with certain remedies for marring—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Any person sending twenty five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, and for five copies will be sent for one dollar Address, DR. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE Street PHILADELPHIA." Post-paid.

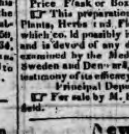
☞ DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the Diseases described in any of his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE street, every day betw en 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)
Dec 17. 1850.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the shop in Exchange Alley, in the rear of Titsworth, Drew & Co.'s Store, formerly occupied by Pinkham Mosher, on the first floor.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at *all times* happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well, as quick and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.
April 21, 1851.—tf



Magnetic Powder,

For the destruction of all kinds of insects — Emanuel Lyons, Inventor and proprietor of the Invaluable Powder for the destruction of COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, FLEAS, FLIES, and insects on plants. This PILLS for the destruction of RATS AND MICE, within five minutes after being thrown in their vicinity.

☞ WARRANTED WITHOUT POISON. ☜

Price Flask or Box, 50 cents.

☞ This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which co. ld possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he's stamps, testimony of its efficacy.

Principal Depot, 424 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by M. F. CUSHING, Agent for Plainfield. ly.

New Goods.
E. B. TITSWORTH,

Formerly E. B. & R. M. TITSWORTH,

HAS removed his Store next door to Pine Drake's, and opposite Doctor's. H. Stelle's office, where he will be happy to accommodate his old and a many new customers with a good assortment of Goods, being assured those who call can be accommodated as well or better than elsewhere.
Nov. 5, 1850. E. B. TITSWORTH.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Q. Are you sick, nervous, debilitated, and have you a disordered stomach? Do you feel gloomy, and as if you had committed some crime, the consequence of which you fear will be found out? Are you afraid to look any man in the face, for fear he will read your secret thoughts? Do you feel as if you had forfeited the confidence of your friends? Do you feel as if you had no friends? Do you feel as if you had no hope? Do you feel as if you had no energy? Do you feel as if you had no ambition? Do you feel as if you had no life? Do you feel as if you had no future? Do you feel as if you had no past? Do you feel as if you had no present? Do you feel as if you had no anything? Do you feel as if you had no nothing? Do you feel as if you had no everything? Do you feel as if you had no all? Do you feel as if you had no none? Do you feel as if you had no some? Do you feel as if you had no any? Do you feel as if you had no many? Do you feel as if you had no few? Do you feel as if you had no several? Do you feel as if you had no numerous? Do you feel as if you had no countless? Do you feel as if you had no innumerable? Do you feel as if you had no infinite? Do you feel as if you had no finite? Do you feel as if you had no limited? Do you feel as if you had no unlimited? Do you feel as if you had no boundless? Do you feel as if you had no endless? Do you feel as if you had no eternal? Do you feel as if you had no everlasting? Do you feel as if you had no perpetual? Do you feel as if you had no continual? Do you feel as if you had no constant? Do you feel as if you had no incessant? Do you feel as if you had no unceasing? Do you feel as if you had no ceaseless? Do you feel as if you had no uninterrupted? Do you feel as if you had no uninterrupted? Do you feel as if you had no uninterrupted